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HISTORY OF JOHNSON COUNTY,
INDIANA



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HISTORY

PREFACE.

OF

JOHNSON COUNTY,

INDIANA.

David Demoree Banta

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL
SKETCHES, NOTES, ETC., TOGETHER WITH A SHORT HISTORY
OF THE NORTHWEST, THE INDIANA TERRITORY,
AND THE STATE OF INDIANA.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
BRANT & FULLER.
1888.

PREFACE.

AFTER several months of almost uninterrupted labor, the History of Johnson County is completed. In issuing it to our patrons we do not claim for it perfection; but that it contains that reasonable degree of accuracy which only could be expected of us, is confidently asserted. The difficulties that surround such an undertaking can scarcely be realized by one who has never engaged in work of the kind. To reconcile the doubtful and often conflicting statements that are so frequently made by those who would seem to be best informed, is a task both perplexing and tedious. Yet we believe that we have been able to present a history of the county that is as nearly complete as reason can demand, and the book exceeds our promises in almost every particular. We have endeavored to set forth the facts in as concise and unostentatious language as possible, believing it is for the facts and not for rhetorical display that the book is desired. The mechanical execution and general appearance of the volume will recommend it, even to the fastidious. The arrangement of the matter is such as to render an index almost superfluous, as the subject under consideration is at the top of every right-hand page. For further details the italic subdivisions will enable the reader to refer with readiness to any topic. In the spelling of proper names there is such a wide difference, even among members of the same family, and is a matter of so arbitrary a nature, that our only guide was each man's desire. Every clew that gave promise of important facts connected with the county's history has been investigated by those engaged in the work. We believe the volume will be favorably received and highly appreciated by those for whom it was prepared. Our thanks are due to those who have rendered us assistance and to our patrons.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, ILL., October, 1888.

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HISTORY OF INDIANA.

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

PREHISTORIC RACES.

Scientists have ascribed to the Mound Builders varied origins, and though their divergence of opinion may for a time seem incompatible with a thorough investigation of the subject, and tend to a confusion of ideas, no doubt whatever can exist as to the comparative accuracy of conclusions arrived at by some of them. Like the vexed question of the Pillar Towers of Ireland, it has caused much speculation, and elicited the opinions of so many learned antiquarians, ethnologists and travelers, that it will not be found beyond the range of possibility to make deductions that may suffice to solve the problem who were the prehistoric settlers of America. To achieve this it will not be necessary to go beyond the period over which Scripture history extends, or to indulge in those airy flights of imagination so sadly identified with occasional writers of even the Christian school, and all the accepted literary exponents of modern paganism.

That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation, instituted under the auspices of modern civilization, confirms the fact and leaves no channel open through which the skeptic can escape the thorough refutation of his opinions. China, with its numerous living testimonials of antiquity, with its ancient, though limited literature and its Babelish superstitions, claims a continuous history from antediluvian times; but although its continuity may be denied with every just reason, there is nothing to prevent the transmission of a hieroglyphic record of its history prior to 1656 *anno mundi*, since many traces of its early settlement survived the Deluge, and became sacred objects of the first historical epoch. This very survival of a record, such as that of which the Chinese boast, is not at variance with the designs of a God who made and ruled the universe; but that an antediluvian people inhabited this continent,

will not be claimed; because it is not probable, though it may be possible, that a settlement in a land which may be considered a portion of the Asiatic continent, was effected by the immediate followers of the first progenitors of the human race. Therefore, on entering the study of the ancient people who raised these tumulus monuments over large tracts of the country, it will be just sufficient to wander back to that time when the flood-gates of heaven were swung open to hurl destruction on a wicked world; and in doing so the inquiry must be based on legendary, or rather upon many circumstantial evidences; for, so far as written narrative extends, there is nothing to show that a movement of people too far east resulted in a Western settlement.

THE FIRST IMMIGRATION.

The first and most probable sources in which the origin of the Builders must be sought, are those countries lying along the eastern coast of Asia, which doubtless at that time stretched far beyond its present limits, and presented a continuous shore from Lopatka to Point Cambodia, holding a population comparatively civilized, and all professing some elementary form of the Boodhism of later days. Those peoples, like the Chinese of the present, were bound to live at home, and probably observed that law until after the confusion of languages and the dispersion of the builders of Babel in 1757, A. M.; but subsequently, within the following century, the old Mongolians, like the new, crossed the great ocean in the very paths taken by the present representatives of the race, arrived on the same shores, which now extend a very questionable hospitality to them, and entered at once upon the colonization of the country south and east, while the Caucasian race engaged in a similar movement of exploration and colonization over what may be justly termed the western extension of Asia, and both peoples growing stalwart under the change, attained a moral and physical eminence to which they never could lay claim under the tropical sun which shed its beams upon the cradle of the human race.

That mysterious people who, like the Brahmins of to-day, worshiped some transitory deity, and in after years, evidently embraced the idealization of Boodhism, as preached in Mongolia early in the 35th century of the world, together with acquiring the learning of the Confucian and Pythagorean schools of the same period, spread all over the land, and in their numerous settlements erected these raths, or mounds, and sacrificial altars whereon they received their

periodical visiting gods, surrendered their bodies to natural absorption or annihilation, and watched for the return of some transmigrated soul, the while adoring the universe, which with all beings they believed would be eternally existent. They possessed religious orders corresponding in external show at least with the Essenes or Therapeutæ of the pre-Christian and Christian epochs, and to the reformed Therapeutæ or monks of the present. Every memento of their coming and their stay which has descended to us is an evidence of their civilized condition. The free copper found within the tumuli; the open veins of the Superior and Iron Mountain copper-mines, with all the *modus operandi* of ancient mining, such as ladders, levers, chisels, and hammer-heads, discovered by the French explorers of the Northwest and the Mississippi, are conclusive proofs that those prehistoric people were highly civilized, and that many flourishing colonies were spread throughout the Mississippi valley, while yet the mammoth, the mastodon, and a hundred other animals, now only known by their gigantic fossil remains, guarded the eastern shore of the continent as it were against supposed invasions of the Tower Builders who went west from Babel; while yet the beautiful isles of the Antilles formed an integral portion of this continent, long years before the European Northman dreamed of setting forth to the discovery of Greenland and the northern isles, and certainly at a time when all that portion of America north of latitude 45° was an ice-incumbered waste.

Within the last few years great advances have been made toward the discovery of antiquities whether pertaining to remains of organic or inorganic nature. Together with many small, but telling relics of the early inhabitants of the country, the fossils of prehistoric animals have been unearthed from end to end of the land, and in districts, too, long pronounced by geologists of some repute to be without even a vestige of vertebrate fossils. Among the collected souvenirs of an age about which so very little is known, are twenty-five vertebræ averaging thirteen inches in diameter, and three vertebræ ossified together measure nine cubical feet; a thigh-bone five feet long by twenty-eight, by twelve inches in diameter, and the shaft fourteen by eight inches thick, the entire lot weighing 600 lbs. These fossils are presumed to belong to the cretaceous period, when the Dinosaur roamed over the country from East to West, desolating the villages of the people. This animal is said to have been sixty feet long, and when feeding in cypress and palm forests, to extend himself eighty-five feet, so that he may

devour the budding tops of those great trees. Other efforts in this direction may lead to great results, and culminate probably in the discovery of a tablet engraven by some learned Mound Builder, describing in the ancient hieroglyphics of China all these men and beasts whose history excites so much speculation. The identity of the Mound Builders with the Mongolians might lead us to hope for such a consummation; nor is it beyond the range of probability, particularly in this practical age, to find the future labors of some industrious antiquarian requited by the upheaval of a tablet, written in the Tartar characters of 1700 years ago, bearing on a subject which can now be treated only on a purely circumstantial basis.

THE SECOND IMMIGRATION

may have begun a few centuries prior to the Christian era, and unlike the former expedition or expeditions, to have traversed north-eastern Asia to its Arctic confines, and then east to the narrow channel now known as Behring's Straits, which they crossed, and sailing up the unchanging Yukon, settled under the shadow of Mount St. Elias for many years, and pushing South commingled with their countrymen, soon acquiring the characteristics of the descendants of the first colonists. Chinese chronicles tell of such a people, who went North and were never heard of more. Circumstances conspire to render that particular colony the carriers of a new religious faith and of an alphabetic system of a representative character to the old colonists, and they, doubtless, exercised a most beneficial influence in other respects; because the influx of immigrants of such culture as were the Chinese, even of that remote period, must necessarily bear very favorable results, not only in bringing in reports of their travels, but also accounts from the fatherland bearing on the latest events.

With the idea of a second and important exodus there are many theorists united, one of whom says: "It is now the generally received opinion that the first inhabitants of America passed over from Asia through these straits. The number of small islands lying between both continents renders this opinion still more probable; and it is yet further confirmed by some remarkable traces of similarity in the physical conformation of the northern natives of both continents. The Esquimaux of North America, the Samoieds of Asia, and the Laplanders of Europe, are supposed to be of the same family; and this supposition is strengthened by the affinity which exists in their languages. The researches of Hum-

boldt have traced the Mexicans to the vicinity of Behring's Straits; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia, and were the Hiongnuos, who are, in the Chinese annals, said to have emigrated under Puno, and to have been lost in the North of Siberia."

Since this theory is accepted by most antiquaries, there is every reason to believe that from the discovery of what may be called an overland route to what was then considered an eastern extension of that country which is now known as the "Celestial Empire," many caravans of emigrants passed to their new homes in the land of illimitable possibilities until the way became a well-marked trail over which the Asiatic might travel forward, and having once entered the Elysian fields never entertained an idea of returning. Thus from generation to generation the tide of immigration poured in until the slopes of the Pacific and the banks of the great inland rivers became hives of busy industry. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of the tribal leaders and populous settlements centered with happy villages sprung up everywhere in manifestation of the power and wealth and knowledge of the people. The colonizing Caucasian of the historic period walked over this great country on the very ruins of a civilization which a thousand years before eclipsed all that of which he could boast. He walked through the wilderness of the West over buried treasures hidden under the accumulated growth of nature, nor rested until he saw, with great surprise, the remains of ancient pyramids and temples and cities, larger and evidently more beautiful than ancient Egypt could bring forth after its long years of uninterrupted history. The pyramids resemble those of Egypt in exterior form, and in some instances are of larger dimensions. The pyramid of Cholula is square, having each side of its base 1,335 feet in length, and its height about 172 feet. Another pyramid, situated in the north of Vera Cruz, is formed of large blocks of highly-polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hieroglyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. Each side of its square base is 82 feet in length, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet in height. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the river Gila, are spread over more than a square league. Their literature consisted of hieroglyphics; but their arithmetical knowledge did not extend farther than their calculations by the aid of grains of corn. Yet,

notwithstanding all their varied accomplishments, and they were evidently many, their notions of religious duty led to a most demoniac zeal at once barbarously savage and ferociously cruel. Each visiting, god instead of bringing new life to the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols, exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness, until, as some learned and humane Montezumian said, the people never approached these idols without fear, and this fear was the great animating principle, the great religious motive power which sustained the terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshiped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a bloody sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the dead bodies. It has been ascertained that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210; while their own legions contributed voluntary victims to the terrible belief in large numbers. Nor did this horrible custom cease immediately after 1521, when Cortez entered the imperial city of the Montezumas; for, on being driven from it, all his troops who fell into the hands of the native soldiers were subjected to the most terrible and proionged suffering that could be experienced in this world, and when about to yield up that spirit which is indestructible, were offered in sacrifice, their hearts and heads consecrated, and the victors allowed to feast on the yet warm flesh.

A reference is made here to the period when the Montezumas ruled over Mexico, simply to gain a better idea of the hideous idolatry which took the place of the old Boodhism of the Mound Builders, and doubtless helped in a great measure to give victory to the new comers, even as the tenets of Mahometanism urged the ignorant followers of the prophet to the conquest of great nations. It was not the faith of the people who built the mounds and the pyramids and the temples, and who, 200 years before the Christian era, built the great wall of jealous China. No: rather was it that terrible faith born of the Tartar victory, which carried the great defenses of China at the point of the javelin and hatchet, who afterward marched to the very walls of Rome, under Alaric, and

spread over the islands of Polynesia to the Pacific slopes of South America.

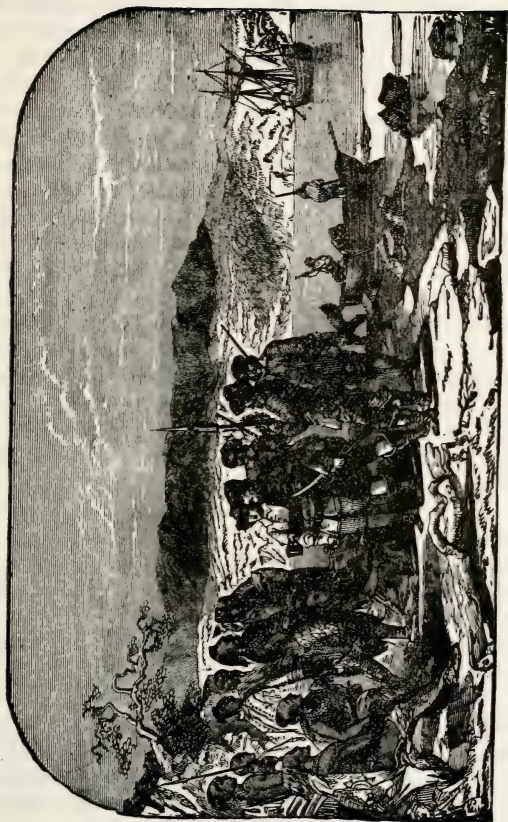
THE TARTARS

came there, and, like the pure Mongols of Mexico and the Mississippi valley, rose to a state of civilization bordering on that attained by them. Here for centuries the sons of the fierce Tartar race continued to dwell in comparative peace until the all-ruling ambition of empire took in the whole country from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and peopled the vast territory watered by the Amazon with a race that was destined to conquer all the peoples of the Orient, and only to fall before the march of the arch-civilizing Caucasian. In course of time those fierce Tartars pushed their settlements northward, and ultimately entered the territories of the Mound Builders, putting to death all who fell within their reach, and causing the survivors of the death-dealing invasion to seek a refuge from the hordes of this semi-barbarous people in the wilds and fastnesses of the North and Northwest. The beautiful country of the Mound Builders was now in the hands of savage invaders, the quiet, industrious people who raised the temples and pyramids were gone; and the wealth of intelligence and industry, accumulating for ages, passed into the possession of a rapacious horde, who could admire it only so far as it offered objects for plunder. Even in this the invaders were satisfied, and then having arrived at the height of their ambition, rested on their swords and entered upon the luxury and ease in the enjoyment of which they were found when the vanguard of European civilization appeared upon the scene. Meantime the southern countries which those adventurers abandoned after having completed their conquests in the North, were soon peopled by hundreds of people, always moving from island to island and ultimately halting amid the ruins of villages deserted by those who, as legends tell, had passed eastward but never returned; and it would scarcely be a matter for surprise if those emigrants were found to be the progenitors of that race found by the Spaniards in 1532, and identical with the Araucanians, Cuenches and Huiliches of to-day.

RELICS OF THE MOUND BUILDERS.

One of the most brilliant and impartial historians of the Republic stated that the valley of the Mississippi contained no monuments. So far as the word is entertained now, he was literally correct, but

in some hasty effort neglected to qualify his sentence by a reference to the numerous relics of antiquity to be found throughout its length and breadth, and so exposed his chapters to criticism. The valley of the Father of Waters, and indeed the country from the trap rocks of the Great Lakes southeast to the Gulf and southwest to Mexico, abound in tell-tale monuments of a race of people much farther advanced in civilization than the Montezumas of the sixteenth century. The remains of walls and fortifications found in Kentucky and Indiana, the earthworks of Vincennes and throughout the valley of the Wabash, the mounds scattered over Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Virginia, and those found in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are all evidences of the universality of the Chinese Mongols and of their advance toward a comparative knowledge of man and cosmology. At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, in Clark county, Indiana, there stands one of these old monuments known as the "Stone Fort." It is an unmistakable heirloom of a great and ancient people, and must have formed one of their most important posts. The State Geologist's report, filed among the records of the State and furnished by Prof. Cox, says: "At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, and about three miles from Charleston, the county-seat of Clark county, there is one of the most remarkable stone fortifications which has ever come under my notice. Accompanied by my assistant, Mr. Borden, and a number of citizens of Charleston, I visited the 'Stone Fort' for the purpose of making an examination of it. The locality selected for this fort presents many natural advantages for making it impregnable to the opposing forces of prehistoric times. It occupies the point of an elevated narrow ridge which faces the Ohio river on the east and is bordered by Fourteen-Mile creek on the west side. This creek empties into the Ohio a short distance below the fort. The top of the ridge is pear-shaped, with the part answering to the neck at the north end. This part is not over twenty feet wide, and is protected by precipitous natural walls of stone. It is 280 feet above the level of the Ohio river, and the slope is very gradual to the south. At the upper field it is 240 feet high and one hundred steps wide. At the lower timber it is 120 feet high. The bottom land at the foot of the south end is sixty feet above the river. Along the greater part of the Ohio river front there is an abrupt escarpment rock, entirely too steep to be scaled, and a similar natural barrier exists along a portion of the northwest side of the ridge, facing the creek. This natural wall



EARLY EXPLORERS OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

is joined to the neck of an artificial wall, made by piling up, mason fashion but without mortar, loose stone, which had evidently been pried up from the carboniferous layers of rock. This made wall, at this point, is about 150 feet long. It is built along the slope of the hill and had an elevation of about 75 feet above its base, the upper ten feet being vertical. The inside of the wall is protected by a ditch. The remainder of the hill is protected by an artificial stone wall, built in the same manner, but not more than ten feet high. The elevation of the side wall above the creek bottom is 80 feet. Within the artificial walls is a string of mounds which rise to the height of the wall, and are protected from the washing of the hill-sides by a ditch 20 feet wide and four feet deep. The position of the artificial walls, natural cliffs of bedded stone, as well as that of the ditch and mounds, are well illustrated. The top of the enclosed ridge embraces ten or twelve acres, and there are as many as five mounds that can be recognized on the flat surface, while no doubt many others existed which have been obliterated by time, and though the agency of man in his efforts to cultivate a portion of the ground. A trench was cut into one of these mounds in search of relics. A few fragments of charcoal and decomposed bones, and a large irregular, diamond-shaped boulder, with a small circular indentation near the middle of the upper part, that was worn quite smooth by the use to which it had been put, and the small pieces of fossil coral, comprised all the articles of note which were revealed by the excavation. The earth of which the mound is made resembles that seen on the hillside, and was probably in most part taken from the ditch. The margin next to the ditch was protected by slabs of stone set on edge, and leaning at an angle corresponding to the slope of the mound. This stone shield was two and one-half feet wide and one foot high. At intervals along the great ditch there are channels formed between the mounds that probably served to carry off the surplus water through openings in the outer wall. On the top of the enclosed ridge, and near its narrowest part, there is one mound much larger than any of the others, and so situated as to command an extensive view up and down the Ohio river, as well as affording an unobstructed view east and west. This is designated as 'Look-out Mound.' There is near it a slight break in the cliff of rock, which furnished a narrow passage way to the Ohio river. Though the locality afforded many natural advantages for a fort or stronghold, one is compelled to admit that much skill was displayed and labor expended in making its defense as perfect as possible at

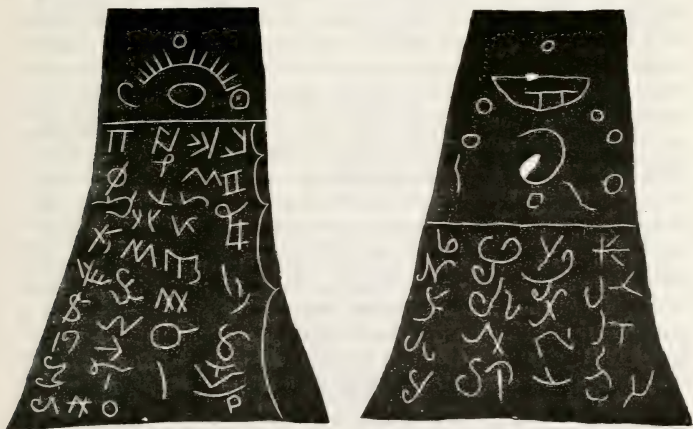
all points. Stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, totums, charms and flint flakes have been found in great abundance in plowing the field at the foot of the old fort."

From the "Stone Fort" the Professor turns his steps to Posey county, at a point on the Wabash, ten miles above the mouth, called "Bone Bank," on account of the number of human bones continually washed out from the river bank. "It is," he states "situated in a bend on the left bank of the river; and the ground is about ten feet above high-water mark, being the only land along this portion of the river that is not submerged in seasons of high water. The bank slopes gradually back from the river to a slough. This slough now seldom contains water, but no doubt at one time it was an arm of the Wabash river, which flowed around the Bone Bank and afforded protection to the island home of the Mound Builders. The Wabash has been changing its bed for many years, leaving a broad extent of newly made land on the right shore, and gradually making inroads on the left shore by cutting away the Bone Bank. The stages of growth of land on the right bank of the river are well defined by the cottonwood trees, which increase in size as you go back from the river. Unless there is a change in the current of the river, all trace of the Bone Bank will be obliterated. Already within the memory of the white inhabitants, the bank has been removed to the width of several hundred yards. As the bank is cut by the current of the river it loses its support, and when the water sinks it tumbles over, carrying with it the bones of the Mound Builders and the cherished articles buried with them. No locality in the country furnishes a greater number and variety of relics than this. It has proved especially rich in pottery of quaint design and skillful workmanship. I have a number of jugs and pots and a cup found at the Bone Bank. This kind of work has been very abundant, and is still found in such quantities that we are led to conclude that its manufacture formed a leading industry of the inhabitants of the Bone Bank. It is not in Europe alone that we find a well-founded claim of high antiquity for the art of making hard and durable stone by a mixture of clay, lime, sand and stone; for I am convinced that this art was possessed by a race of people who inhabited this continent at a period so remote that neither tradition nor history can furnish any account of them. They belonged to the Neolithic, or polished-stone, age. They lived in towns and built mounds for sepulture and worship and protected their homes by surrounding them with walls of earth and

stone. In some of these mounds specimens of various kinds of pottery, in a perfect state of preservation, have from time to time been found, and fragments are so common that every student of archæology can have a bountiful supply. Some of these fragments indicate vessels of very great size. At the Saline springs of Galatin I picked up fragments that indicated, by their curvature, vessels five to six feet in diameter, and it is probable they are fragments of artificial stone pans used to hold brine that was manufactured into salt by solar evaporation.

"Now, all the pottery belonging to the Mound Builders' age, which I have seen, is composed of alluvial clay and sand, or a mixture of the former with pulverized fresh-water shells. A paste made of such a mixture possesses, in high degree, the properties of hydraulic Puzzuoland and Portland cement, so that vessels formed of it hardened without being burned, as is customary with modern pottery."

The Professor deals very aptly with this industry of the aborigines, and concludes a very able disquisition on the Bone Bank in its relation to the prehistoric builders.



HIEROGLYPHICS OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

The great circular redoubt or earth-work found two miles west of the village of New Washington, and the "Stone Fort," on a ridge one mile west of the village of Deputy, offer a subject for the antiquarian as deeply interesting as any of the monuments of a decayed empire so far discovered.

From end to end of Indiana there are to be found many other relics of the obscure past. Some of them have been unearthed and now appear among the collected antiquities at Indianapolis. The highly finished sandstone pipe, the copper ax, stone axes, flint arrow-heads and magnetic plummets found a few years ago beneath the soil of Cut-Off Island near New Harmony, together with the pipes of rare workmanship and undoubted age, unearthed near Covington, all live as it were in testimony of their owner's and maker's excellence, and hold a share in the evidence of the partial annihilation of a race, with the complete disruption of its manners, customs and industries; and it is possible that when numbers of these relics are placed together, a key to the phonetic or rather hieroglyphic system of that remote period might be evolved.

It may be asked what these hieroglyphical characters really are. Well, they are varied in form, so much so that the pipes found in the mounds of Indians, each bearing a distinct representation of some animal, may be taken for one species, used to represent the abstract ideas of the Mound Builders. The second form consists of pure hieroglyphics or phonetic characters, in which the sound is represented instead of the object; and the third, or painted form of the first, conveys to the mind that which is desired to be represented. This form exists among the Cree Indians of the far Northwest, at present. They, when departing from their permanent villages for the distant hunting grounds, paint on the barked trees in the neighborhood the figure of a snake or eagle, or perhaps huskey dog; and this animal is supposed to guard the position until the warrior's return, or welcome any friendly tribes that may arrive there in the interim. In the case of the Mound Builders, it is unlikely that this latter extreme was resorted to, for the simple reason that the relics of their occupation are too high in the ways of art to tolerate such a barbarous science of language; but the sculptured pipes and javelins and spear-heads of the Mound Builders may be taken as a collection of graven images, each conveying a set of ideas easily understood, and perhaps sometimes or more generally used to designate the vocation, name or character of the owner. That the builders possessed an alphabet of a phonetic form, and purely hieroglyphic, can scarcely be questioned; but until one or more of the unearthed tablets, which bore all or even a portion of such characters, are raised from their centuried graves, the mystery which surrounds this people must remain, while we must dwell in a world of mere speculation.

Vigo, Jasper, Sullivan, Switzerland and Ohio counties can boast of a most liberal endowment in this relation; and when in other days the people will direct a minute inquiry, and penetrate to the very heart of the thousand cones which are scattered throughout the land, they may possibly extract the blood in the shape of metallic and porcelain works, with hieroglyphic tablets, while leaving the form of heart and body complete to entertain and delight unborn generations, who in their time will wonder much when they learn that an American people, living toward the close of the 59th century, could possibly indulge in such an anachronism as is implied in the term "New World."

THE INDIANS.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference of opinion concerning our aboriginals among authors who have made a profound study of races is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the threefold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the *Mongolidæ*. Other writers on race regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and insulated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his "*Races of Mankind*," an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and traditions. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchuktchis on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern an-

thropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical features than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and authority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the parent stock."

The conclusions arrived at by the reviewer at that time, though safe, are too general to lead the reader to form any definite idea on the subject. No doubt whatever can exist, when the American Indian is regarded as of an Asiatic origin; but there is nothing in the works or even in the review, to which these works were subjected, which might account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man, as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532. The fact is that the pure bred Indian of the present is descended directly from the earliest inhabitants, or in other words from the survivors of that people who, on being driven from their fair possessions, retired to the wilderness in sorrow and reared up their children under the saddening influences of their unquenchable griefs, bequeathing them only the habits of the wild, cloud-roofed home of their declining years, a sullen silence, and a rude moral code. In after years these wild sons of the forest and prairie grew in numbers and in strength. Some legend told them of their present sufferings, of the station which their fathers once had known, and of the riotous race which now reveled in wealth which should be theirs. The fierce passions of the savage were aroused, and uniting their scattered bands marched in silence upon the villages of the Tartars, driving them onward to the capital of their Incas, and consigning their homes to the flames. Once in view of the great city, the hurrying bands halted in surprise; but Tartar cunning took in the situation and offered pledges of amity, which were sacredly observed. Henceforth Mexico was open to the Indians, bearing precisely the same relation to them that the Hudson's Bay Company's

villages do to the Northwestern Indians of the present; obtaining all, and bestowing very little. The subjection of the Mongolian race represented in North America by that branch of it to which the Tartars belonged, represented in the Southern portion of the continent, seems to have taken place some five centuries before the advent of the European, while it may be concluded that the war of the races which resulted in reducing the villages erected by the Tartar hordes to ruin took place between one and two hundred years later. These statements, though actually referring to events which in point of time are comparatively modern, can only be substantiated by the facts that, about the periods mentioned the dead bodies of an unknown race of men were washed ashore on the European coasts, while previous to that time there is no account whatever in European annals of even a vestige of trans-Atlantic humanity being transferred by ocean currents to the gaze of a wondering people. Towards the latter half of the 15th century two dead bodies entirely free from decomposition, and corresponding with the Red Men as they afterward appeared to Columbus, were cast on the shores of the Azores, and confirmed Columbus in his belief in the existence of a western world and western people.

Storm and flood and disease have created sad havoc in the ranks of the Indian since the occupation of the country by the white man. These natural causes have conspired to decimate the race even more than the advance of civilization, which seems not to affect it to any material extent. In its maintenance of the same number of representatives during three centuries, and its existence in the very face of a most unceremonious, and, whenever necessary, cruel conquest, the grand dispensations of the unseen Ruler of the universe is demonstrated; for, without the aborigines, savage and treacherous as they were, it is possible that the explorers of former times would have so many natural difficulties to contend with, that their work would be surrendered in despair, and the most fertile regions of the continent saved for the plowshares of generations yet unborn. It is questionable whether we owe the discovery of this continent to the unaided scientific knowledge of Columbus, or to the dead bodies of the two Indians referred to above; nor can their services to the explorers of ancient and modern times be over-estimated. Their existence is embraced in the plan of the Divinity for the government of the world, and it will not form subject for surprise to learn that the same intelligence which sent a thrill of liberty into every corner of the republic, will, in the near future,

devise some method under which the remnant of a great and ancient race may taste the sweets of public kindness, and feel that, after centuries of turmoil and tyranny, they have at last found a shelter amid a sympathizing people. Many have looked at the Indian as the pessimist does at all things; they say that he was never formidable until the white man supplied him with the weapons of modern warfare; but there is no mention made of his eviction from his retired home, and the little plot of cultivated garden which formed the nucleus of a village that, if fostered instead of being destroyed, might possibly hold an Indian population of some importance in the economy of the nation. There is no intention whatever to maintain that the occupation of this country by the favored races is wrong even in principle; for where any obstacle to advancing civilization exists, it has to fall to the ground; but it may be said, with some truth, that the white man, instead of a policy of conciliation formed upon the power of kindness, indulged in belligerency as impolitic as it was unjust. A modern writer says, when speaking of the Indian's character: "He did not exhibit that steady valor and efficient discipline of the American soldier; and to-day on the plains Sheridan's troopers would not hesitate to attack the bravest band, though outnumbered three to one." This piece of information applies to the European and African, as well as to the Indian. The American soldier, and particularly the troopers referred to, would not fear or shrink from a very legion of demons, even with odds against them. This mode of warfare seems strangely peculiar when compared with the military systems of civilized countries; yet, since the main object of armed men is to defend a country or a principle, and to destroy anything which may oppose itself to them, the mode of warfare pursued by the savage will be found admirably adapted to their requirements in this connection, and will doubtless compare favorably with the systems of the Afghans and Persians of the present, and the Caucasian people of the first historic period.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing a large quadruped required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as

sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from those sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an interchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In cases of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination where such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's

glory and delight,—war, not conducted as civilization, but war where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forests and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted an habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES.

EARLIEST EXPLORERS.

The State of Indiana is bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms also the western boundary of Ohio, extending due north from the mouth of the Great Miami river; on the south by the Ohio river from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash river from its mouth to a point where a due north line from the town of Vincennes would last touch the shore of said river, and thence directly north to Lake Michigan; and on the north by said lake and an east and west line ten miles north of the extreme south end of the lake, and extending to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian, the west boundary of Ohio. These boundaries include an area of 33,809 square miles, lying between $37^{\circ} 47'$ and $41^{\circ} 50'$ north latitude, and between $7^{\circ} 45'$ and $11^{\circ} 1'$ west longitude from Washington.

After the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, more than 150 years passed away before any portion of the territory now comprised within the above limits was explored by Europeans. Colonies were established in Florida, Virginia and Nova Scotia by the principal rival governments of Europe, but not until about 1670-'2 did the first white travelers venture as far into the Northwest as Indiana or Lake Michigan. These explorers were Frenchmen by the names of Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, who then visited what is now the eastern part of Wisconsin, the northeastern portion of Illinois and probably that portion of this State north of the Kankakee river. In the following year M. Joliet, an agent of the French Colonial government, and James Marquette, a good and simple-hearted missionary who had his station at Mackinaw, explored the country about Green Bay, and along Fox and Wisconsin rivers as far westward as the Mississippi, the banks of which they reached June 17, 1673. They descended this river to about $33^{\circ} 40'$, but returned by way of the Illinois river and the route they came in the Lake Region. At a village among the Illinois Indians, Marquette and his small band of adventurers were received

in a friendly manner and treated hospitably. They were made the honored guests at a great feast, where hominy, fish, dog meat and roast buffalo meat were spread before them in great abundance. In 1682 LaSalle explored the West, but it is not known that he entered the region now embraced within the State of Indiana. He took formal possession, however, of all the Mississippi region in the name of the King of France, in whose honor he gave all this Mississippi region, including what is now Indiana, the name "Louisiana." Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the great Miami confederacy of Indians, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe. Their territory extended strictly from the Scioto river west to the Illinois river. Their villages were few and scattering, and their occupation was scarcely dense enough to maintain itself against invasion. Their settlements were occasionally visited by Christian missionaries, fur traders and adventurers, but no body of white men made any settlement sufficiently permanent for a title to national possession. Christian zeal animated France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in the interests of Protestantism. Hence their haste to preoccupy the land and proselyte the aborigines. No doubt this ugly rivalry was often seen by Indians, and they refused to be proselyted to either branch of Christianity.

The "Five Nations," farther east, comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondaguas and Senecas. In 1677 the number of warriors in this confederacy was 2,150. About 1711 the Tuscaroras retired from Carolina and joined the Iroquois, or Five Nations, which, after that event, became known as the "Six Nations." In 1689 hostilities broke out between the Five Nations and the colonists of Canada, and the almost constant wars in which France was engaged until the treaty of Ryswick in 1697 combined to check the grasping policy of Louis XIV., and to retard the planting of French colonies in the Mississippi valley. Missionary efforts, however, continued with more failure than success, the Jesuits allying themselves with the Indians in habits and customs, even encouraging inter-marriage between them and their white followers.

OUABACHE.

The Wabash was first named by the French, and spelled by them Ouabache. This river was known even before the Ohio, and was navigated as the Ouabache all the way to the Mississippi a long time before it was discovered that it was a tributary of the Ohio (Belle Riviere). In navigating the Mississippi they thought they passed the mouth of the Ouabache instead of the Ohio. In traveling from the Great Lakes to the south, the French always went by the way of the Ouabache or Illinois.

VINCENNES.

Francois Morgan de Vinsenne served in Canada as early as 1720 in the regiment of "De Carrignan" of the French service, and again on the lakes in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie in the same service under M. de Vaudriol, in 1725. It is possible that his advent to Vincennes may have taken place in 1732; and in proof of this the only record is an act of sale under the joint names of himself and Madame Vinsenne, the daughter of M. Philip Longprie, and dated Jan. 5, 1735. This document gives his military position as commandant of the post of Ouabache in the service of the French King. The will of Longprie, dated March 10, same year, bequeaths him, among other things, 408 pounds of pork, which he ordered to be kept safe until Vinsenne, who was then at Ouabache, returned to Kaskaskia.

There are many other documents connected with its early settlement by Vinsenne, among which is a receipt for the 100 pistoles granted him as his wife's marriage dowry. In 1736 this officer was ordered to Charlevoix by D'Artagette, viceroy of the King at New Orleans, and commandant of Illinois. Here M. St. Vinsenne received his mortal wounds. The event is chronicled as follows, in the words of D'Artagette: "We have just received very bad news from Louisiana, and our war with the Chickasaws. The French have been defeated. Among the slain is M. de Vinsenne, who ceased not until his last breath to exhort his men to behave worthy of their faith and fatherland."

Thus closed the career of this gallant officer, leaving a name which holds as a remembrancer the present beautiful town of Vincennes, changed from Vinsenne to its present orthography in 1749.

Post Vincennes was settled as early as 1710 or 1711. In a letter from Father Marest to Father Germon, dated at Kaskaskia, Nov. 9, 1712, occurs this passage: "*Les Francois itoient itabli un fort sur*

le fleuve Ouabache ; ils demanderent un missionnaire ; et le Pere Mermet leur fut envoye. Ce Pere crut devoir travailler a la conversion des Mascoutens qui avoient fait un village sur les bords dumeme fleuve. C'est une nation Indians qui entend la langue Illinoise." Translated: "The French have established a fort upon the river Wabash, and want a missionary; and Father Mermet has been sent to them. That Father believes he should labor for the conversion of the Mascoutens, who have built a village on the banks of the same river. They are a nation of Indians who understand the language of the Illinois."

Mermet was therefore the first preacher of Christianity in this part of the world, and his mission was to convert the Mascoutens, a branch of the Miamis. "The way I took," says he, "was to confound, in the presence of the whole tribe, one of these charlatans [medicine men], whose Manitou, or great spirit which he worshiped, was the buffalo. After leading him on insensibly to the avowal that it was not the buffalo that he worshiped, but the Manitou, or spirit, of the buffalo, which was under the earth and animated all buffaloes, which heals the sick and has all power, I asked him whether other beasts, the bear for instance, and which one of his nation worshiped, was not equally inhabited by a Manitou, which was under the earth. 'Without doubt,' said the grand medicine man. 'If this is so,' said I, 'men ought to have a Manitou who inhabits them.' 'Nothing more certain,' said he. 'Ought not that to convince you,' continued I, 'that you are not very reasonable? For if man upon the earth is the master of all animals, if he kills them, if he eats them, does it not follow that the Manitou which inhabits him must have a mastery over all other Manitous? Why then do you not invoke him instead of the Manitou of the bear and the buffalo, when you are sick?' This reasoning disconcerted the charlatan. But this was all the effect it produced."

The result of convincing these heathen by logic, as is generally the case the world over, was only a temporary logical victory, and no change whatever was produced in the professions and practices of the Indians.

But the first Christian (Catholic) missionary at this place whose name we find recorded in the Church annals, was Meurin, in 1849.

The church building used by these early missionaries at Vincennes is thus described by the "oldest inhabitants:" Fronting on Water street and running back on Church street, it was a plain

building with a rough exterior, of upright posts, chinked and daubed, with a rough coat of cement on the outside; about 20 feet wide and 60 long; one story high, with a small belfry and an equally small bell. It was dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. This spot is now occupied by a splendid cathedral.

Vincennes has ever been a stronghold of Catholicism. The Church there has educated and sent out many clergymen of her faith, some of whom have become bishops, or attained other high positions in ecclesiastical authority.

Almost contemporaneous with the progress of the Church at Vincennes was a missionary work near the mouth of the Wea river, among the Ouiatenons, but the settlement there was broken up in early day.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

THE GREAT FRENCH SCHEME.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by LaSalle in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations extending through the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained, with partial success, for about 75 years. The traders persisted in importing whisky, which cancelled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the Indian, and the vast distances between posts prevented that strength which can be enjoyed only by close and convenient intercommunication. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc., and because he was not listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would go off disgusted. This was his idea of the golden rule.

The river St. Joseph of Lake Michigan was called "the river Miamis" in 1679, in which year LaSalle built a small fort on its bank, near the lake shore. The principal station of the mission for the instruction of the Miamis was established on the borders of this river. The first French post within the territory of the Miamis was at the mouth of the river Miamis, on an eminence naturally fortified on two sides by the river, and on one side by a

deep ditch made by a fall of water. It was of triangular form. The missionary Hennepin gives a good description of it, as he was one of the company who built it, in 1679. Says he: "We fell the trees that were on the top of the hill; and having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shot, we began to build a redoubt of 80 feet long and 40 feet broad, with great square pieces of timber laid one upon another, and prepared a great number of stakes of about 25 feet long to drive into the ground, to make our fort more inaccessible on the riverside. We employed the whole month of November about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bear's flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes they find there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it and desired leave to go a hunting to kill some wild goats. M. LaSalle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them; and it was but unwillingly that they continued their work. This, together with the approach of winter and the apprehension that M. LaSalle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a cabin wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love. * * * The fort was at last perfected, and called Fort Miamis."

In the year 1711 the missionary Chardon, who was said to be very zealous and apt in the acquisition of languages, had a station on the St. Joseph about 60 miles above the mouth. Charlevoix, another distinguished missionary from France, visited a post on this river in 1721. In a letter dated at the place, Aug. 16, he says: "There is a commandant here, with a small garrison. His house, which is but a very sorry one, is called the fort, from its being surrounded with an indifferent palisado, which is pretty near the case in all the rest. We have here two villages of Indians, one of the Miamis and the other of the Pottawatomies, both of them mostly Christians; but as they have been for a long time without any pastors, the missionary who has been lately sent to them will have no small difficulty in bringing them back to the exercise of their religion." He speaks also of the main commodity for which the Indians would part with their goods, namely, spirituous liquors, which they drink and keep drunk upon as long as a supply lasted.



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

More than a century and a half has now passed since Charlevoix penned the above, without any change whatever in this trait of Indian character.

In 1765 the Miami nation, or confederacy, was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper, 300 Weas, or Ouiatenons, 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; and at this time the principal villages of the Twightwees were situated about the head of the Maumee river at and near the place where Fort Wayne now is. The larger Wea villages were near the banks of the Wabash river, in the vicinity of the Post Ouiatenon; and the Shockeys and Piankeshaws dwelt on the banks of the Vermilion and on the borders of the Wabash between Vincennes and Ouiatenon. Branches of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes were permitted at different times to enter within the boundaries of the Miamis and reside for a while.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1688 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America, and the efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. After several stations were established elsewhere in the West, trading posts were started at the Miami villages, which stood at the head of the Maumee, at the Wea villages about Ouiatenon on the Wabash, and at the Piankeshaw villages about the present sight of Vincennes. It is probable that before the close of the year 1719, temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouiatenon and Vincennes. These points were probably often visited by French fur traders prior to 1700. In the meanwhile the English people in this country commenced also to establish military posts west of the Alleghanies, and thus matters went on until they naturally culminated in a general war, which, being waged by the French and Indians combined on one side, was called "the French and Indian war." This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated; and indeed, France had the preceding autumn, by a secret convention, ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

PONTIAC'S WAR.

In 1762, after Canada and its dependencies had been surrendered to the English, Pontiac and his partisans secretly organized a powerful confederacy in order to crush at one blow all English power in the West. This great scheme was skillfully projected and cautiously matured.

The principal act in the programme was to gain admittance into the fort at Detroit, on pretense of a friendly visit, with shortened muskets concealed under their blankets, and on a given signal suddenly break forth upon the garrison; but an inadvertent remark of an Indian woman led to a discovery of the plot, which was consequently averted. Pontiac and his warriors afterward made many attacks upon the English, some of which were successful, but the Indians were finally defeated in the general war.

BRITISH POLICY.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. Of these families, about 80 or 90 resided at Post Vincennes, 14 at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and nine or ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country; hence the early and rapid settlement of the Northwestern territory was still further retarded by the short-sighted selfishness of England. That fatal policy consisted mainly in holding the land in the hands of the government and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to settlers. But in spite of all her efforts in this direction, she constantly made just such efforts as provoked the American people to rebel, and to rebel successfully, which was within 15 years after the perfect close of the French and Indian war.

AMERICAN POLICY.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and wise Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of Western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and

Indians. Therefore, directly after the conquest of Vincennes by Clark, he engaged a scientific corps to proceed under an escort to the Mississippi, and ascertain by celestial observations the point on that river intersected by latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$, the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. To Gen. Clark was entrusted the conduct of the military operations in that quarter. He was instructed to select a strong position near that point and establish there a fort and garrison; thence to extend his conquests northward to the lakes, erecting forts at different points, which might serve as monuments of actual possession, besides affording protection to that portion of the country. Fort "Jefferson" was erected and garrisoned on the Mississippi a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition, to the chartered limits of Virginia, of that immense region known as the "North-western Territory." The simple fact that such and such forts were established by the Americans in this vast region convinced the British Commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. But where are those "monuments" of our power now?

INDIAN SAVAGERY.

As a striking example of the inhuman treatment which the early Indians were capable of giving white people, we quote the following blood-curdling story from Mr. Cox' "Recollections of the Wabash Valley":

On the 11th of February, 1781, a wagoner named Irvin Hinton was sent from the block-house at Louisville, Ky., to Harrodsburg for a load of provisions for the fort. Two young men, Richard Rue and George Holman, aged respectively 19 and 16 years, were sent as guards to protect the wagon from the depredations of any hostile Indians who might be lurking in the cane-brakes or ravines through which they must pass. Soon after their start a severe snow-storm set in which lasted until afternoon. Lest the melting snow might dampen the powder in their rifles, the guards fired them off, intending to reload them as soon as the storm ceased. Hinton drove the horses while Rue walked a few rods ahead and Holman about the same distance behind. As they ascended a hill about eight miles from Louisville Hinton heard some one say Whoa to the horses. Supposing that something was wrong about the wagon, he stopped and asked Holman why he had called him to halt. Holman said that he had not spoken; Rue also denied it,

but said that he had heard the voice distinctly. At this time a voice cried out, "I will solve the mystery for you; it was Simon Girty that cried Whoa, and he meant what he said,"—at the same time emerging from a sink-hole a few rods from the roadside, followed by 13 Indians, who immediately surrounded the three Kentuckians and demanded them to surrender or die instantly. The little party, making a virtue of necessity, surrendered to this renegade white man and his Indian allies.

Being so near two forts, Girty made all possible speed in making fast his prisoners, selecting the lines and other parts of the harness, he prepared for an immediate flight across the Ohio. The pantaloons of the prisoners were cut off about four inches above the knees, and thus they started through the deep snow as fast as the horses could trot, leaving the wagon, containing a few empty barrels, standing in the road. They continued their march for several cold days, without fire at night, until they reached Wa-puc-canat-ta, where they compelled their prisoners to run the gauntlet as they entered the village. Hinton first ran the gauntlet and reached the council-house after receiving several severe blows upon the head and shoulders. Rue next ran between the lines, pursued by an Indian with an uplifted tomahawk. He far outstripped his pursuer and dodged most of the blows aimed at him. Holman complaining that it was too severe a test for a worn-out stripling like himself, was allowed to run between two lines of squaws and boys, and was followed by an Indian with a long switch.

The first council of the Indians did not dispose of these young men; they were waiting for the presence of other chiefs and warriors. Hinton escaped, but on the afternoon of the second day he was re-captured. Now the Indians were glad that they had an occasion to indulge in the infernal joy of burning him at once. Soon after their supper, which they shared with their victim, they drove the stake into the ground, piled up the fagots in a circle around it, stripped and blackened the prisoner, tied him to the stake, and applied the torch. It was a slow fire. The war-whoop then thrilled through the dark surrounding forest like the chorus of a band of infernal spirits escaped from pandemonium, and the scalp dance was struck up by those demons in human shape, who for hours encircled their victim, brandishing their tomahawks and war clubs, and venting their execrations upon the helpless sufferer, who died about midnight from the effects of the slow heat. As soon as he fell upon the ground, the Indian who first discovered

him in the woods that evening sprang in, sunk his tomahawk into his skull above the ear, and with his knife stripped off the scalp, which he bore back with him to the town as a trophy, and which was tauntingly thrust into the faces of Rue and Holman, with the question, "Can you smell the fire on the scalp of your red-headed friend? We cooked him and left him for the wolves to make a breakfast upon; that is the way we serve runaway prisoners."

After a march of three days more, the prisoners, Rue and Holman, had to run the gauntlets again, and barely got through with their lives. It was decided that they should both be burned at the stake that night, though this decision was far from being unanimous. The necessary preparations were made, dry sticks and brush were gathered and piled around two stakes, the faces and hands of the doomed men were blackened in the customary manner, and as the evening approached the poor wretches sat looking upon the setting sun for the last time. An unusual excitement was manifest in a number of chiefs who still lingered about the council-house. At a pause in the contention, a noble-looking Indian approached the prisoners, and after speaking a few words to the guards, took Holman by the hand, lifted him to his feet, cut the cords that bound him to his fellow prisoners, removed the black from his face and hands, put his hand kindly upon his head and said: "I adopt you as my son, to fill the place of the one I have lately buried; you are now a kinsman of Logan, the white man's friend, as he has been called, but who has lately proven himself to be a terrible avenger of the wrongs inflicted upon him by the bloody Cresap and his men." With evident reluctance, Girty interpreted this to Holman, who was thus unexpectedly freed.

But the preparations for the burning of Rue went on. Holman and Rue embraced each other most affectionately, with a sorrow too deep for description. Rue was then tied to one of the stakes; but the general contention among the Indians had not ceased. Just as the lighted fagots were about to be applied to the dry brush piled around the devoted youth, a tall, active young Shawnee, a son of the victim's captor, sprang into the ring, and cutting the cords which bound him to the stake, led him out amidst the deafening plaudits of a part of the crowd and the execrations of the rest. Regardless of threats, he caused water to be brought and the black to be washed from the face and hands of the prisoner, whose clothes were then returned to him, when the young brave said: "I take this young man to be my brother, in the place of one I lately lost;

I loved that brother well; I will love this one, too; my old mother will be glad when I tell her that I have brought her a son, in place of the dear departed one. We want no more victims. The burning of Red-head [Hinton] ought to satisfy us. These innocent young men do not merit such cruel fate; I would rather die myself than see this adopted brother burned at the stake."

A loud shout of approbation showed that the young Shawnee had triumphed, though dissension was manifest among the various tribes afterward. Some of them abandoned their trip to Detroit, others returned to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, a few turned toward the Mississinewa and the Wabash towns, while a portion continued to Detroit. Holman was taken back to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, where he remained most of the time of his captivity. Rue was taken first to the Mississinewa, then to the Wabash towns. Two years of his eventful captivity were spent in the region of the Wabash and Illinois rivers, but the last few months at Detroit; was in captivity altogether about three years and a half.

Rue effected his escape in the following manner: During one of the drunken revels of the Indians near Detroit one of them lost a purse of \$90; various tribes were suspected of feloniously keeping the treasure, and much ugly speculation was indulged in as to who was the thief. At length a prophet of a tribe that was not suspected was called to divine the mystery. He spread sand over a green deer-skin, watched it awhile and performed various manipulations, and professed to see that the money had been stolen and carried away by a tribe entirely different from any that had been suspicioned; but he was shrewd enough not to announce who the thief was or the tribe he belonged to, lest a war might arise. His decision quieted the belligerent uprisings threatened by the excited Indians.

Rue and two other prisoners saw this display of the prophet's skill and concluded to interrogate him soon concerning their families at home. The opportunity occurred in a few days, and the Indian seer actually astonished Rue with the accuracy with which he described his family, and added, "You all intend to make your escape, and you will effect it soon. You will meet with many trials and hardships in passing over so wild a district of country, inhabited by so many hostile nations of Indians. You will almost starve to death; but about the time you have given up all hope of finding game to sustain you in your famished condition, succor will come when you least expect it. The first game you will succeed in taking

will be a male of some kind; after that you will have plenty of game and return home in safety.''

The prophet kept this matter a secret for the prisoners, and the latter in a few days set off upon their terrible journey, and had just such experience as the Indian prophet had foretold; they arrived home with their lives, but were pretty well worn out with the exposures and privations of a three weeks' journey.

On the return of Holman's party of Indians to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, much dissatisfaction existed in regard to the manner of his release from the sentence of condemnation pronounced against him by the council. Many were in favor of recalling the council and trying him again, and this was finally agreed to. The young man was again put upon trial for his life, with a strong probability of his being condemned to the stake. Both parties worked hard for victory in the final vote, which eventually proved to give a majority of one for the prisoner's acquittal.

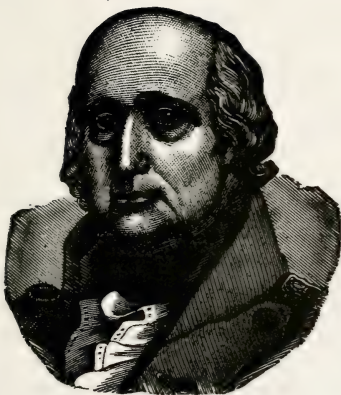
While with the Indians, Holman saw them burn at the stake a Kentuckian named Richard Hogeland, who had been taken prisoner at the defeat of Col. Crawford. They commenced burning him at nine o'clock at night, and continued roasting him until ten o'clock the next day, before he expired. During his excruciating tortures he begged for some of them to end his life and sufferings with a gun or tomahawk. Finally his cruel tormentors promised they would, and cut several deep gashes in his flesh with their tomahawks, and shoveled up hot ashes and embers and threw them into the gaping wounds. When he was dead they stripped off his scalp, cut him to pieces and burnt him to ashes, which they scattered through the town to expel the evil spirits from it.

After a captivity of about three years and a half, Holman saw an opportunity of going on a mission for the destitute Indians, namely, of going to Harrodsburg, Ky., where he had a rich uncle, from whom they could get what supplies they wanted. They let him go with a guard, but on arriving at Louisville, where Gen. Clark was in command, he was ransomed, and he reached home only three days after the arrival of Rue. Both these men lived to a good old age, terminating their lives at their home about two miles south of Richmond, Ind.

EXPEDITIONS OF COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

In the summer of 1778, Col. George Rogers Clark, a native of Albemarle county, Va., led a memorable expedition against the ancient French settlements about Kaskaskia and Post Vincennes. With respect to the magnitude of its design, the valor and perseverance with which it was carried on, and the memorable results which were produced by it, this expedition stands without a parallel in the early annals of the valley of the Mississippi. That portion of the West called Kentucky was occupied by Henderson & Co., who pretended to own the land and who held it at a high price. Col. Clark wished to test the validity of their claim and adjust the government of the country so as to encourage immigration. He accordingly called a meeting of the citizens at Harrodstown, to assemble June 6, 1776, and consider the claims of the company and consult with reference to the interest of the country. He did not at first publish the exact aim of this movement, lest parties would be formed in advance and block the enterprise; also, if the object of the meeting were not announced beforehand, the curiosity of the people to know what was to be proposed would bring out a much greater attendance.

The meeting was held on the day appointed, and delegates were elected to treat with the government of Virginia, to see whether it would be best to become a county in that State and be protected by it, etc. Various delays on account of the remoteness of the white settlers from the older communities of Virginia and the hostility of Indians in every direction, prevented a consummation of this object until some time in 1778. The government of Virginia was friendly to Clark's enterprise to a certain extent, but claimed that they had not authority to do much more than to lend a little assistance for which payment should be made at some future time, as it was not certain whether Kentucky would become a part of Virginia or not. Gov. Henry and a few gentlemen were individually so hearty in favor of Clark's benevolent undertaking that they assisted him all they could. Accordingly Mr. Clark organized his expedition, keeping every particular secret lest powerful parties would form in the West against him. He took in stores at Pitts-



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

burg and Wheeling, proceeded down the Ohio to the "Falls," where he took possession of an island of about seven acres, and divided it among a small number of families, for whose protection he constructed some light fortifications. At this time Post Vincennes comprised about 400 militia, and it was a daring undertaking for Col. Clark, with his small force, to go up against it and Kaskaskia, as he had planned. Indeed, some of his men, on hearing of his plan, deserted him. He conducted himself so as to gain the sympathy of the French, and through them also that of the Indians to some extent, as both these people were very bitter against the British, who had possession of the Lake Region.

From the nature of the situation Clark concluded it was best to take Kaskaskia first. The fact that the people regarded him as a savage rebel, he regarded as really a good thing in his favor; for after the first victory he would show them so much unexpected lenity that they would rally to his standard. In this policy he was indeed successful. He arrested a few men and put them in irons. The priest of the village, accompanied by five or six aged citizens, waited on Clark and said that the inhabitants expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again, and they begged to be permitted to assemble in their church to take leave of each other. Clark mildly replied that he had nothing against their religion, that they might continue to assemble in their church, but not venture out of town, etc. Thus, by what has since been termed the "Rarey" method of taming horses, Clark showed them he had power over them but designed them no harm, and they readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia.

After Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia it was difficult to induce the French settlers to accept the "Continental paper" introduced by him and his troops. Nor until Col. Vigo arrived there and guaranteed its redemption would they receive it. Peltries and piastres formed the only currency, and Vigo found great difficulty in explaining Clark's financial arrangements. "Their commandants never made money," was the reply to Vigo's explanation of the policy of the old Dominion. But notwithstanding the guarantees, the Continental paper fell very low in the market. Vigo had a trading establishment at Kaskaskia, where he sold coffee at one dollar a pound, and all the other necessities of life at an equally reasonable price. The unsophisticated Frenchmen were generally asked in what kind of money they would pay their little bills.

"Douleur," was the general reply; and as an authority on the subject says, "It took about twenty Continental dollars to purchase a silver dollar's worth of coffee; and as the French word "douleur" signifies grief or pain, perhaps no word either in the French or English languages expressed the idea more correctly than the *douleur* for a Continental dollar. At any rate it was truly *douleur* to the Colonel, for he never received a single dollar in exchange for the large amount taken from him in order to sustain Clark's credit.

Now, the post at Vincennes, defended by Fort Sackville, came next. The priest just mentioned, Mr. Gibault, was really friendly to "the American interest;" he had spiritual charge of the church at Vincennes, and he with several others were deputed to assemble the people there and authorize them to garrison their own fort like a free and independent people, etc. This plan had its desired effect, and the people took the oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia and became citizens of the United States. Their style of language and conduct changed to a better hue, and they surprised the numerous Indians in the vicinity by displaying a new flag and informing them that their old father, the King of France, was come to life again, and was mad at them for fighting the English; and they advised them to make peace with the Americans as soon as they could, otherwise they might expect to make the land very bloody, etc. The Indians concluded they would have to fall in line, and they offered no resistance. Capt. Leonard Helm, an American, was left in charge of this post, and Clark began to turn his attention to other points. But before leaving this section of the country he made treaties of peace with the Indians; this he did, however, by a different method from what had always before been followed. By indirect methods he caused them to come to him, instead of going to them. He was convinced that inviting them to treaties was considered by them in a different manner from what the whites expected, and imputed them to fear, and that giving them great presents confirmed it. He accordingly established treaties with the Piankeshaws, Ouiatenons, Kickapoos, Illinois, Kaskaskias, Peorias and branches of some other tribes that inhabited the country between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Upon this the General Assembly of the State of Virginia declared all the citizens settled west of the Ohio organized into a county of that State, to be known as "Illinois" county; but before the provisions of the law could be carried into effect, Henry Hamilton, the British Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit, collected an army of about

30 regulars, 50 French volunteers and 400 Indians, went down and re-took the post Vincennes in December, 1778. No attempt was made by the population to defend the town. Capt. Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans at the fort, the only members of the garrison. Capt. Helm was taken prisoner and a number of the French inhabitants disarmed.

Col. Clark, hearing of the situation, determined to re-capture the place. He accordingly gathered together what force he could in this distant land, 170 men, and on the 5th of February, started from Kaskaskia and crossed the river of that name. The weather was very wet, and the low lands were pretty well covered with water. The march was difficult, and the Colonel had to work hard to keep his men in spirits. He suffered them to shoot game whenever they wished and eat it like Indian war-dancers, each company by turns inviting the others to their feasts, which was the case every night. Clark waded through water as much as any of them, and thus stimulated the men by his example. They reached the Little Wabash on the 13th, after suffering many and great hardships. Here a camp was formed, and without waiting to discuss plans for crossing the river, Clark ordered the men to construct a vessel, and pretended that crossing the stream would be only a piece of amusement, although inwardly he held a different opinion.

The second day afterward a reconnoitering party was sent across the river, who returned and made an encouraging report. A scaffolding was built on the opposite shore, upon which the baggage was placed as it was tediously ferried over, and the new camping ground was a nice half acre of dry land. There were many amusements, indeed, in getting across the river, which put all the men in high spirits. The succeeding two or three days they had to march through a great deal of water, having on the night of the 17th to encamp in the water, near the Big Wabash.

At daybreak on the 18th they heard the signal gun at Vincennes, and at once commenced their march. Reaching the Wabash about two o'clock, they constructed rafts to cross the river on a boat-stealing expedition, but labored all day and night to no purpose. On the 19th they began to make a canoe, in which a second attempt to steal boats was made, but this expedition returned, reporting that there were two "large fires" within a mile of them. Clark sent a canoe down the river to meet the vessel that was supposed to be on her way up with the supplies, with orders to hasten forward day and night. This was their last hope, as their provisions were entirely

gone, and starvation seemed to be hovering about them. The next day they commenced to make more canoes, when about noon the sentinel on the river brought a boat with five Frenchmen from the fort. From this party they learned that they were not as yet discovered. All the army crossed the river in two canoes the next day, and as Clark had determined to reach the town that night, he ordered his men to move forward. They plunged into the water sometimes to the neck, for over three miles.

Without food, benumbed with cold, up to their waists in water, covered with broken ice, the men at one time mutinied and refused to march. All the persuasions of Clark had no effect upon the half-starved and half-frozen soldiers. In one company was a small drummer boy, and also a sergeant who stood six feet two inches in socks, and stout and athletic. He was devoted to Clark. The General mounted the little drummer on the shoulders of the stalwart sergeant and ordered him to plunge into the water, half-frozen as it was. He did so, the little boy beating the charge from his lofty perch, while Clark, sword in hand, followed them, giving the command as he threw aside the floating ice, "Forward." Elated and amused with the scene, the men promptly obeyed, holding their rifles above their heads, and in spite of all the obstacles they reached the high land in perfect safety. But for this and the ensuing days of this campaign we quote from Clark's account:

"This last day's march through the water was far superior to anything the Frenchmen had any idea of. They were backward in speaking; said that the nearest land to us was a small league, a sugar camp on the bank of the river. A canoe was sent off and returned without finding that we could pass. I went in her myself and sounded the water and found it as deep as to my neck. I returned with a design to have the men transported on board the canoes to the sugar camp, which I knew would expend the whole day and ensuing night, as the vessels would pass slowly through the bushes. The loss of so much time to men half starved was a matter of consequence. I would have given now a great deal for a day's provision, or for one of our horses. I returned but slowly to the troops, giving myself time to think. On our arrival all ran to hear what was the report; every eye was fixed on me; I unfortunately spoke in a serious manner to one of the officers. The whole were alarmed without knowing what I said. I viewed their confusion for about one minute; I whispered to those near me to do as I did, immediately put some water in my hand, poured on powder, blackened my

face, gave the war-whoop, and marched into the water without saying a word. The party gazed and fell in, one after another without saying a word, like a flock of sheep. I ordered those near me to begin a favorite song of theirs; it soon passed through the line, and the whole went on cheerfully.

"I now intended to have them transported across the deepest part of the water; but when about waist-deep, one of the men informed me that he thought he felt a path; we examined and found it so, and concluded that it kept on the highest ground, which it did, and by taking pains to follow it, we got to the sugar camp with no difficulty, where there was about half an acre of dry ground,—at least ground not under water, and there we took up our lodging.

* * * * *

"The night had been colder than any we had had, and the ice in the morning was one-half or three-quarters of an inch thick in still water; the morning was the finest. A little after sunrise I lectured the whole; what I said to them I forget, but I concluded by informing them that passing the plain then in full view, and reaching the opposite woods would put an end to their fatigue; that in a few hours they would have a sight of their long wished-for object; and immediately stepped into the water without waiting for any reply. A huzza took place. As we generally marched through the water in a line, before the third man entered, I called to Major Bowman, ordering him to fall in the rear of the 25 men, and put to death any man who refused to march. This met with a cry of approbation, and on we went. Getting about the middle of the plain, the water about mid-deep, I found myself sensibly failing; and as there were no trees nor bushes for the men to support themselves by, I feared that many of the weak would be drowned. I ordered the canoes to make the land, discharge their loading, and play backward and forward with all diligence and pick up the men; and to encourage the party, sent some of the strongest men forward, with orders when they got to a certain distance, to pass the word back that the water was getting shallow, and when getting near the woods, to cry out land. This stratagem had its desired effect; the men exerted themselves almost beyond their abilities, the weak holding by the stronger. The water, however, did not become shallower, but continued deepening. Getting to the woods where the men expected land, the water was up to my shoulders; but gaining the woods was of great consequence; all the low men and weakly hung to the trees and floated on the old logs until they were

taken off by the canoes; the strong and tall got ashore and built fires. Many would reach the shore and fall with their bodies half in the water, not being able to support themselves without it.

"This was a dry and delightful spot of ground of about ten acres. Fortunately, as if designed by Providence, a canoe of Indian squaws and children was coming up to town, and took through this part of the plain as a high way; it was discovered by our canoe-men as they were out after the other men. They gave chase and took the Indian canoe, on board of which was nearly half a quarter of buffalo, some corn, tallow, kettles, etc. This was an invaluable prize. Broth was immediately made and served out, especially to the weakly; nearly all of us got a little; but a great many gave their part to the weakly, saying something cheering to their comrades. By the afternoon, this refreshment and fine weather had greatly invigorated the whole party.

"Crossing a narrow and deep lake in the canoes, and marching some distance, we came to a copse of timber called 'Warrior's Island.' We were now in full view of the fort and town; it was about two miles distant, with not a shrub intervening. Every man now feasted his eyes and forgot that he had suffered anything, saying that all which had passed was owing to good policy, and nothing but what a man could bear, and that a soldier had no right to think, passing from one extreme to the other,—which is common in such cases. And now stratagem was necessary. The plain between us and the town was not a perfect level; the sunken grounds were covered with water full of ducks. We observed several men within a half a mile of us shooting ducks, and sent out some of our active young Frenchmen to take one of these men prisoners without alarming the rest, which they did. The information we got from this person was similar to that which we got from those taken on the river, except that of the British having that evening completed the wall of the fort, and that there were a great many Indians in town.

"Our situation was now critical. No possibility of retreat in case of defeat, and in full view of a town containing at this time more than 600 men, troops, inhabitants and Indians. The crew of the galley, though not 50 men, would have been now a re-enforcement of immense magnitude to our little army, if I may so call it, but we would not think of them. We were now in the situation that I had labored to get ourselves in. The idea of being made prisoner was foreign to almost every man, as they expected nothing but torture from the savages if they fell into their hands. Our fate was

now to be determined, probably in a few hours; we knew that nothing but the most daring conduct would insure success; I knew also that a number of the inhabitants wished us well. This was a favorable circumstance; and as there was but little probability of our remaining until dark undiscovered, I determined to begin operations immediately, and therefore wrote the following placard to the inhabitants:

To the Inhabitants of Post Vincennes:

Gentlemen:—Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses; and those, if any there be, that are friends to the king, will instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer general and fight like men; and if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered afterward, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty may depend on being well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets; for every one I find in arms on my arrival I shall treat as an enemy.

[Signed]

G. R. CLARK.

“I had various ideas on the results of this letter. I knew it could do us no damage, but that it would cause the lukewarm to be decided, and encourage our friends and astonish our enemies. We anxiously viewed this messenger until he entered the town, and in a few minutes we discovered by our glasses some stir in every street we could penetrate, and great numbers running or riding out into the commons, we supposed to view us, which was the case. But what surprised us was that nothing had yet happened that had the appearance of the garrison being alarmed,—neither gun nor drum. We began to suppose that the information we got from our prisoners was false, and that the enemy had already knew of us and were prepared. A little before sunset we displayed ourselves in full view of the town,—crowds gazing at us. We were plunging ourselves into certain destruction or success; there was no midway thought of. We had but little to say to our men, except inculcating an idea of the necessity of obedience, etc. We moved on slowly in full view of the town; but as it was a point of some consequence to us to make ourselves appear formidable, we, in leaving the covert we were in, marched and counter-marched in such a manner that we appeared numerous. Our colors were displayed to the best advantage; and as the low plain we marched through was

not a perfect level, but had frequent risings in it, of 7 or 8 higher than the common level, which was covered with water; and as these risings generally run in an oblique direction to the town, we took the advantage of one of them, marching through the water by it, which completely prevented our being numbered. We gained the heights back of the town. As there were as yet no hostile appearance, we were impatient to have the cause unriddled. Lieut. Bayley was ordered with 14 men to march and fire on the fort; the main body moved in a different direction and took possession of the strongest part of the town."

Clark then sent a written order to Hamilton commanding him to surrender immediately or he would be treated as a murderer; Hamilton replied that he and his garrison were not disposed to be awed into any action unworthy of British subjects. After one hour more of fighting, Hamilton proposed a truce of three days for conference, on condition that each side cease all defensive work; Clark rejoined that he would "not agree to any terms other than Mr. Hamilton surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion," and added that if he, Hamilton, wished to talk with him he could meet him immediately at the church with Capt. Helm. In less than an hour Clark dictated the terms of surrender, Feb. 24, 1779. Hamilton agreed to the total surrender because, as he there claimed in writing, he was too far from aid from his own government, and because of the "unanimity" of his officers in the surrender, and his "confidence in a generous enemy."

"Of this expedition, of its results, of its importance, of the merits of those engaged in it, of their bravery, their skill, of their prudence, of their success, a volume would not more than suffice for the details. Suffice it to say that in my opinion, and I have accurately and critically weighed and examined all the results produced by the contests in which we were engaged during the Revolutionary war, that for bravery, for hardships endured, for skill and consummate tact and prudence on the part of the commander, obedience, discipline and love of country on the part of his followers, for the immense benefits acquired, and signal advantages obtained by it for the whole union, it was second to no enterprise undertaken during that struggle. I might add, second to no undertaking in ancient or modern warfare. The whole credit of this conquest belongs to two men; Gen. George Rogers Clark and Col. Francis Vigo. And when we consider that by it the whole territory now

covered by the three great states of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan was added to the union, and so admitted to be by the British commissioners at the preliminaries to the treaty of peace in 1783; (and but for this very conquest, the boundaries of our territories west would have been the Ohio instead of the Mississippi, and so acknowledged by both our commissioners and the British at that conference;) a territory embracing upward of 2,000,000 people, the human mind is lost in the contemplation of its effects; and we can but wonder that a force of 170 men, the whole number of Clark's troops, should by this single action have produced such important results." [John Law.

The next day Clark sent a detachment of 60 men up the river Wabash to intercept some boats which were laden with provisions and goods from Detroit. This force was placed under command of Capt. Helm, Major Bosseron and Major Legras, and they proceeded up the river, in three armed boats, about 120 miles, when the British boats, about seven in number, were surprised and captured without firing a gun. These boats, which had on board about \$50,000 worth of goods and provisions, were manned by about 40 men, among whom was Philip Dejean, a magistrate of Detroit. The provisions were taken for the public, and distributed among the soldiery.

Having organized a military government at Vincennes and appointed Capt. Helm commandant of the town, Col. Clark returned in the vessel to Kaskaskia, where he was joined by reinforcements from Kentucky under Capt. George. Meanwhile, a party of traders who were going to the falls, were killed and plundered by the Delawares of White River; the news of this disaster having reached Clark, he sent a dispatch to Capt. Helm ordering him to make war on the Delawares and use every means in his power to destroy them; to show no mercy to the men, but to save the women and children. This order was executed without delay. Their camps were attacked in every quarter where they could be found. Many fell, and others were carried to Post Vincennes and put to death. The surviving Delawares at once pleaded for mercy and appeared anxious to make some atonement for their bad conduct. To these overtures Capt. Helm replied that Col. Clark, the "Big Knife," had ordered the war, and that he had no power to lay down the hatchet, but that he would suspend hostilities until a messenger could be sent to Kaskaskia. This was done, and the crafty Colonel, well understanding the Indian character, sent a

message to the Delawares, telling them that he would not accept their friendship or treat with them for peace; but that if they could get some of the neighboring tribes to become responsible for their future conduct, he would discontinue the war and spare their lives; otherwise they must all perish.

Accordingly a council was called of all the Indians in the neighborhood, and Clark's answer was read to the assembly. After due deliberation the Piankeshaws took on themselves to answer for the future good conduct of the Delawares, and the "Grand Door" in a long speech denounced their base conduct. This ended the war with the Delawares and secured the respect of the neighboring tribes.

Clark's attention was next turned to the British post at Detroit, but being unable to obtain sufficient troops he abandoned the enterprise.

CLARK'S INGENIOUS RUSE AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Tradition says that when Clark captured Hamilton and his garrison at Fort Sackville, he took possession of the fort and kept the British flag flying, dressed his sentinels with the uniform of the British soldiery, and let everything about the premises remain as they were, so that when the Indians sympathizing with the British arrived they would walk right into the citadel, into the jaws of death. His success was perfect. Sullen and silent, with the scalplock of his victims hanging at his girdle, and in full expectation of his reward from Hamilton, the unwary savage, unconscious of danger and wholly ignorant of the change that had just been effected in his absence, passed the supposed British sentry at the gate of the fort unmolested and unchallenged; but as soon as in, a volley from the rifles of a platoon of Clark's men, drawn up and awaiting his coming, pierced their hearts and sent the unconscious savage, reeking with murder, to that tribunal to which he had so frequently, by order of the hair-buyer general, sent his American captives, from the infant in the cradle to the grandfather of the family, tottering with age and infirmity. It was a just retribution, and few men but Clark would have planned such a ruse or carried it out successfully. It is reported that fifty Indians met this fate within the fort; and probably Hamilton, a prisoner there, witnessed it all.

SUBSEQUENT CAREER OF HAMILTON.

Henry Hamilton, who had acted as Lieutenant and Governor of the British possessions under Sir George Carleton, was sent for-

ward, with two other prisoners of war, Dejean and LaMothe, to Williamsburg, Va., early in June following, 1779. Proclamations, in his own handwriting, were found, in which he had offered a specific sum for every American scalp brought into the camp, either by his own troops or his allies, the Indians; and from this he was denominated the "hair-buyer General." This and much other testimony of living witnesses at the time, all showed what a savage he was. Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, being made aware of the inhumanity of this wretch, concluded to resort to a little retaliation by way of closer confinement. Accordingly he ordered that these three prisoners be put in irons, confined in a dungeon, deprived of the use of pen, ink and paper, and be excluded from all conversation except with their keeper. Major General Phillips, a British officer out on parole in the vicinity of Charlottesville, where the prisoners now were, in closer confinement, remonstrated, and President Washington, while approving of Jefferson's course, requested a mitigation of the severe order, lest the British be goaded to desperate measures.

Soon afterward Hamilton was released on parole, and he subsequently appeared in Canada, still acting as if he had jurisdiction in the United States.

GIBAULT.

The faithful, self-sacrificing and patriotic services of Father Pierre Gibault in behalf of the Americans require a special notice of him in this connection. He was the parish priest at Vincennes, as well as at Kaskaskia. He was, at an early period, a Jesuit missionary to the Illinois. Had it not been for the influence of this man, Clark could not have obtained the influence of the citizens at either place. He gave all his property, to the value of 1,500 Spanish milled dollars, to the support of Col. Clark's troops, and never received a single dollar in return. So far as the records inform us, he was given 1,500 Continental paper dollars, which proved in the end entirely valueless. He modestly petitioned from the Government a small allowance of land at Cahokia, but we find no account of his ever receiving it. He was dependent upon the public in his older days, and in 1790 Winthrop Sargent "conceded" to him a lot of about "14 toises, one side to Mr. Millet, another to Mr. Vaudrey, and to two streets,"—a vague description of land.

VIGO.

Col. Francis Vigo was born in Mondovi, in the kingdom of Sardinia, in 1747. He left his parents and guardians at a very early age, and enlisted in a Spanish regiment as a soldier. The regiment was ordered to Havana, and a detachment of it subsequently to New Orleans, then a Spanish post; Col. Vigo accompanied this detachment. But he left the army and engaged in trading with the Indians on the Arkansas and its tributaries. Next he settled at St. Louis, also a Spanish post, where he became closely connected, both in friendship and business, with the Governor of Upper Louisiana, then residing at the same place. This friendship he enjoyed, though he could only write his name; and we have many circumstantial evidences that he was a man of high intelligence, honor, purity of heart, and ability. Here he was living when Clark captured Kaskaskia, and was extensively engaged in trading up the Missouri.

A Spaniard by birth and allegiance, he was under no obligation to assist the Americans. Spain was at peace with Great Britain, and any interference by her citizens was a breach of neutrality, and subjected an individual, especially one of the high character and standing of Col. Vigo, to all the contumely, loss and vengeance which British power could inflict. But Col. Vigo did not falter. With an innate love of liberty, an attachment to Republican principles, and an ardent sympathy for an oppressed people struggling for their rights, he overlooked all personal consequences, and as soon as he learned of Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia, he crossed the line and went to Clark and tendered him his means and influence, both of which were joyfully accepted.

Knowing Col. Vigo's influence with the ancient inhabitants of the country, and desirous of obtaining some information from Vincennes, from which he had not heard for several months, Col. Clark proposed to him that he might go to that place and learn the actual state of affairs. Vigo went without hesitation, but on the Embarrass river he was seized by a party of Indians, plundered of all he possessed, and brought a prisoner before Hamilton, then in possession of the post, which he had a short time previously captured, holding Capt. Helm a prisoner of war. Being a Spanish subject, and consequently a non-combatant, Gov. Hamilton, although he strongly suspected the motives of the visit, dared not confine him, but admitted him to parole, on the single condition that he should daily report himself at the fort. But Hamilton was embar-

pressed by his detention, being besieged by the inhabitants of the town, who loved Vigo and threatened to withdraw their support from the garrison if he would not release him. Father Gibault was the chief pleader for Vigo's release. Hamilton finally yielded, on condition that he, Vigo, would do no injury to the British interests on his way to St. Louis. He went to St. Louis, sure enough, doing no injury to British interests, but immediately returned to Kaskaskia and reported to Clark in detail all he had learned at Vincennes, without which knowledge Clark would have been unable to accomplish his famous expedition to that post with final triumph. The redemption of this country from the British is due as much, probably, to Col. Vigo as Col. Clark.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Col. John Todd, Lieutenant for the county of Illinois, in the spring of 1779 visited the old settlements at Vincennes and Kaskaskia, and organized temporary civil governments in nearly all the settlements west of the Ohio. Previous to this, however, Clark had established a military government at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, appointed commandants in both places and taken up his headquarters at the falls of the Ohio, where he could watch the operations of the enemy and save the frontier settlements from the depredations of Indian warfare. On reaching the settlements, Col. Todd issued a proclamation regulating the settlement of unoccupied lands and requiring the presentation of all claims to the lands settled, as the number of adventurers who would shortly overrun the country would be serious. He also organized a Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Vincennes, in the month of June, 1779. This Court was composed of several magistrates and presided over by Col. J. M. P. Legras, who had been appointed commandant at Vincennes. Acting from the precedents established by the early French commandants in the West, this Court began to grant tracts of land to the French and American inhabitants; and to the year 1783, it had granted to different parties about 26,000 acres of land; 22,000 more was granted in this manner by 1787, when the practice was prohibited by Gen. Harmer. These tracts varied in size from a house lot to 500 acres. Besides this loose business, the Court entered into a stupendous speculation, one not altogether creditable to its honor and dignity. The commandant and the magistrates under him suddenly adopted the opinion that they were investe

with the authority to dispose of the whole of that large region which in 1842 had been granted by the Piankeshaws to the French inhabitants of Vincennes. Accordingly a very convenient arrangement was entered into by which the whole tract of country mentioned was to be divided between the members of the honorable Court. A record was made to that effect, and in order to gloss over the steal, each member took pains to be absent from Court on the day that the order was made in his favor.

In the fall of 1780 La Balme, a Frenchman, made an attempt to capture the British garrison of Detroit by leading an expedition against it from Kaskaskia. At the head of 30 men he marched to Vincennes, where his force was slightly increased. From this place he proceeded to the British trading post at the head of the Maumee, where Fort Wayne now stands, plundered the British traders and Indians and then retired. While encamped on the bank of a small stream on his retreat, he was attacked by a band of Miamis, a number of his men were killed, and his expedition against Detroit was ruined.

In this manner border war continued between Americans and their enemies, with varying victory, until 1783, when the treaty of Paris was concluded, resulting in the establishment of the independence of the United States. Up to this time the territory now included in Indiana belonged by conquest to the State of Virginia; but in January, 1783, the General Assembly of that State resolved to cede to the Congress of the United States all the territory northwest of the Ohio. The conditions offered by Virginia were accepted by Congress Dec. 20, that year, and early in 1784 the transfer was completed. In 1783 Virginia had platted the town of Clarksville, at the falls of the Ohio. The deed of cession provided that the territory should be laid out into States, containing a suitable extent of territory not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances would permit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct Republican States and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States. The other conditions of the deed were as follows: That the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by Virginia in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts and garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States; that the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kas-

kaskia, Post Vincennes and the neighboring villages who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their titles and possessions confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges; that a quantity not exceeding 150,000 acres of land, promised by Virginia, shall be allowed and granted to the then Colonel, now General, George Rogers Clark, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment, who marched with him when the posts and of Kaskaskia and Vincennes were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers that have been since incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such a place on the northwest side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterward divided among the officers and soldiers in due proportion according to the laws of Virginia; that in case the quantity of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between Green river and Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon Continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency shall be made up to the said troops in good lands to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia; that all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before-mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia included, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever.

After the above deed of cession had been accepted by Congress, in the spring of 1784, the matter of the future government of the territory was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Jefferson of Virginia, Chase of Maryland and Howell of Rhode Island, which committee reported an ordinance for its government, providing, among other things, that slavery should not exist in said territory after 1800, except as punishment of criminals; but this article of the ordinance was rejected. and an ordinance for the temporary

government of the county was adopted. In 1785 laws were passed by Congress for the disposition of lands in the territory and prohibiting the settlement of unappropriated lands by reckless speculators. But human passion is ever strong enough to evade the law to some extent, and large associations, representing considerable means, were formed for the purpose of monopolizing the land business. Millions of acres were sold at one time by Congress to associations on the installment plan, and so far as the Indian titles could be extinguished, the work of settling and improving the lands was pushed rapidly forward.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This ordinance has a marvelous and interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit for framing it. This belongs, undoubtedly, to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belong the credit for suggesting the proviso contained in it against slavery, and also for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and their tributaries to all the citizens of the United States. To Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But the part taken by each in the long, laborious and eventful struggle which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance, consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to Freedom, Knowledge, and Union, will forever honor the names of those illustrious statesmen.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed a measure of this nature. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York. On July 5, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden

and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty.

Cutler was a graduate of Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. As a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it presented a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the Northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the Western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing,—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of States, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

The "Northwestern Territory" included of course what is now the State of Indiana; and Oct 5, 1787, Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress Governor of this territory. Upon commencing the duties of his office he was instructed to ascertain the real temper of the Indians and do all in his power to remove the causes for controversy between them and the United States, and to effect the extinguishment of Indian titles to all the land possible. The Governor took up quarters in the new settlement of Marietta, Ohio, where he immediately began the organization of the government of the territory. The first session of the General Court of the new territory was held at that place in 1788, the Judges being Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John C. Symmes, but under the ordinance Gov. St. Clair was President of the Court. After the first session, and after the necessary laws for government were adopted, Gov. St. Clair, accompanied by the Judges, visited Kaskaskia for the purpose of organizing a civil government there. Full instructions had been sent to Maj. Hamtramck, commandant at Vincennes, to ascertain the exact feeling and temper of the Indian tribes of the Wabash. These instructions were accompanied by speeches to each of the tribes. A Frenchman named Antoine Gamelin was dispatched with these messages April 5, 1790, who visited nearly all the tribes on the Wabash, St. Joseph and St

Mary's rivers, but was coldly received; most of the chiefs being dissatisfied with the policy of the Americans toward them, and prejudiced through English misrepresentation. Full accounts of his adventures among the tribes reached Gov. St. Clair at Kaskaskia in June, 1790. Being satisfied that there was no prospect of effecting a general peace with the Indians of Indiana, he resolved to visit Gen. Harmar at his headquarters at Fort Washington and consult with him on the means of carrying an expedition against the hostile Indians; but before leaving he intrusted Winthrop Sargent, the Secretary of the Territory, with the execution of the resolutions of Congress regarding the lands and settlers on the Wabash. He directed that officer to proceed to Vincennes, lay out a county there, establish the militia and appoint the necessary civil and military officers. Accordingly Mr. Sargent went to Vincennes and organized Camp Knox, appointed the officers, and notified the inhabitants to present their claims to lands. In establishing these claims the settlers found great difficulty, and concerning this matter the Secretary in his report to the President wrote as follows:

"Although the lands and lots which were awarded to the inhabitants appeared from very good oral testimony to belong to those persons to whom they were awarded, either by original grants, purchase or inheritance, yet there was scarcely one case in twenty where the title was complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business had been transacted and some other unfortunate causes. The original concessions by the French and British commandants were generally made upon a small scrap of paper, which it has been customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which in process of time have come into possession of persons that have fraudulently destroyed them; or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away. By French usage they are considered family inheritances, and often descend to women and children. In one instance, and during the government of St. Ange here, a royal notary ran off with all the public papers in his possession, as by a certificate produced to me. And I am very sorry further to observe that in the office of Mr. Le Grand, which continued from 1777 to 1787, and where should have been the vouchers for important land transactions, the records have been so falsified, and there is such gross fraud and forgery, as to invalidate all evidence and information which I might have otherwise acquired from his papers."

Mr. Sargent says there were about 150 French families at Vincennes in 1790. The heads of all these families had been at some time vested with certain titles to a portion of the soil; and while the Secretary was busy in straightening out these claims, he received a petition signed by 80 Americans, asking for the confirmation of grants of land ceded by the Court organized by Col. John Todd under the authority of Virginia. With reference to this cause, Congress, March 3, 1791, empowered the Territorial Governor, in cases where land had been actually improved and cultivated under a supposed grant for the same, to confirm to the persons who made such improvements the lands supposed to have been granted, not, however, exceeding the quantity of 400 acres to any one person.

LIQUOR AND GAMING LAWS.

The General Court in the summer of 1790, Acting Governor Sargent presiding, passed the following laws with reference to vending liquor among the Indians and others, and with reference to games of chance:

1. An act to prohibit the giving or selling intoxicating liquors to Indians residing in or coming into the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, and for preventing foreigners from trading with Indians therein.

2. An act prohibiting the sale of spirituous or other intoxicating liquors to soldiers in the service of the United States, being within ten miles of any military post in the territory; and to prevent the selling or pawning of arms, ammunition, clothing or accoutrements.

3. An act prohibiting every species of gaming for money or property, and for making void contracts and payments made in consequence thereof, and for restraining the disorderly practice of discharging arms at certain hours and places.

Winthrop Sargent's administration was highly eulogized by the citizens at Vincennes, in a testimonial drawn up and signed by a committee of officers. He had conducted the investigation and settlement of land claims to the entire satisfaction of the residents, had upheld the principles of free government in keeping with the animus of the American Revolution, and had established in good order the machinery of a good and wise government. In the same address Major Hamtramck also received a fair share of praise for his judicious management of affairs.

MILITARY HISTORY 1790-1800.

EXPEDITIONS OF HARMAR, SCOTT AND WILKINSON.

Gov. St. Clair, on his arrival at Fort Washington from Kaskaskia, had a long conversation with Gen. Harmar, and concluded to send a powerful force to chastise the savages about the headwaters of the Wabash. He had been empowered by the President to call on Virginia for 1,000 troops and on Pennsylvania for 500, and he immediately availed himself of this resource, ordering 300 of the Virginia militia to muster at Fort Steuben and march with the garrison of that fort to Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck, who had orders to call for aid from the militia of Vincennes, march up the Wabash, and attack any of the Indian villages which he might think he could overcome. The remaining 1,200 of the militia were ordered to rendezvous at Fort Washington, and to join the regular troops at that post under command of Gen. Harmar. At this time the United States troops in the West were estimated by Gen. Harmar at 400 effective men. These, with the militia, gave him a force of 1,450 men. With this army Gen. Harmar marched from Fort Washington Sept. 30, and arrived at the Maumee Oct. 17. They commenced the work of punishing the Indians, but were not very successful. The savages, it is true, received a severe scourging, but the militia behaved so badly as to be of little or no service. A detachment of 340 militia and 60 regulars, under the command of Col. Hardin, were sorely defeated on the Maumee Oct. 22. The next day the army took up the line of march for Fort Washington, which place they reached Nov. 4, having lost in the expedition 183 killed and 31 wounded; the Indians lost about as many. During the progress of this expedition Maj. Hamtramck marched up the Wabash from Vincennes, as far as the Vermillion river, and destroyed several deserted villages, but without finding an enemy to oppose him.

Although the savages seem to have been severely punished by these expeditions, yet they refused to sue for peace, and continued their hostilities. Thereupon the inhabitants of the frontier settlements of Virginia took alarm, and the delegates of Ohio, Monon-

gahela, Harrison, Randolph, Greenbrier, Kanawha and Montgomery counties sent a joint memorial to the Governor of Virginia, saying that the defenseless condition of the counties, forming a line of nearly 400 miles along the Ohio river, exposed to the hostile invasion of their Indian enemies, destitute of every kind of support, was truly alarming; for, notwithstanding all the regulations of the General Government in that country, they have reason to lament that they have been up to that time ineffectual for their protection; nor indeed could it be otherwise, for the garrisons kept by the Continental troops on the Ohio river, if of any use at all, must protect only the Kentucky settlements, as they immediately covered that country. They further stated in their memorial: "We beg leave to observe that we have reason to fear that the consequences of the defeat of our army by the Indians in the late expedition will be severely felt on our frontiers, as there is no doubt that the Indians will, in their turn, being flushed with victory, invade our settlements and exercise all their horrid murder upon the inhabitants thereof whenever the weather will permit them to travel. Then is it not better to support us where we are, be the expense what it may, than to oblige such a number of your brave citizens, who have so long supported, and still continue to support, a dangerous frontier (although thousands of their relatives in the flesh have in the prosecution thereof fallen a sacrifice to savage inventions) to quit the country, after all they have done and suffered, when you know that a frontier must be supported somewhere?"

This memorial caused the Legislature of Virginia to authorize the Governor of that State to make any defensive operations necessary for the temporary defense of the frontiers, until the general Government could adopt and carry out measures to suppress the hostile Indians. The Governor at once called upon the military commanding officers in the western counties of Virginia to raise by the first of March, 1791, several small companies of rangers for this purpose. At the same time Charles Scott was appointed Brigadier-General of the Kentucky militia, with authority to raise 226 volunteers, to protect the most exposed portions of that district. A full report of the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature being transmitted to Congress, that body constituted a local Board of War for the district of Kentucky, consisting of five men. March 9, 1791, Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War, sent a letter of instructions to Gen. Scott, recommending an expedition of mounted men not exceeding 750, against the Wea towns on the Wabash. With

this force Gen. Scott accordingly crossed the Ohio, May 23, 1791, and reached the Wabash in about ten days. Many of the Indians, having discovered his approach, fled, but he succeeded in destroying all the villages around Ouiatenon, together with several Kickapoo towns, killing 32 warriors and taking 58 prisoners. He released a few of the most infirm prisoners, giving them a "talk," which they carried to the towns farther up the Wabash, and which the wretched condition of his horses prevented him from reaching.

March 3, 1791, Congress provided for raising and equipping a regiment for the protection of the frontiers, and Gov. St. Clair was invested with the chief command of about 3,000 troops, to be raised and employed against the hostile Indians in the territory over which his jurisdiction extended. He was instructed by the Secretary of War to march to the Miami village and establish a strong and permanent military post there; also such posts elsewhere along the Ohio as would be in communication with Fort Washington. The post at Miami village was intended to keep the savages in that vicinity in check, and was ordered to be strong enough in its garrison to afford a detachment of 500 or 600 men in case of emergency, either to chastise any of the Wabash or other hostile Indians or capture convoys of the enemy's provisions. The Secretary of War also urged Gov. St. Clair to establish that post as the first and most important part of the campaign. In case of a previous treaty the Indians were to be conciliated upon this point if possible; and he presumed good arguments might be offered to induce their acquiescence. Said he: "Having commenced your march upon the main expedition, and the Indians continuing hostile, you will use every possible exertion to make them feel the effects of your superiority; and, after having arrived at the Miami village and put your works in a defensible state, you will seek the enemy with the whole of your remaining force, and endeavor by all possible means to strike them with great severity. * * * *

In order to avoid future wars, it might be proper to make the Wabash and thence over to the Maumee, and down the same to its mouth, at Lake Erie, the boundary between the people of the United States and the Indians (excepting so far as the same should relate to the Wyandots and Delawares), on the supposition of their continuing faithful to the treaties; but if they should join in the war against the United States, and your army be victorious, the said tribes ought to be removed without the boundary mentioned."

Previous to marching a strong force to the Miami town, Gov. St.

Clair, June 25, 1791, authorized Gen Wilkinson to conduct a second expedition, not exceeding 500 mounted men, against the Indian villages on the Wabash. Accordingly Gen. Wilkinson mustered his forces and was ready July 20, to march with 525 mounted volunteers, well armed, and provided with 30 days' provisions, and with this force he reached the Ke-na-pa-com-aqua village on the north bank of Eel river about six miles above its mouth, Aug. 7, where he killed six warriors and took 34 prisoners. This town, which was scattered along the river for three miles, was totally destroyed. Wilkinson encamped on the ruins of the town that night, and the next day he commenced his march for the Kickapoo town on the prairie, which he was unable to reach owing to the impassable condition of the route which he adopted and the failing condition of his horses. He reported the estimated results of the expedition as follows: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouiate-non nation, and have made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the king. I have burned a respectable Kickapoo village, and cut down at least 400 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk."

EXPEDITIONS OF ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE.

The Indians were greatly damaged by the expeditions of Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from being subdued. They regarded the policy of the United States as calculated to exterminate them from the land; and, goaded on by the English of Detroit, enemies of the Americans, they were excited to desperation. At this time the British Government still supported garrisons at Niagara, Detroit and Michilimackinac, although it was declared by the second article of the definitive treaty of peace of 1783, that the king of Great Britain would, "with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any negroes or property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his forces, garrisons and fleets from the United States, and from every post, place and harbor within the same." That treaty also provided that the creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts previously contracted. The British Government claimed that the United States had broken faith in this particular understanding of the treaty, and in consequence refused to withdraw its forces from the territory. The British garrisons in the Lake Region were a source of much annoyance to the Americans, as they afforded ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~cor~~ ^{cor} to hostile Indians, encouraging them to

make raids among the Americans. This state of affairs in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio continued from the commencement of the Revolutionary war to 1796, when under a second treaty all British soldiers were withdrawn from the country.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with about 2,000 men, and November 3, the main army, consisting of about 1,400 effective troops, moved forward to the head-waters of the Wabash, where Fort Recovery was afterward erected, and here the army encamped. About 1,200 Indians were secreted a few miles distant, awaiting a favorable opportunity to begin an attack, which they improved on the morning of Nov. 4, about half an hour before sunrise. The attack was first made upon the militia, which immediately gave way. St. Clair was defeated and he returned to Fort Washington with a broken and dispirited army, having lost 39 officers killed, and 539 men killed and missing; 22 officers and 232 men were wounded. Several pieces of artillery, and all the baggage, ammunition and provisions were left on the field of battle and fell into the hands of the victorious Indians. The stores and other public property lost in the action were valued at \$32,800. There were also 100 or more American women with the army of the whites, very few of whom escaped the cruel carnage of the savage Indians. The latter, characteristic of their brutal nature, proceeded in the flush of victory to perpetrate the most horrible acts of cruelty and brutality upon the bodies of the living and the dead Americans who fell into their hands. Believing that the whites had made war for many years merely to acquire land, the Indians crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead!

GEN. WAYNE'S GREAT VICTORY.

Although no particular blame was attached to Gov. St. Clair for the loss in this expedition, yet he resigned the office of Major-General, and was succeeded by Anthony Wayne, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war. Early in 1792 provisions were made by the general Government for re-organizing the army, so that it should consist of an efficient degree of strength. Wayne arrived at Pittsburg in June, where the army was to rendezvous. Here he continued actively engaged in organizing and training his forces until October, 1793, when with an army of about 3,600 men he moved westward to Fort Washington.

While Wayne was preparing for an offensive campaign, every

possible means was employed to induce the hostile tribes of the Northwest to enter into a general treaty of peace with the American Government; speeches were sent among them, and agents to make treaties were also sent, but little was accomplished. Major Hamtramck, who still remained at Vincennes, succeeded in concluding a general peace with the Wabash and Illinois Indians; but the tribes more immediately under the influence of the British refused to hear the sentiments of friendship that were sent among them, and tomahawked several of the messengers. Their courage had been aroused by St. Clair's defeat, as well as by the unsuccessful expeditions which had preceded it, and they now felt quite prepared to meet a superior force under Gen. Wayne. The Indians insisted on the Ohio river as the boundary line between their lands and the lands of the United States, and felt certain that they could maintain that boundary.

Maj. Gen. Scott, with about 1,600 mounted volunteers from Kentucky, joined the regular troops under Gen. Wayne July 26, 1794, and on the 28th the united forces began their march for the Indian towns on the Maumee river. Arriving at the mouth of the Auglaize, they erected Fort Defiance, and Aug. 15 the army advanced toward the British fort at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, where, on the 20th, almost within reach of the British, the American army gained a decisive victory over the combined forces of the hostile Indians and a considerable number of the Detroit militia. The number of the enemy was estimated at 2,000, against about 900 American troops actually engaged. This horde of savages, as soon as the action began, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving Wayne's victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field. The Americans lost 33 killed and 100 wounded; loss of the enemy more than double this number.

The army remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and cornfields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol shot of the British garrison, who were compelled to remain idle spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col. McKee, the British Indian agent and "principal stimulator of the war then existing between the United States and savages." On the return march to Fort Defiance the villages and cornfields for about 50

miles on each side of the Maumee were destroyed, as well as those for a considerable distance around that post.

Sept. 14, 1794, the army under Gen. Wayne commenced its march toward the deserted Miami villages at the confluence of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, arriving Oct. 17, and on the following day the site of Fort Wayne was selected. The fort was completed Nov. 22, and garrisoned by a strong detachment of infantry and artillery, under the command of Col. John F. Hamtramck, who gave to the new fort the name of Fort Wayne. In 1814 a new fort was built on the site of this structure. The Kentucky volunteers returned to Fort Washington and were mustered out of service. Gen. Wayne, with the Federal troops, marched to Greenville and took up his headquarters during the winter. Here, in August, 1795, after several months of active negotiation, this gallant officer succeeded in concluding a general treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes of the Northwestern Territory. This treaty opened the way for the flood of immigration for many years, and ultimately made the States and territories now constituting the mighty Northwest.

Up to the organization of the Indiana Territory there is but little history to record aside from those events connected with military affairs. In July, 1796, as before stated, after a treaty was concluded between the United States and Spain, the British garrisons, with their arms, artillery and stores, were withdrawn from the posts within the boundaries of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, and a detachment of American troops, consisting of 65 men, under the command of Capt. Moses Porter, took possession of the evacuated post of Detroit in the same month.

In the latter part of 1796 Winthrop Sargent went to Detroit and organized the county of Wayne, forming a part of the Indiana Territory until its division in 1805, when the Territory of Michigan was organized.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

On the final success of American arms and diplomacy in 1796, the principal town within the Territory, now the State, of Indiana was Vincennes, which at this time comprised about 50 houses, all presenting a thrifty and tidy appearance. Each house was surrounded by a garden fenced with poles, and peach and apple-trees grew in most of the enclosures. Garden vegetables of all kinds were cultivated with success, and corn, tobacco, wheat, barley and cotton grew in the fields around the village in abundance. During the last few years of the 18th century the condition of society at Vincennes improved wonderfully.

Besides Vincennes there was a small settlement near where the town of Lawrenceburg now stands, in Dearborn county, and in the course of that year a small settlement was formed at "Armstrong's Station," on the Ohio, within the present limits of Clark county. There were of course several other smaller settlements and trading posts in the present limits of Indiana, and the number of civilized inhabitants comprised within the territory was estimated at 4,875.

The Territory of Indiana was organized by Act of Congress May 7, 1800, the material parts of the ordinance of 1787 remaining in force; and the inhabitants were invested with all the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by that ordinance. The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes. May 13, 1800, Wm. Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, was appointed Governor of this new territory, and on the next day John Gibson, a native of Pennsylvania and a distinguished Western pioneer, (to whom the Indian chief Logan delivered his celebrated speech in 1774), was appointed Secretary of the Territory. Soon afterward Wm. Clark, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin were appointed territorial Judges.

Secretary Gibson arrived at Vincennes in July, and commenced, in the absence of Gov. Harrison, the administration of government. Gov. Harrison did not arrive until Jan. 10, 1801, when he immediately called together the Judges of the Territory, who proceeded

to pass such laws as they deemed necessary for the present government of the Territory. This session began March 3, 1801.

From this time to 1810 the principal subjects which attracted the attention of the people of Indiana were land speculations, the adjustment of land titles, the question of negro slavery, the purchase of Indian lands by treaties, the organization of Territorial legislatures, the extension of the right of suffrage, the division of Indiana Territory, the movements of Aaron Burr, and the hostile views and proceedings of the Shawanee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet.

Up to this time the sixth article of the celebrated ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Northwestern Territory, had been somewhat neglected in the execution of the law, and many French settlers still held slaves in a manner. In some instances, according to rules prescribed by Territorial legislation, slaves agreed by indentures to remain in servitude under their masters for a certain number of years; but many slaves, with whom no such contracts were made, were removed from the Indiana Territory either to the west of the Mississippi or to some of the slaveholding States. Gov. Harrison convoked a session of delegates of the Territory, elected by a popular vote, who petitioned Congress to declare the sixth article of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, suspended; but Congress never consented to grant that petition, and many other petitions of a similar import. Soon afterward some of the citizens began to take colored persons out of the Territory for the purpose of selling them, and Gov. Harrison, by a proclamation April 6, 1804, forbade it, and called upon the authorities of the Territory to assist him in preventing such removal of persons of color.

During the year 1804 all the country west of the Mississippi and north of 33° was attached to Indiana Territory by Congress, but in a few months was again detached and organized into a separate territory.

When it appeared from the result of a popular vote in the Territory that a majority of 138 freeholders were in favor of organizing a General Assembly, Gov. Harrison, Sept. 11, 1804, issued a proclamation declaring that the Territory had passed into the second grade of government, as contemplated by the ordinance of 1787, and fixed Thursday, Jan. 3, 1805, as the time for holding an election in the several counties of the Territory, to choose members of a House of Representatives, who should meet at Vincennes Feb. 1 and

adopt measures for the organization of a Territorial Council. These delegates were elected, and met according to the proclamation, and selected ten men from whom the President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, should appoint five to be and constitute the Legislative Council of the Territory, but he declining, requested Mr. Harrison to make the selection, which was accordingly done. Before the first session of this Council, however, was held, Michigan Territory was set off, its south line being one drawn from the southern end of Lake Michigan directly east to Lake Erie.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The first General Assembly, or Legislature, of Indiana Territory met at Vincennes July 29, 1805, in pursuance of a gubernatorial proclamation. The members of the House of Representatives were Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn county; Davis Floyd, of Clark county; Benjamin Parke and John Johnson, of Knox county; Shadrach Bond and William Biggs, of St. Clair county, and George Fisher, of Randolph county. July 30 the Governor delivered his first message to "the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory." Benjamin Parke was the first delegate elected to Congress. He had emigrated from New Jersey to Indiana in 1801.

THE "WESTERN SUN"

was the first newspaper published in the Indiana Territory, now comprising the four great States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the second in all that country once known as the "Northwestern Territory." It was commenced at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first called the *Indiana Gazette*, and July, 4, 1804, was changed to the *Western Sun*. Mr. Stout continued the paper until 1845, amid many discouragements, when he was appointed postmaster at the place, and he sold out the office.

INDIANA IN 1810.

The events which we have just been describing really constitute the initiatory steps to the great military campaign of Gen. Harrison which ended in the "battle of Tippecanoe;" but before proceeding to an account of that brilliant affair, let us take a glance at the resources and strength of Indiana Territory at this time, 1810:

Total population, 24,520; 33 grist mills; 14 saw mills; 3 horse mills; 18 tanneries; 28 distilleries; 3 powder mills; 1,256 looms;

1,350 spinning wheels; value of manufactures—woolen, cotton hempen and flaxen cloths, \$159,052; of cotton and wool spun in mills, \$150,000; of nails, 30,000 pounds, \$4,000; of leather tanned, \$9,300; of distillery products, 35,950 gallons, \$16,230; of gunpowder, 3,600 pounds, \$1,800; of wine from grapes, 96 barrels, \$6,000, and 50,000 pounds of maple sugar.

During the year 1810 a Board of Commissioners was established to straighten out the confused condition into which the land-title controversy had been carried by the various and conflicting administrations that had previously exercised jurisdiction in this regard. This work was attended with much labor on the part of the Commissioners and great dissatisfaction on the part of a few designing speculators, who thought no extreme of perjury too hazardous in their mad attempts to obtain lands fraudulently. In closing their report the Commissioners used the following expressive language: "We close this melancholy picture of human depravity by rendering our devout acknowledgment that, in the awful alternative in which we have been placed, of either admitting perjured testimony in support of the claims before us, or having it turned against our characters and lives, it has as yet pleased that divine providence which rules over the affairs of men, to preserve us, both from legal murder and private assassination."

The question of dividing the Territory of Indiana was agitated from 1806 to 1809, when Congress erected the Territory of Illinois, to comprise all that part of Indiana Territory lying west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from that river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. This occasioned some confusion in the government of Indiana, but in due time the new elections were confirmed, and the new territory started off on a journey of prosperity which this section of the United States has ever since enjoyed.

From the first settlement of Vincennes for nearly half a century there occurred nothing of importance to relate, at least so far as the records inform us. The place was too isolated to grow very fast, and we suppose there was a succession of priests and commandants, who governed the little world around them with almost infinite power and authority, from whose decisions there was no appeal, if indeed any was ever desired. The character of society in such a place would of course grow gradually different from the parent society, assimilating more or less with that of neighboring tribes. The whites lived in peace with the Indians, each under-

standing the other's peculiarities, which remained fixed long enough for both parties to study out and understand them. The government was a mixture of the military and the civil. There was little to incite to enterprise. Speculations in money and property, and their counterpart, beggary, were both unknown; the necessities of life were easily procured, and beyond these there were but few wants to be supplied; hospitality was exercised by all, as there were no taverns; there seemed to be no use for law, judges or prisons; each district had its commandant, and the proceedings of a trial were singular. The complaining party obtained a notification from the commandant to his adversary, accompanied by a command to render justice. If this had no effect he was notified to appear before the commandant on a particular day and answer; and if the last notice was neglected, a sergeant and file of men were sent to bring him,—no sheriff and no costs. The convicted party would be fined and kept in prison until he rendered justice according to the decree; when extremely refractory the cat-o'-nine-tails brought him to a sense of justice. In such a state of society there was no demand for learning and science. Few could read, and still fewer write. Their disposition was nearly always to deal honestly, at least simply. Peltries were their standard of value. A brotherly love generally prevailed. But they were devoid of public spirit, enterprise or ingenuity.



GOV. HARRISON AND THE INDIANS.

Immediately after the organization of Indiana Territory Governor Harrison's attention was directed, by necessity as well as by instructions from Congress, to settling affairs with those Indians who still held claims to lands. He entered into several treaties, by which at the close of 1805 the United States Government had obtained about 46,000 square miles of territory, including all the lands lying on the borders of the Ohio river between the mouth of the Wabash river and the State of Ohio.

The levying of a tax, especially a poll tax, by the General Assembly, created considerable dissatisfaction among many of the inhabitants. At a meeting held Sunday, August 16, 1807, a number of Frenchmen resolved to "withdraw their confidence and support forever from those men who advocated or in any manner promoted the second grade of government."

In 1807 the territorial statutes were revised and under the new code, treason, murder, arson and horse-stealing were each punishable by death. The crime of manslaughter was punishable by the common law. Burglary and robbery were punishable by whipping, fine and in some cases by imprisonment not exceeding forty years. Hog stealing was punishable by fine and whipping. Bigamy was punishable by fine, whipping and disfranchisement, etc.

In 1804 Congress established three land offices for the sale of lands in Indiana territory; one was located at Detroit, one at Vincennes and one at Kaskaskia. In 1807 a fourth one was opened at Jeffersonville, Clark county; this town was first laid out in 1802, agreeably to plans suggested by Mr. Jefferson then President of the United States.

Governor Harrison, according to his message to the Legislature in 1806, seemed to think that the peace then existing between the whites and the Indians was permanent; but in the same document he referred to a matter that might be a source of trouble, which indeed it proved to be, namely, the execution of white laws among the Indians—laws to which the latter had not been a party in their enactment. The trouble was aggravated by the partiality with which the laws seem always to have been executed; the Indian

was nearly always the sufferer. All along from 1805 to 1810 the Indians complained bitterly against the encroachments of the white people upon the lands that belonged to them. The invasion of their hunting grounds and the unjustifiable killing of many of their people were the sources of their discontent. An old chief, in laying the trouble of his people before Governor Harrison, said: "You call us children; why do you not make us as happy as our fathers, the French, did? They never took from us our lands; indeed, they were common between us. They planted where they pleased, and they cut wood where they pleased; and so did we; but now if a poor Indian attempts to take a little bark from a tree to cover him from the rain, up comes a white man and threatens to shoot him, claiming the tree as his own."

The Indian truly had grounds for his complaint, and the state of feeling existing among the tribes at this time was well calculated to develop a patriotic leader who should carry them all forward to victory at arms, if certain concessions were not made to them by the whites. But this golden opportunity was seized by an unworthy warrior. A brother of Tecumseh, a "prophet" named Law-le-was-i-kaw, but who assumed the name of Pems-quat-a-wah (Open Door), was the crafty Shawanee warrior who was enabled to work upon both the superstitions and the rational judgment of his fellow Indians. He was a good orator, somewhat peculiar in his appearance and well calculated to win the attention and respect of the savages. He began by denouncing witchcraft, the use of intoxicating liquors, the custom of Indian women marrying white men, the dress of the whites and the practice of selling Indian lands to the United States. He also told the Indians that the commands of the Great Spirit required them to punish with death those who practiced the arts of witchcraft and magic; that the Great Spirit had given him power to find out and expose such persons; that he had power to cure all diseases, to confound his enemies and to stay the arm of death in sickness and on the battle-field. His harangues aroused among some bands of Indians a high degree of superstitious excitement. An old Delaware chief named Ta-te-bock-o-she, through whose influence a treaty had been made with the Delawares in 1804, was accused of witchcraft, tried, condemned and tomahawked, and his body consumed by fire. The old chief's wife, nephew ("Billy Patterson") and an aged Indian named Joshua were next accused of witchcraft and condemned to death. The two men were burned at the stake, but the wife of Ta-te-bock-o-she was saved from



THE SHAWNEE PROPHET.

death by her brother, who suddenly approached her, took her by the hand, and, without meeting any opposition from the Indians present, led her out of the council-house. He then immediately returned and checked the growing influence of the Prophet by exclaiming in a strong, earnest voice, "The Evil Spirit has come among us and we are killing each other."—[*Dillon's History of Indiana*.]

When Gov. Harrison was made acquainted with these events he sent a special messenger to the Indians, strongly entreating them to renounce the Prophet and his works. This really destroyed to some extent the Prophet's influence; but in the spring of 1808, having aroused nearly all the tribes of the Lake Region, the Prophet with a large number of followers settled near the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, at a place which afterward had the name of "Prophet's-Town." Taking advantage of his brother's influence, Tecumseh actively engaged himself in forming the various tribes into a confederacy. He announced publicly to all the Indians that the treaties by which the United States had acquired lands northwest of the Ohio were not made in fairness, and should be considered void. He also said that no single tribe was invested with power to sell lands without the consent of all the other tribes, and that he and his brother, the Prophet, would oppose and resist all future attempts which the white people might make to extend their settlements in the lands that belonged to the Indians.

Early in 1808, Gov. Harrison sent a speech to the Shawanees, in which was this sentence: "My children, this business must be stopped; I will no longer suffer it. You have called a number of men from the most distant tribes to listen to a fool, who speaks not the words of the Great Spirit but those of the devil and the British agents. My children, your conduct has much alarmed the white settlers near you. They desire that you will send away those people; and if they wish to have the impostor with them they can carry him along with them. Let him go to the lakes; he can hear the British more distinctly." This message wounded the pride of the Prophet, and he prevailed on the messenger to inform Gov. Harrison that he was not in league with the British, but was speaking truly the words of the Great Spirit.

In the latter part of the summer of 1808, the Prophet spent several weeks at Vincennes, for the purpose of holding interviews with Gov. Harrison. At one time he told the Governor that he was a Christian and endeavored to persuade his people also to become Christians, abandon the use of liquor, be united in broth-

erly love, etc., making Mr. Harrison believe at least, that he was honest; but before long it was demonstrated that the "Prophet" was designing, cunning and unreliable; that both he and Tecumseh were enemies of the United States, and friends of the English; and that in case of a war between the Americans and English, they would join the latter. The next year the Prophet again visited Vincennes, with assurances that he was not in sympathy with the English, but the Governor was not disposed to believe him; and in a letter to the Secretary of War, in July, 1809, he said that he regarded the bands of Indians at Prophet's Town as a combination which had been produced by British intrigue and influence, in anticipation of a war between them and the United States.

In direct opposition to Tecumseh and the prophet and in spite of all these difficulties, Gov. Harrison continued the work of extinguishing Indian titles to lands, with very good success. By the close of 1809, the total amount of land ceded to the United States, under treaties which had been effected by Mr. Harrison, exceeded 30,000,000 acres.

From 1805 to 1807, the movements of Aaron Burr in the Ohio valley created considerable excitement in Indiana. It seemed that he intended to collect a force of men, invade Mexico and found a republic there, comprising all the country west of the Alleghany mountains. He gathered, however, but a few men, started south, and was soon arrested by the Federal authorities. But before his arrest he had abandoned his expedition and his followers had dispersed.

HARRISON'S CAMPAIGN.

While the Indians were combining to prevent any further transfer of land to the whites, the British were using the advantage as a groundwork for a successful war upon the Americans. In the spring of 1810 the followers of the Prophet refused to receive their annuity of salt, and the officials who offered it were denounced as "American dogs," and otherwise treated in a disrespectful manner. Gov. Harrison, in July, attempted to gain the friendship of the Prophet by sending him a letter, offering to treat with him personally in the matter of his grievances, or to furnish means to send him, with three of his principal chiefs, to the President at Washington; but the messenger was coldly received, and they returned word that they would visit Vincennes in a few days and interview the Governor. Accordingly, Aug. 12, 1810, the Shawanee chief with 70 of his principal warriors, marched up to the door of the

Governor's house, and from that day until the 22d held daily interviews with His Excellency. In all of his speeches Tecumseh was haughty, and sometimes arrogant. On the 20th he delivered that celebrated speech in which he gave the Governor the alternative of returning their lands or meeting them in battle.

While the Governor was replying to this speech Tecumseh interrupted him with an angry exclamation, declaring that the United States, through Gov. Harrison, had "cheated and imposed on the Indians." When Tecumseh first rose, a number of his party also sprung to their feet, armed with clubs, tomahawks and spears, and made some threatening demonstrations. The Governor's guards, who stood a little way off, were marched up in haste, and the Indians, awed by the presence of this small armed force, abandoned what seemed to be an intention to make an open attack on the Governor and his attendants. As soon as Tecumseh's remarks were interpreted, the Governor reproached him for his conduct, and commanded him to depart instantly to his camp.

On the following day Tecumseh repented of his rash act and requested the Governor to grant him another interview, and protested against any intention of offense. The Governor consented, and the council was re-opened on the 21st, when the Shawanee chief addressed him in a respectful and dignified manner, but remained immovable in his policy. The Governor then requested Tecumseh to state plainly whether or not the surveyors who might be sent to survey the lands purchased at the treaty of Fort Wayne in 1809, would be molested by Indians. Tecumseh replied: "Brother, when you speak of annuities to me, I look at the land and pity the women and children. I am authorized to say that they will not receive them. Brother, we want to save that piece of land. We do not wish you to take it. It is small enough for our purpose. If you do take it, you must blame yourself as the cause of the trouble between us and the tribes who sold it to you. I want the present boundary line to continue. Should you cross it, I assure you it will be productive of bad consequences."

The next day the Governor, attended only by his interpreter, visited the camp of the great Shawanee, and in the course of a long interview told him that the President of the United States would not acknowledge his claims. "Well," replied the brave warrior, "as the great chief is to determine the matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough into his head to induce him to direct you to give up this land. It is true, he is so far off he will not be

injured by the war. He may sit still in his town and drink his wine, while you and I will have to fight it out."

In his message to the new territorial Legislature in 1810 Gov. Harrison called attention to the dangerous views held by Tecumseh and the Prophet, to the pernicious influence of alien enemies among the Indians, to the unsettled condition of the Indian trade and to the policy of extinguishing Indian titles to lands. The eastern settlements were separated from the western by a considerable extent of Indian lands, and the most fertile tracts within the territory were still in the hands of the Indians. Almost entirely divested of the game from which they had drawn their subsistence, it had become of little use to them; and it was the intention of the Government to substitute for the precarious and scanty supplies of the chase the more certain and plentiful support of agriculture and stock-raising. The old habit of the Indians to hunt so long as a deer could be found was so inveterate that they would not break it and resort to intelligent agriculture unless they were compelled to, and to this they would not be compelled unless they were confined to a limited extent of territory. The earnest language of the Governor's appeal was like this: "Are then those extinguishments of native title which are at once so beneficial to the Indian and the territory of the United States, to be suspended on account of the intrigues of a few individuals? Is one of the fairest portions of the globe to remain in a state of nature, the haunt of a few wretched savages, when it seems destined by the Creator to give support to a large population, and to be the seat of civilization, of science and true religion?"

In the same message the Governor also urged the establishment of a system of popular education.

Among the acts passed by this session of the Legislature, one authorized the President and Directors of the Vincennes Public Library to raise \$1,000 by lottery. Also, a petition was sent to Congress for a permanent seat of government for the Territory, and commissioners were appointed to select the site.

With the beginning of the year 1811 the British agent for Indian affairs adopted measures calculated to secure the support of the savages in the war which at this time seemed almost inevitable. Meanwhile Gov. Harrison did all in his power to destroy the influence of Tecumseh and his brother and break up the Indian confederacy which was being organized in the interests of Great Britain. Pioneer settlers and the Indians naturally grew more and more

aggressive and intolerant, committing depredations and murders, until the Governor felt compelled to send the following speech, substantially, to the two leaders of the Indian tribes: "This is the third year that all the white people in this country have been alarmed at your proceedings; you threaten us with war; you invite all the tribes north and west of you to join against us, while your warriors who have lately been here deny this. The tribes on the Mississippi have sent me word that you intended to murder me and then commence a war upon my people, and your seizing the salt I recently sent up the Wabash is also sufficient evidence of such intentions on your part. My warriors are preparing themselves, not to strike you, but to defend themselves and their women and children. You shall not surprise us, as you expect to do. Your intended act is a rash one: consider well of it. What can induce you to undertake such a thing when there is so little prospect of success? Do you really think that the handful of men you have about you are able to contend with the seventeen 'fires?' or even that the whole of the tribes united could contend against the Kentucky 'fire' alone? I am myself of the Long 'Knife fire.' As soon as they hear my voice you will see them pouring forth their swarms of hunting-shirt men as numerous as the musquitoes on the shores of the Wabash. Take care of their stings. It is not our wish to hurt you; if we did, we certainly have power to do it.

"You have also insulted the Government of the United States, by seizing the salt that was intended for other tribes. Satisfaction must be given for that also. You talk of coming to see me, attended by all of your young men; but this must not be. If your intentions are good, you have no need to bring but a few of your young men with you. I must be plain with you. I will not suffer you to come into our settlements with such a force. My advice is that you visit the President of the United States and lay your grievances before him.

"With respect to the lands that were purchased last fall I can enter into no negotiations with you; the affair is with the President. If you wish to go and see him, I will supply you with the means.

"The person who delivers this is one of my war officers, and is a man in whom I have entire confidence; whatever he says to you, although it may not be contained in this paper, you may believe comes from me. My friend Tecumseh, the bearer is a good man and a brave warrior; I hope you will treat him well. You are

yourself a warrior, and all such should have esteem for each other."

The bearer of this speech was politely received by Tecumseh, who replied to the Governor briefly that he should visit Vincennes in a few days. Accordingly he arrived July 27, 1811, bringing with him a considerable force of Indians, which created much alarm among the inhabitants. In view of an emergency Gov. Harrison reviewed his militia—about 750 armed men—and stationed two companies and a detachment of dragoons on the borders of the town. At this interview Tecumseh held forth that he intended no war against the United States; that he would send messengers among the Indians to prevent murders and depredations on the white settlements; that the Indians, as well as the whites, who had committed murders, ought to be forgiven; that he had set the white people an example of forgiveness, which they ought to follow; that it was his wish to establish a union among all the Indian tribes; that the northern tribes were united; that he was going to visit the southern Indians, and then return to the Prophet's town. He said also that he would visit the President the next spring and settle all difficulties with him, and that he hoped no attempts would be made to make settlements on the lands which had been sold to the United States, at the treaty of Fort Wayne, because the Indians wanted to keep those grounds for hunting.

Tecumseh then, with about 20 of his followers, left for the South, to induce the tribes in that direction to join his confederacy.

By the way, a lawsuit was instituted by Gov. Harrison against a certain Wm. McIntosh, for asserting that the plaintiff had cheated the Indians out of their lands, and that by so doing he had made them enemies to the United States. The defendant was a wealthy Scotch resident of Vincennes, well educated, and a man of influence among the people opposed to Gov. Harrison's land policy. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Harrison, assessing the damages at \$4,000. In execution of the decree of Court a large quantity of the defendant's land was sold in the absence of Gov. Harrison; but sometime afterward Harrison caused about two-thirds of the land to be restored to Mr. McIntosh, and the remainder was given to some orphan children.

Harrison's first movement was to erect a new fort on the Wabash river and to break up the assemblage of hostile Indians at the Prophet's town. For this purpose he ordered Col. Boyd's regiment of infantry to move from the falls of Ohio to Vincennes. When the military expedition organized by Gov. Harrison was nearly

ready to march to the Prophet's town, several Indian chiefs arrived at Vincennes Sept. 25, 1811, and declared that the Indians would comply with the demands of the Governor and disperse; but this did not check the military proceedings. The army under command of Harrison moved from Vincennes Sept. 26, and Oct. 3, encountering no opposition from the enemy, encamped at the place where Fort Harrison was afterward built, and near where the city of Terre Haute now stands. On the night of the 11th a few hostile Indians approached the encampment and wounded one of the sentinels, which caused considerable excitement. The army was immediately drawn up in line of battle, and small detachments were sent in all directions; but the enemy could not be found. Then the Governor sent a message to Prophet's Town, requiring the Shawanees, Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos at that place to return to their respective tribes; he also required the Prophet to restore all the stolen horses in his possession, or to give satisfactory proof that such persons were not there, nor had lately been, under his control. To this message the Governor received no answer, unless that answer was delivered in the battle of Tippecanoe.

The new fort on the Wabash was finished Oct. 28, and at the request of all the subordinate officers it was called "Fort Harrison," near what is now Terre Haute. This fort was garrisoned with a small number of men under Lieutenant-Colonel Miller. On the 29th the remainder of the army, consisting of 910 men, moved toward the Prophet's town; about 270 of the troops were mounted. The regular troops, 250 in number, were under the command of Col. Boyd. With this army the Governor marched to within a half mile of the Prophet's town, when a conference was opened with a distinguished chief, in high esteem with the Prophet, and he informed Harrison that the Indians were much surprised at the approach of the army, and had already dispatched a message to him by another route. Harrison replied that he would not attack them until he had satisfied himself that they would not comply with his demands; that he would continue his encampment on the Wabash, and on the following morning would have an interview with the prophet. Harrison then resumed his march, and, after some difficulty, selected a place to encamp—a spot not very desirable. It was a piece of dry oak land rising about ten feet above the marshy prairie in front toward the Indian town, and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which

and near this bank ran a small stream clothed with willow and brush wood. Toward the left flank this highland widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of 150 yards terminated in an abrupt point. The two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear of this ground, about 150 yards from each other on the left, and a little more than half that distance on the right, flank. One flank was filled by two companies of mounted riflemen, 120 men, under command of Major-General Wells, of the Kentucky militia, and one by Spencer's company of mounted riflemen, numbering 80 men. The front line was composed of one battalion of United States infantry, under command of Major Floyd, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States troops, under command of Capt. Bean, acting as Major, and four companies of militia infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Decker. The regular troops of this line joined the mounted riflemen under Gen. Wells, on the left flank, and Col. Decker's battalion formed an angle with Spencer's company on the left. Two troops of dragoons, about 60 men in all, were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and Capt. Parke's troop, which was larger than the other two, in rear of the right line. For a night attack the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept opposite his post in the line. In the formation of the troops single file was adopted, in order to get as great an extension of the lines as possible.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

No attack was made by the enemy until about 4 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 7, just after the Governor had arisen. The attack was made on the left flank. Only a single gun was fired by the sentinels or by the guard in that direction, which made no resistance, abandoning their posts and fleeing into camp; and the first notice which the troops of that line had of the danger was the yell of the savages within a short distance of them. But the men were courageous and preserved good discipline. Such of them as were awake, or easily awakened, seized arms and took their stations; others, who were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon Capt. Barton's company of the Fourth United States Regiment, and Capt. Geiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire from the Indians was exceedingly severe, and

men in these companies suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them. Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. All the companies formed for action before they were fired on. The morning was dark and cloudy, and the fires of the Americans afforded only a partial light, which gave greater advantage to the enemy than to the troops, and they were therefore extinguished.

As soon as the Governor could mount his horse he rode to the angle which was attacked, where he found that Barton's company had suffered severely, and the left of Geiger's entirely broken. He immediately ordered Cook's and Wentworth's companies to march up to the center of the rear line, where were stationed a small company of U. S. riflemen and the companies of Bean, Snelling and Prescott. As the General rode up he found Maj. Daviess forming the dragoons in the rear of these companies, and having ascertained that the heaviest fire proceeded from some trees 15 or 20 paces in front of these companies, he directed the Major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons; but unfortunately the Major's gallantry caused him to undertake the execution of the order with a smaller force than was required, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in front and attack his flanks. He was mortally wounded and his men driven back. Capt. Snelling, however, with his company immediately dislodged those Indians. Capt. Spencer and his 1st and 2nd Lieutenants were killed, and Capt. Warwick mortally wounded. The soldiery remained brave. Spencer had too much ground originally, and Harrison re-enforced him with a company of riflemen which had been driven from their position on the left flank.

Gen. Harrison's aim was to keep the lines entire, to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp until daylight, which would enable him to make a general and effectual charge. With this view he had re-enforced every part of the line that had suffered much, and with the approach of morning he withdrew several companies from the front and rear lines and re-enforced the right and left flanks, foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last effort. Maj. Wells, who had commanded the left flank, charged upon the enemy and drove them at the point of the bayonet into the marsh, where they could not be followed. Meanwhile Capt. Cook and Lieut. Larrabee marched their companies to the right flank and formed under fire of the enemy, and being there joined

by the riflemen of that flank, charged upon the enemy, killing a number and putting the rest to a precipitate flight.

Thus ended the famous battle of Tippecanoe, victoriously to the whites and honorably to Gen. Harrison.

In this battle Mr. Harrison had about 700 efficient men, while the Indians had probably more than that. The loss of the Americans was 37 killed and 25 mortally wounded, and 126 wounded; the Indians lost 38 killed on the field of battle, and the number of the wounded was never known. Among the whites killed were Daviess, Spencer, Owen, Warwick, Randolph, Bean and White. Standing on an eminence near by, the Prophet encouraged his warriors to battle by singing a favorite war-song. He told them that they would gain an easy victory, and that the bullets of their enemies would be made harmless by the Great Spirit. Being informed during the engagement that some of the Indians were killed, he said that his warriors must fight on and they would soon be victorious. Immediately after their defeat the surviving Indians lost faith in their great (?) Prophet, returned to their respective tribes, and thus the confederacy was destroyed. The Prophet, with a very few followers, then took up his residence among a small band of Wyandots encamped on Wild-Cat creek. His famous town, with all its possessions, was destroyed the next day, Nov. 8.

On the 18th the American army returned to Vincennes, where most of the troops were discharged. The Territorial Legislature, being in session, adopted resolutions complimentary to Gov. Harrison and the officers and men under him, and made preparations for a reception and celebration.

Capt. Logan, the eloquent Shawanee chief who assisted our forces so materially, died in the latter part of November, 1812, from the effects of a wound received in a skirmish with a reconnoitering party of hostile Indians accompanied by a white man in the British service, Nov. 22. In that skirmish the white man was killed, and Winamac, a Pottawatomie chief of some distinction, fell by the rifle of Logan. The latter was mortally wounded, when he retreated with two warriors of his tribe, Capt. Johnny and Bright-Horn, to the camp of Gen. Winchester, where he soon afterward died. He was buried with the honors of war.

WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The victory recently gained by the Americans at the battle of Tippecanoe insured perfect peace for a time, but only a short time as the more extensive schemes of the British had so far ripened as to compel the United States again to declare war against them. Tecumseh had fled to Malden, Canada, where, counseled by the English, he continued to excite the tribes against the Americans. As soon as this war with Great Britain was declared (June 18, 1812), the Indians, as was expected, commenced again to commit depredations. During the summer of 1812 several points along the Lake Region succumbed to the British, as Detroit, under Gen. Hull, Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), commanded by Capt. Heald under Gen. Hull, the post at Mackinac, etc.

In the early part of September, 1812, parties of hostile Indians began to assemble in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Forts Wayne and Harrison, with a view to reducing them. Capt. Rhea, at this time, had command of Fort Wayne, but his drinking propensities rather disqualified him for emergencies. For two weeks the fort was in great jeopardy. An express had been sent to Gen. Harrison for reinforcements, but many days passed without any tidings of expected assistance. At length, one day, Maj. Wm. Oliver and four friendly Indians arrived at the fort on horseback. One of the Indians was the celebrated Logan. They had come in defiance of "500 Indians," had "broken their ranks" and reached the fort in safety. Oliver reported that Harrison was aware of the situation and was raising men for a re-enforcement. Ohio was also raising volunteers; 800 were then assembled at St. Mary's, Ohio, 60 miles south of Fort Wayne, and would march to the relief of the fort in three or four days, or as soon as they were joined by re-enforcements from Kentucky.

Oliver prepared a letter, announcing to Gen. Harrison his safe arrival at the besieged fort, and giving an account of its beleaguered situation, which he dispatched by his friendly Shawanees, while he concluded to take his chances at the fort. Brave Logan and his companions started with the message, but had scarcely left the fort when they were discovered and pursued by the hostile Indians, yet passing the Indian lines in safety, they were soon out of reach. The Indians now began a furious attack upon the fort; but the little garrison, with Oliver to cheer them on, bravely met the assault, repelling the attack day after day, until the army approached to their relief. During this siege the commanding officer, whose habits of

intemperance rendered him unfit for the command, was confined in the "black hole," while the junior officer assumed charge. This course was approved by the General, on his arrival, but Capt. Rhea received very little censure, probably on account of his valuable services in the Revolutionary war.

Sept. 6, 1812, Harrison moved forward with his army to the relief of Fort Wayne; the next day he reached a point within three miles of St. Mary's river; the next day he reached the river and was joined at evening by 200 mounted volunteers, under Col. Richard M. Johnson; the next day at "Shane's Crossing" on the St. Mary's they were joined by 800 men from Ohio, under Cols. Adams and Hawkins. At this place Chief Logan and four other Indians offered their services as spies to Gen. Harrison, and were accepted. Logan was immediately disguised and sent forward. Passing through the lines of the hostile Indians, he ascertained their number to be about 1,500, and entering the fort, he encouraged the soldiers to hold out, as relief was at hand. Gen. Harrison's force at this time was about 3,500.

After an early breakfast Friday morning they were under marching orders; it had rained and the guns were damp; they were discharged and reloaded; but that day only one Indian was encountered; preparations were made at night for an expected attack by the Indians, but no attack came; the next day, Sept. 10, they expected to fight their way to Fort Wayne, but in that they were happily disappointed; and "At the first grey of the morning," as Bryce eloquently observes, "the distant halloos of the disappointed savages revealed to the anxious inmates of the fort the glorious news of the approach of the army. Great clouds of dust could be seen from the fort, rolling up in the distance, as the valiant soldiery under Gen. Harrison moved forward to the rescue of the garrison and the brave boys of Kentucky and Ohio."

This siege of Fort Wayne of course occasioned great loss to the few settlers who had gathered around the fort. At the time of its commencement quite a little village had clustered around the military works, but during the siege most of their improvements and crops were destroyed by the savages. Every building out of the reach of the guns of the fort was leveled to the ground, and thus the infant settlement was destroyed.

During this siege the garrison lost but three men, while the Indians lost 25. Gen. Harrison had all the Indian villages for 25 miles around destroyed. Fort Wayne was nothing but a military post until about 1819.

Simultaneously with the attack on Fort Wayne the Indians also besieged Fort Harrison, which was commanded by Zachary Taylor. The Indians commenced firing upon the fort about 11 o'clock one night, when the garrison was in a rather poor plight for receiving them. The enemy succeeded in firing one of the block-houses, which contained whisky, and the whites had great difficulty in preventing the burning of all the barracks. The word "fire" seemed to have thrown all the men into confusion; soldiers' and citizens' wives, who had taken shelter within the fort, were crying; Indians were yelling; many of the garrison were sick and unable to be on duty; the men despaired and gave themselves up as lost; two of the strongest and apparently most reliable men jumped the pickets in the very midst of the emergency, etc., so that Capt. Taylor was at his wit's end what to do; but he gave directions as to the many details, rallied the men by a new scheme, and after about seven hours succeeded in saving themselves. The Indians drove up the horses belonging to the citizens, and as they could not catch them very readily, shot the whole of them in the sight of their owners, and also killed a number of the hogs belonging to the whites. They drove off all of the cattle, 65 in number, as well as the public oxen.

Among many other depredations committed by the savages during this period, was the massacre of the Pigeon Roost settlement, consisting of one man, five women and 16 children; a few escaped. An unsuccessful effort was made to capture these Indians, but when the news of this massacre and the attack on Fort Harrison reached Vincennes, about 1,200 men, under the command of Col. Wm. Russell, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, marched forth for the relief of the fort and to punish the Indians. On reaching the fort the Indians had retired from the vicinity; but on the 15th of September a small detachment composed of 11 men, under Lieut. Richardson, and acting as escort of provisions sent from Vincennes to Fort Harrison, was attacked by a party of Indians within the present limits of Sullivan county. It was reported that seven of these men were killed and one wounded. The provisions of course fell into the hands of the Indians.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

By the middle of August, through the disgraceful surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, and the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and massacre of its garrison, the British and Indians were in possession of the whole Northwest. The savages, emboldened by their suc-

cesses, penetrated deeper into the settlements, committing great depredations. The activity and success of the enemy aroused the people to a realization of the great danger their homes and families were in. Gov. Edwards collected a force of 350 men at Camp Russell, and Capt. Russell came from Vincennes with about 50 more. Being officered and equipped, they proceeded about the middle of October on horseback, carrying with them 20 day's rations, to Peoria. Capt. Craig was sent with two boats up the Illinois, with provisions and tools to build a fort. The little army proceeded to Peoria Lake, where was located a Pottawatomie village. They arrived late at night, within a few miles of the village, without their presence being known to the Indians. Four men were sent out that night to reconnoiter the position of the village. The four brave men who volunteered for this perilous service were Thomas Carlin (afterward Governor), and Robert, Stephen and Davis Whiteside. They proceeded to the village, and explored it and the approaches to it thoroughly, without starting an Indian or provoking the bark of a dog. The low lands between the Indian village and the troops were covered with a rank growth of tall grass, so high and dense as to readily conceal an Indian on horseback, until within a few feet of him. The ground had become still more yielding by recent rains, rendering it almost impassable by mounted men. To prevent detection the soldiers had camped without lighting the usual camp-fires. The men lay down in their cold and cheerless camp, with many misgivings. They well remembered how the skulking savages fell upon Harrison's men at Tippecanoe during the night. To add to their fears, a gun in the hands of a soldier was carelessly discharged, raising great consternation in the camp.

Through a dense fog which prevailed the following morning, the army took up its line of march for the Indian town, Capt. Judy with his corps of spies in advance. In the tall grass they came up with an Indian and his squaw, both mounted. The Indian wanted to surrender, but Judy observed that he "did not leave home to take prisoners," and instantly shot one of them. With the blood streaming from his mouth and nose, and in his agony "singing the death song," the dying Indian raised his gun, shot and mortally wounded a Mr. Wright, and in a few minutes expired! Many guns were immediately discharged at the other Indian, not then known to be a squaw, all of which missed her. Badly scared, and her husband killed by her side, the agonizing wails of the squaw were heart-rending. She was taken prisoner, and afterward restored to her nation.

On nearing the town a general charge was made, the Indians fleeing to the interior wilderness. Some of their warriors made a stand, when a sharp engagement occurred, but the Indians were routed. In their flight they left behind all their winter's store of provisions, which was taken, and their town burned. Some Indian children were found who had been left in the hurried flight, also some disabled adults, one of whom was in a starving condition, and with a voracious appetite partook of the bread given him. He is said to have been killed by a cowardly trooper straggling behind, after the main army had resumed its retrograde march, who wanted to be able to boast that he had killed an Indian.

September 19, 1812, Gen. Harrison was put in command of the Northwestern army, then estimated at 10,000 men, with these orders: "Having provided for the protection of the western frontier, you will retake Detroit; and, with a view to the conquest of upper Canada, you will penetrate that country as far as the force under your command will in your judgment justify."

Although surrounded by many difficulties, the General began immediately to execute these instructions. In calling for volunteers from Kentucky, however, more men offered than could be received. At this time there were about 2,000 mounted volunteers at Vincennes, under the command of Gen. Samuel Hopkins, of the Revolutionary war, who was under instructions to operate against the enemy along the Wabash and Illinois rivers. Accordingly, early in October, Gen. Hopkins moved from Vincennes towards the Kickapoo villages in the Illinois territory, with about 2,000 troops; but after four or five days' march the men and officers raised a mutiny which gradually succeeded in carrying all back to Vincennes. The cause of their discontent is not apparent.

About the same time Col. Russell, with two small companies of U. S. rangers, commanded by Capts. Perry and Modrell, marched from the neighborhood of Vincennes to unite with a small force of mounted militia under the command of Gov. Edwards, of Illinois, and afterward to march with the united troops from Cahokia toward Lake Peoria, for the purpose of co-operating with Gen. Hopkins against the Indian towns in that vicinity; but not finding the latter on the ground, was compelled to retire.

Immediately after the discharge of the mutinous volunteers, Gen. Hopkins began to organize another force, mainly of infantry, to reduce the Indians up the Wabash as far as the Prophet's town. These troops consisted of three regiments of Kentucky militia,

commanded by Cols. Barbour, Miller and Wilcox; a small company of regulars commanded by Capt. Zachary Taylor; a company of rangers commanded by Capt. Beckes; and a company of scouts or spies under the command of Capt. Washburn. The main body of this army arrived at Fort Harrison Nov. 5; on the 11th it proceeded up the east side of the Wabash into the heart of the Indian country, but found the villages generally deserted. Winter setting in severely, and the troops poorly clad, they had to return to Vincennes as rapidly as possible. With one exception the men behaved nobly, and did much damage to the enemy. That exception was the precipitate chase after an Indian by a detachment of men somewhat in liquor, until they found themselves surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and they had to retreat in disorder.

At the close of this campaign Gen. Hopkins resigned his command.

In the fall of 1812 Gen. Harrison assigned to Lieut. Col. John B. Campbell, of the 19th U. S. Inf., the duty of destroying the Miami villages on the Mississinewa river, with a detachment of about 600 men. Nov. 25, Lieut. Col. Campbell marched from Franklinton, according to orders, toward the scene of action, cautiously avoiding falling in with the Delawares, who had been ordered by Gen. Harrison to retire to the Shawanee establishment on the Auglaize river, and arriving on the Mississinewa Dec. 17, when they discovered an Indian town inhabited by Delawares and Miamis. This and three other villages were destroyed. Soon after this, the supplies growing short and the troops in a suffering condition, Campbell began to consider the propriety of returning to Ohio; but just as he was calling together his officers early one morning to deliberate on the proposition, an army of Indians rushed upon them with fury. The engagement lasted an hour, with a loss of eight killed and 42 wounded, besides about 150 horses killed. The whites, however, succeeded in defending themselves and taking a number of Indians prisoners, who proved to be Munsies, of Silver Heel's band. Campbell, hearing that a large force of Indians were assembled at Mississinewa village, under Tecumseh, determined to return to Greenville. The privations of his troops and the severity of the cold compelled him to send to that place for re-enforcements and supplies. Seventeen of the men had to be carried on litters. They were met by the re-enforcement about 40 miles from Greenville.

Lieut. Col. Campbell sent two messages to the Delawares, who lived on White river and who had been previously directed and requested to abandon their towns on that river and remove into Ohio. In these messages he expressed his regret at unfortunately killing some of their men, and urged them to move to the Shawanee settlement on the Auglaize river. He assured them that their people, in his power, would be compensated by the Government for their losses, if not found to be hostile; and the friends of those killed satisfied by presents, if such satisfaction would be received. This advice was heeded by the main body of the Delawares and a few Miamis. The Shawanee Prophet, and some of the principal chiefs of the Miamis, retired from the country of the Wabash, and, with their destitute and suffering bands, moved to Detroit, where they were received as the friends and allies of Great Britain.

On the approach of Gen. Harrison with his army in September, 1813, the British evacuated Detroit, and the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis and Kickapoos sued for peace with the United States, which was granted temporarily by Brig. Gen. McArthur, on condition of their becoming allies of the United States in case of war.

In June, 1813, an expedition composed of 137 men, under command of Col. Joseph Bartholomew, moved from Valonia toward the Delaware towns on the west fork of White river, to surprise and punish some hostile Indians who were supposed to be lurking about those villages. Most of these places they found deserted; some of them burnt. They had been but temporarily occupied for the purpose of collecting and carrying away corn. Col. Bartholomew's forces succeeded in killing one or two Indians and destroying considerable corn, and they returned to Valonia on the 21st of this month.

July 1, 1813, Col. William Russell, of the 7th U. S., organized a force of 573 effective men at Valonia and marched to the Indian villages about the mouth of the Mississinewa. His experience was much like that of Col. Bartholomew, who had just preceded him. He had rainy weather, suffered many losses, found the villages deserted, destroyed stores of corn, etc. The Colonel reported that he went to every place where he expected to find the enemy, but they nearly always seemed to have fled the country. The march from Valonia to the mouth of the Mississinewa and return was about 250 miles.

Several smaller expeditions helped to "checker" the surrounding

country, and find that the Indians were very careful to keep themselves out of sight, and thus closed this series of campaigns.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The war with England closed on the 24th of December, 1814, when a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent. The 9th article of the treaty required the United States to put an end to hostilities with all tribes or nations of Indians with whom they had been at war; to restore to such tribes or nations respectively all the rights and possessions to which they were entitled in 1811, before the war, on condition that such Indians should agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States. But in February, just before the treaty was sanctioned by our Government, there were signs of Indians accumulating arms and ammunition, and a cautionary order was therefore issued to have all the white forces in readiness for an attack by the Indians; but the attack was not made. During the ensuing summer and fall the United States Government acquainted the Indians with the provisions of the treaty, and entered into subordinate treaties of peace with the principal tribes.

Just before the treaty of Spring Wells (near Detroit) was signed, the Shawanee Prophet retired to Canada, but declaring his resolution to abide by any treaty which the chiefs might sign. Some time afterward he returned to the Shawanee settlement in Ohio, and lastly to the west of the Mississippi, where he died, in 1834. The British Government allowed him a pension from 1813 until his death. His brother Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, by a Mr. Wheatty, as we are positively informed by Mr. A. J. James, now a resident of La Harpe township, Hancock county, Ill., whose father-in-law, John Pigman, of Coshocton county, Ohio, was an eye witness. Gen. Johnson has generally had the credit of killing Tecumseh.



TECUMSEH.



TECUMSEH.

If one should inquire who has been the greatest Indian, the most noted, the "principal Indian" in North America since its discovery by Columbus, we would be obliged to answer, Tecumseh. For all those qualities which elevate a man far above his race; for talent, tact, skill and bravery as a warrior; for high-minded, honorable and chivalrous bearing as a man; in a word, for all those elements of greatness which place him a long way above his fellows in savage life, the name and fame of Tecumseh will go down to posterity in the West as one of the most celebrated of the aborigines of this continent,—as one who had no equal among the tribes that dwelt in the country drained by the Mississippi. Born to command himself, he used all the appliances that would stimulate the courage and nerve the valor of his followers. Always in the front rank of battle, his followers blindly followed his lead, and as his war-cry rang clear above the din and noise of the battle-field, the Shawnee warriors, as they rushed on to victory or the grave, rallied around him, foemen worthy of the steel of the most gallant commander that ever entered the lists in defense of his altar or his home.

The tribe to which Tecumseh, or Tecumtha, as some write it, belonged, was the Shawnee, or Shawanee. The tradition of the nation held that they originally came from the Gulf of Mexico; that they wended their way up the Mississippi and the Ohio, and settled at or near the present site of Shawneetown, Ill., whence they removed to the upper Wabash. In the latter place, at any rate, they were found early in the 18th century, and were known as the "bravest of the brave." This tribe has uniformly been the bitter enemy of the white man, and in every contest with our people has exhibited a degree of skill and strategy that should characterize the most dangerous foe.

Tecumseh's notoriety and that of his brother, the Prophet, mutually served to establish and strengthen each other. While the Prophet had unlimited power, spiritual and temporal, he distributed his greatness in all the departments of Indian life with a kind of fanaticism that magnetically aroused the religious and superstitious passions, not only of his own followers, but also of all the tribes in

this part of the country; but Tecumseh concentrated his greatness upon the more practical and business affairs of military conquest. It is doubted whether he was really a sincere believer in the pretensions of his fanatic brother; if he did not believe in the pretentious feature of them he had the shrewdness to keep his unbelief to himself, knowing that religious fanaticism was one of the strongest impulses to reckless bravery.

During his sojourn in the Northwestern Territory, it was Tecumseh's uppermost desire of life to confederate all the Indian tribes of the country together against the whites, to maintain their choice hunting-grounds. All his public policy converged toward this single end. In his vast scheme he comprised even all the Indians in the Gulf country,—all in America west of the Alleghany mountains. He held, as a subordinate principle, that the Great Spirit had given the Indian race all these hunting-grounds to keep in common, and that no Indian or tribe could cede any portion of the land to the whites without the consent of all the tribes. Hence, in all his councils with the whites he ever maintained that the treaties were null and void.

When he met Harrison at Vincennes in council the last time, and, as he was invited by that General to take a seat with him on the platform, he hesitated; Harrison insisted, saying that it was the "wish of their Great Father, the President of the United States, that he should do so." The chief paused a moment, raised his tall and commanding form to its greatest height, surveyed the troops and crowd around him, fixed his keen eyes upon Gov. Harrison, and then turning them to the sky above, and pointing toward heaven with his sinewy arm in a manner indicative of supreme contempt for the paternity assigned him, said in clarion tones: "My father? The sun is my father, the earth is my mother, and on her bosom I will recline." He then stretched himself, with his warriors, on the green sward. The effect was electrical, and for some moments there was perfect silence.

The Governor, then, through an interpreter, told him that he understood he had some complaints to make and redress to ask, etc., and that he wished to investigate the matter and make restitution wherever it might be decided it should be done. As soon as the Governor was through with this introductory speech, the stately warrior arose, tall, athletic, manly, dignified and graceful, and with a voice at first low, but distinct and musical, commenced a reply. As he warmed up with his subject his clear tones might be heard,

as if "trumpet-tongued," to the utmost limits of the assembly. The most perfect silence prevailed, except when his warriors gave their guttural assent to some eloquent recital of the red man's wrong and the white man's injustice. Tecumseh recited the wrongs which his race had suffered from the time of the massacre of the Moravian Indians to the present; said he did not know how he could ever again be the friend of the white man; that the Great Spirit had given to the Indian all the land from the Miami to the Mississippi, and from the lakes to the Ohio, as a common property to all the tribes in these borders, and that the land could not and should not be sold without the consent of all; that all the tribes on the continent formed but one nation; that if the United States would not give up the lands they had bought of the Miamis and the other tribes, those united with him were determined to annihilate those tribes; that they were determined to have no more chiefs, but in future to be governed by their warriors; that unless the whites ceased their encroachments upon Indian lands, the fate of the Indians was sealed; they had been driven from the banks of the Delaware across the Alleghanies, and their possessions on the Wabash and the Illinois were now to be taken from them; that in a few years they would not have ground enough to bury their warriors on this side of the "Father of Waters;" that all would perish, all their possessions taken from them by fraud or force, unless they stopped the progress of the white man westward; that it must be a war of races in which one or the other must perish; that their tribes had been driven toward the setting sun like a galloping horse (ne-kat a-kush-e ka-top-o-lin-to).

The Shawnee language, in which this most eminent Indian statesman spoke, excelled all other aboriginal tongues in its musical articulation; and the effect of Tecumseh's oratory on this occasion can be more easily imagined than described. Gov. Harrison, although as brave a soldier and General as any American, was overcome by this speech. He well knew Tecumseh's power and influence among all the tribes, knew his bravery, courage and determination, and knew that he meant what he said. When Tecumseh was done speaking there was a stillness throughout the assembly which was really painful; not a whisper was heard, and all eyes were turned from the speaker toward Gov. Harrison, who after a few moments came to himself, and recollecting many of the absurd statements of the great Indian orator, began a reply which was more logical, if not so eloquent. The Shawnees were attentive un-

til Harrison's interpreter began to translate his speech to the Miamis and Pottawatomies, when Tecumseh and his warriors sprang to their feet, brandishing their war-clubs and tomahawks. "Tell him," said Tecumseh, addressing the interpreter in Shawnee, "he lies." The interpreter undertook to convey this message to the Governor in smoother language, but Tecumseh noticed the effort and remonstrated, "No, no; tell him he lies." The warriors began to grow more excited, when Secretary Gibson ordered the American troops in arms to advance. This allayed the rising storm, and as soon as Tecumseh's "He lies" was literally interpreted to the Governor, the latter told Tecumseh through the interpreter to tell Tecumseh he would hold no further council with him.

Thus the assembly was broken up, and one can hardly imagine a more exciting scene. It would constitute the finest subject for a historical painting to adorn the rotunda of the capitol. The next day Tecumseh requested another interview with the Governor, which was granted on condition that he should make an apology to the Governor for his language the day before. This he made through the interpreter. Measures for defense and protection were taken, however, lest there should be another outbreak. Two companies of militia were ordered from the country, and the one in town added to them, while the Governor and his friends went into council fully armed and prepared for any contingency. On this occasion the conduct of Tecumseh was entirely different from that of the day before. Firm and intrepid, showing not the slightest fear or alarm, surrounded with a military force four times his own, he preserved the utmost composure and equanimity. No one would have supposed that he could have been the principal actor in the thrilling scene of the previous day. He claimed that half the Americans were in sympathy with him. He also said that whites had informed him that Gov. Harrison had purchased land from the Indians without any authority from the Government; that he, Harrison, had but two years more to remain in office, and that if he, Tecumseh, could prevail upon the Indians who sold the lands not to receive their annuities for that time, and the present Governor displaced by a good man as his successor, the latter would restore to the Indians all the lands purchased from them.

The Wyandots, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and the Winnebagoes, through their respective spokesmen, declared their adherence to the great Shawnee warrior and statesman. Gov. Harrison then told them that he would send Tecumseh's speech to the Presi

dent of the United States and return the answer to the Indians as soon as it was received. Tecumseh then declared that he and his allies were determined that the old boundary line should continue; and that if the whites crossed it, it would be at their peril. Gov. Harrison replied that he would be equally plain with him and state that the President would never allow that the lands on the Wabash were the property of any other tribes than those who had occupied them since the white people first came to America; and as the title to the lands lately purchased was derived from those tribes by a fair purchase, he might rest assured that the right of the United States would be supported by the sword. "So be it," was the stern and haughty reply of the Shawnee chieftan, as he and his braves took leave of the Governor and wended their way in Indian file to their camping ground.

Thus ended the last conference on earth between the chivalrous Tecumseh and the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe. The bones of the first lie bleaching on the battle-field of the Thames, and those of the last in a mausoleum on the banks of the Ohio; each struggled for the mastery of his race, and each no doubt was equally honest and patriotic in his purposes. The weak yielded to the strong, the defenseless to the powerful, and the hunting-ground of the Shawnee is all occupied by his enemy.

Tecumseh, with four of his braves, immediately embarked in a birch canoe, descended the Wabash, and went on to the South to unite the tribes of that country in a general system of self-defense against the encroachment of the whites. His emblem was a disjointed snake, with the motto, "Join or die!" In union alone was strength.

Before Tecumseh left the Prophet's town at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, on his excursion to the South, he had a definite understanding with his brother and the chieftains of the other tribes in the Wabash country, that they should preserve perfect peace with the whites until his arrangements were completed for a confederacy of the tribes on both sides of the Ohio and on the Mississippi river; but it seems that while he was in the South engaged in his work of uniting the tribes of that country some of the Northern tribes showed signs of fight and precipitated Harrison into that campaign which ended in the battle of Tippecanoe and the total route of the Indians. Tecumseh, on his return from the South, learning what had happened, was overcome with chagrin, disappointment and anger, and accused his brother of duplicity and coward-

ice; indeed, it is said that he never forgave him to the day of his death. A short time afterward, on the breaking out of the war of Great Britain, he joined Proctor, at Malden, with a party of his warriors, and finally suffered the fate mentioned on page 108.

CIVIL MATTERS 1812-'5.

Owing to the absence of Gov. Harrison on military duty, John Gibson, the Secretary of the Territory, acted in the administration of civil affairs. In his message to the Legislature convening on the 1st of February, 1813, he said, substantially:

"Did I possess the abilities of Cicero or Demosthenes, I could not portray in more glowing colors our foreign and domestic political situation than it is already experienced within our own breasts. The United States have been compelled, by frequent acts of injustice, to declare war against England. For a detail of the causes of this war I would refer to the message of President Madison; it does honor to his head and heart. Although not an admirer of war, I am glad to see our little but inimitable navy riding triumphant on theseas, but chagrined to find that our armies by land are so little successful. The spirit of '76 appears to have fled from our continent, or, if not fled, is at least asleep, for it appears not to pervade our armies generally. At your last assemblage our political horizon seemed clear, and our infant Territory bid fair for rapid and rising grandeur; but, alas, the scene has changed; and whether this change, as respects our Territory, has been owing to an over anxiety in us to extend our dominions, or to a wish for retaliation by our foes, or to a foreign influence, I shall not say. The Indians, our former neighbors and friends, have become our most inveterate foes. Our former frontiers are now our wilds, and our inner settlements have become frontiers. Some of our best citizens, and old men worn down with age, and helpless women and innocent babes, have fallen victims to savage cruelty. I have done my duty as well as I can, and hope that the interposition of Providence will protect us."

The many complaints made about the Territorial Government Mr. Gibson said, were caused more by default of officers than of the law. Said he: "It is an old and, I believe, correct adage, that 'good officers make good soldiers.' This evil having taken root, I do not know how it can be eradicated; but it may be remedied. In place of men searching after and accepting commissions before they

are even tolerably qualified, thereby subjecting themselves to ridicule and their country to ruin, barely for the name of the thing, I think may be remedied by a previous examination."

During this session of the Legislature the seat of the Territorial Government was declared to be at Corydon, and immediately acting Governor Gibson prorogued the Legislature to meet at that place, the first Monday of December, 1813. During this year the Territory was almost defenseless; Indian outrages were of common occurrence, but no general outbreak was made. The militia-men were armed with rifles and long knives, and many of the rangers carried tomahawks.

In 1813 Thomas Posey, who was at that time a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, and who had been officer of the army of the Revolution, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, to succeed Gen. Harrison. He arrived in Vincennes and entered upon the discharge of his duties May 25, 1813. During this year several expeditions against the Indian settlements were set on foot.

In his first message to the Legislature the following December, at Corydon, Gov. Posey said: "The present crisis is awful, and big with great events. Our land and nation is involved in the common calamity of war; but we are under the protecting care of the beneficent Being, who has on a former occasion brought us safely through an arduous struggle and placed us on a foundation of independence, freedom and happiness. He will not suffer to be taken from us what He, in His great wisdom has thought proper to confer and bless us with, if we make a wise and virtuous use of His good gifts. * * * Although our affairs, at the commencement of the war, wore a gloomy aspect, they have brightened, and promise a certainty of success, if properly directed and conducted, of which I have no doubt, as the President and heads of departments of the general Government are men of undoubted patriotism, talents and experience, and who have grown old in the service of their country. * * * It must be obvious to every thinking man that we were forced into the war. Every measure consistent with honor, both before and since the declaration of war, has tried to be on amicable terms with our enemy. * * * You who reside in various parts of the Territory have it in your power to understand what will tend to its local and general advantage. The judiciary system would require a revisal and amendment. The militia law is very defective and requires your immediate attention. It is necessary to have

good roads and highways in as many directions through the Territory as the circumstances and situation of the inhabitants will admit; it would contribute very much to promote the settlement and improvement of the Territory. Attention to education is highly necessary. There is an appropriation made by Congress, in lands, for the purpose of establishing public schools. It comes now within your province to carry into operation the design of the appropriation."

This Legislature passed several very necessary laws for the welfare of the settlements, and the following year, as Gen. Harrison was generally successful in his military campaigns in the Northwest, the settlements in Indiana began to increase and improve. The fear of danger from Indians had in a great measure subsided, and the tide of immigration began again to flow. In January, 1814, about a thousand Miamis assembled at Fort Wayne for the purpose of obtaining food to prevent starvation. They met with ample hospitality, and their example was speedily followed by others. These, with other acts of kindness, won the lasting friendship of the Indians, many of whom had fought in the interests of Great Britain. General treaties between the United States and the Northwestern tribes were subsequently concluded, and the way was fully opened for the improvement and settlement of the lands.

POPULATION IN 1815.

The population of the Territory of Indiana, as given in the official returns to the Legislature of 1815, was as follows, by counties:

COUNTIES.	White males of 21 and over.	TOTAL.
Wayne.....	1,225.....	6,407
Franklin.....	1,430.....	7,370
Dearborn.....	903.....	4,424
Switzerland.....	377.....	1,832
Jefferson.....	874.....	4,270
Clark.....	1,387.....	7,150
Washington.....	1,420.....	7,317
Harrison.....	1,056.....	6,975
Knox.....	1,391.....	8,068
Gibson.....	1,100.....	5,330
Posey.....	320.....	1,619
Warrick.....	280.....	1,415
Perry.....	350.....	1,720
Grand Totals.....	12,112.....	63,897

GENERAL VIEW.

The well-known ordinance of 1787 conferred many "rights and privileges" upon the inhabitants of the Northwestern Territory, and

consequently upon the people of Indiana Territory, but after all it came far short of conferring as many privileges as are enjoyed at the present day by our Territories. They did not have a full form of Republican government. A freehold estate in 500 acres of land was one of the necessary qualifications of each member of the legislative council of the Territory; every member of the Territorial House of Representatives was required to hold, in his own right, 200 acres of land; and the privilege of voting for members of the House of Representatives was restricted to those inhabitants who, in addition to other qualifications, owned severally at least 50 acres of land. The Governor of the the Territory was invested with the power of appointing officers of the Territorial militia, Judges of the inferior Courts, Clerks of the Courts, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, County Treasurers and County Surveyors. He was also authorized to divide the Territory into districts; to apportion among the several counties the members of the House of Representatives; to prevent the passage of any Territorial law; and to convene and dissolve the General Assembly whenever he thought best. None of the Governors, however, ever exercised these extraordinary powers arbitrarily. Nevertheless, the people were constantly agitating the question of extending the right of suffrage. Five years after the organization of the Territory, the Legislative Council, in reply to the Governor's Message, said: "Although we are not as completely independent in our legislative capacity as we would wish to be, yet we are sensible that we must wait with patience for that period of time when our population will burst the trammels of a Territorial government, and we shall assume the character more consonant to Republicanism. * * * The confidence which our fellow citizens have uniformly had in your administration has been such that they have hitherto had no reason to be jealous of the unlimited power which you possess over our legislative proceedings. We, however, cannot help regretting that such powers have been lodged in the hands of any one, especially when it is recollected to what dangerous lengths the exercise of those powers may be extended."

After repeated petitions the people of Indiana were empowered by Congress to elect the members of the Legislative Council by popular vote. This act was passed in 1809, and defined what was known as the property qualification of voters. These qualifications were abolished by Congress in 1811, which extended the right of voting for members of the General Assembly and for a Territorial delegate

to Congress to every free white male person who had attained the age of twenty-one years, and who, having paid a county or Territorial tax, was a resident of the Territory and had resided in it for a year. In 1814 the voting qualification in Indiana was defined by Congress, "to every free white male person having a freehold in the Territory, and being a resident of the same." The House of Representatives was authorized by Congress to lay off the Territory into five districts, in each of which the qualified voters were empowered to elect a member of the Legislative Council. The division was made, one to two counties in each district.

At the session in August, 1814, the Territory was also divided into three judicial circuits, and provisions were made for holding courts in the same. The Governor was empowered to appoint a presiding Judge in each circuit, and two Associate Judges of the circuit court in each county. Their compensation was fixed at \$700 per annum.

The same year the General Assembly granted charters to two banking institutions, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Madison and the Bank of Vincennes. The first was authorized to raise a capital of \$750,000, and the other \$500,000. On the organization of the State these banks were merged into the State Bank and its branches.

Here we close the history of the Territory of Indiana.



ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

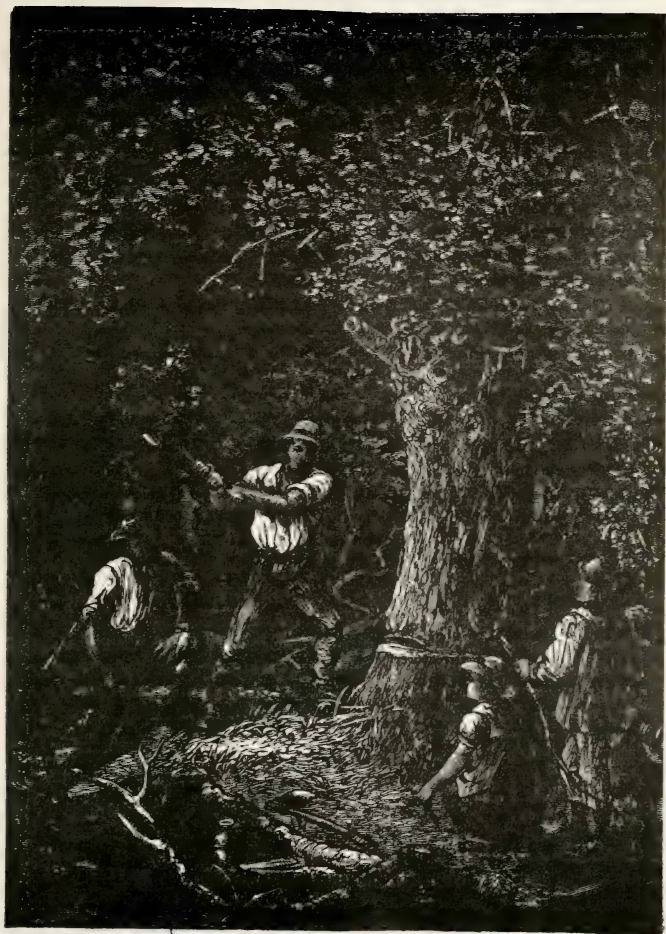
The last regular session of the Territorial Legislature was held at Corydon, convening in December, 1815. The message of Governor Posey congratulated the people of the Territory upon the general success of the settlements and the great increase of immigration, recommended light taxes and a careful attention to the promotion of education and the improvement of the State roads and highways. He also recommended a revision of the territorial laws and an amendment of the militia system. Several laws were passed preparatory to a State Government, and December 14, 1815, a memorial to Congress was adopted praying for the authority to adopt a constitution and State Government. Mr. Jennings, the Territorial delegate, laid this memorial before Congress on the 28th, and April 19, 1816, the President approved the bill creating the State of Indiana. Accordingly, May 30 following, a general election was held for a constitutional convention, which met at Corydon June 10 to 29, Johathan Jennings presiding and Wm. Hendricks acting as Secretary.

"The convention that formed the first constitution of the State of Indiana was composed mainly of clear-minded, unpretending men of common sense, whose patriotism was unquestionable and whose morals were fair. Their familiarity with the theories of the Declaration of American Independence, their Territorial experience under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, and their knowledge of the principles of the constitution of the United States were sufficient, when combined, to lighten materially their labors in the great work of forming a constitution for a new State. With such landmarks in view, the labors of similar conventions in other States and Territories have been rendered comparatively light. In the clearness and conciseness of its style, in the comprehensive and just provisions which it made for the maintainance of civil and religious liberty, in its mandates, which were designed to protect the rights of the people collectively and individually, and to provide for the public welfare, the constitution that was formed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any of the State constitutions which were in existence at that time."—*Dillon's History of Indiana.*

The first State election took place on the first Monday of August, 1816, and Jonathan Jennings was elected Governor, and Christopher Harrison, Lieut. Governor. Wm. Hendricks was elected to represent the new State in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The first General Assembly elected under the new constitution began its session at Corydon, Nov. 4, 1816. John Paul was called to the chair of the Senate pro tem., and Isaac Blackford was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Among other things in the new Governor's message were the following remarks: "The result of your deliberation will be considered as indicative of its future character as well as of the future happiness and prosperity of its citizens. In the commencement of the State government the shackles of the colonial should be forgotten in our exertions to prove, by happy experience, that a uniform adherence to the first principles of our Government and a virtuous exercise of its powers will best secure efficiency to its measures and stability to its character. Without a frequent recurrence to those principles, the administration of the Government will imperceptibly become more and more arduous, until the simplicity of our Republican institutions may eventually be lost in dangerous expedients and political design. Under every free government the happiness of the citizens must be identified with their morals; and while a constitutional exercise of their rights shall continue to have its due weight in discharge of the duties required of the constituted authorities of the State, too much attention cannot be bestowed to the encouragement and promotion of every moral virtue, and to the enactment of laws calculated to restrain the vicious, and prescribe punishment for every crime commensurate with its enormity. In measuring, however, to each crime its adequate punishment, it will be well to recollect that the certainty of punishment has generally the surest effect to prevent crime; while punishments unnecessarily severe too often produce the acquittal of the guilty and disappoint one of the greatest objects of legislation and good government. * * * The dissemination of useful knowledge will be indispensably necessary as a support to morals and as a restraint to vice; and on this subject it will only be necessary to direct your attention to the plan of education as prescribed by the constitution. * * * I recommend to your consideration the propriety of providing by law, to prevent more effectually any unlawful attempts to seize and carry into bondage



OPENING AN INDIANA FOREST.



persons of color legally entitled to their freedom; and at the same time, as far as practicable, to prevent those who rightfully owe service to the citizens of any other State or Territory from seeking within the limits of this State a refuge from the possession of their lawful owners. Such a measure will tend to secure those who are free from any unlawful attempts (to enslave them) and secures the rights of the citizens of the other States and Territories as far as ought reasonably to be expected."

This session of the Legislature elected James Noble and Waller Taylor to the Senate of the United States; Robert A. New was elected Secretary of State; W. H. Lilley, Auditor of State; and Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer of State. The session adjourned January 3, 1817.

As the history of the State of Indiana from this time forward is best given by topics, we will proceed to give them in the chronological order of their origin.

The happy close of the war with Great Britain in 1814 was followed by a great rush of immigrants to the great Territory of the Northwest, including the new States, all now recently cleared of the enemy; and by 1820 the State of Indiana had more than doubled her population, having at this time 147,178, and by 1825 nearly doubled this again, that is to say, a round quarter of a million,—a growth more rapid probably than that of any other section in this country since the days of Columbus.

The period 1825-'30 was a prosperous time for the young State. Immigration continued to be rapid, the crops were generally good and the hopes of the people raised higher than they had ever been before. Accompanying this immigration, however, were paupers and indolent people, who threatened to be so numerous as to become a serious burden. On this subject Governor Ray called for legislative action, but the Legislature scarcely knew what to do and they deferred action.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1830 there still lingered within the bounds of the State two tribes of Indians, whose growing indolence, intemperate habits, dependence upon their neighbors for the bread of life, diminished prospects of living by the chase, continued perpetration of murders and other outrages of dangerous precedent, primitive ignorance and unrestrained exhibitions of savage customs before the children of the settlers, combined to make them subjects for a more rigid government. The removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi was a melancholy but necessary duty. The time having arrived for the emigration of the Pottawatomies, according to the stipulations contained in their treaty with the United States, they evinced that reluctance common among aboriginal tribes on leaving the homes of their childhood and the graves of their ancestors. Love of country is a principle planted in the bosoms of all mankind. The Laplander and the Esquimaux of the frozen north, who feed on seals, moose and the meat of the polar bear, would not exchange their country for the sunny clime of "Araby the blest." Color and shades of complexion have nothing to do with the heart's best, warmest emotions. Then we should not wonder that the Pottawatomie, on leaving his home on the Wabash, felt as sad as *Æschines* did when ostracised from his native land, laved by the waters of the classic Scamander; and the noble and eloquent *Naswaw-kay*, on leaving the encampment on Crooked creek, felt his banishment as keenly as *Cicero* when thrust from the bosom of his beloved Rome, for which he had spent the best efforts of his life, and for which he died.

On Sunday morning, May 18, 1832, the people on the west side of the Wabash were thrown into a state of great consternation, on account of a report that a large body of hostile Indians had approached within 15 miles of Lafayette and killed two men. The alarm soon spread throughout Tippecanoe, Warren, Vermillion, Fountain, Montgomery, and adjoining counties. Several brave commandants of companies on the west side of the Wabash in Tippecanoe county, raised troops to go and meet the enemy, and dispatched an express to Gen. Walker with a request that he should

make a call upon the militia of the county to equip themselves instantly and march to the aid of their bleeding countrymen. Thereupon Gen. Walker, Col. Davis, Lieut-Col. Jenners, Capt. Brown, of the artillery, and various other gallant spirits mounted their war steeds and proceeded to the army, and thence upon a scout to the Grand Prairie to discover, if possible, the number, intention and situation of the Indians. Over 300 old men, women and children flocked precipitately to Lafayette and the surrounding country east of the Wabash. A remarkable event occurred in this stampede, as follows:

A man, wife and seven children resided on the edge of the Grand Prairie, west of Lafayette, in a locality considered particularly dangerous. On hearing of this alarm he made hurried preparations to fly with his family to Lafayette for safety. Imagine his surprise and chagrin when his wife told him she would not go one step; that she did not believe in being scared at trifles, and in her opinion there was not an Indian within 100 miles of them. Importunity proved unavailing, and the disconsolate and frightened husband and father took all the children except the youngest, bade his wife and babe a long and solemn farewell, never expecting to see them again, unless perhaps he might find their mangled remains, minus their scalps. On arriving at Lafayette, his acquaintances rallied and berated him for abandoning his wife and child in that way, but he met their jibes with a stoical indifference, avowing that he should not be held responsible for their obstinacy.

As the shades of the first evening drew on, the wife felt lonely; and the chirping of the frogs and the notes of the whippoorwill only intensified her loneliness, until she half wished she had accompanied the rest of the family in their flight. She remained in the house a few hours without striking a light, and then concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," took her babe and some bed-clothes, fastened the cabin door, and hastened to a sink-hole in the woods, in which she afterward said that she and her babe slept soundly until sunrise next morning.

Lafayette literally boiled over with people and patriotism. A meeting was held at the court-house, speeches were made by patriotic individuals, and to allay the fears of the women an armed police was immediately ordered, to be called the "Lafayette Guards." Thos. T. Benbridge was elected Captain, and John Cox, Lieutenant. Capt. Benbridge yielded the active drill of his guards to the Lieutenant, who had served two years in the war of 1812. After

the meeting adjourned, the guards were paraded on the green where Purdue's block now stands, and put through sundry evolutions by Lieut. Cox, who proved to be an expert drill officer, and whose clear, shrill voice rung out on the night air as he marched and counter-marched the troops from where the paper-mill stands to Main street ferry, and over the suburbs, generally. Every old gun and sword that could be found was brought into requisition, with a new shine on them.

Gen. Walker, Colonels Davis and Jenners, and other officers joined in a call of the people of Tippecanoe county for volunteers to march to the frontier settlements. A large meeting of the citizens assembled in the public square in the town, and over 300 volunteers mostly mounted men, left for the scene of action, with an alacrity that would have done credit to veterans.

The first night they camped nine miles west of Lafayette, near Grand Prairie. They placed sentinels for the night and retired to rest. A few of the subaltern officers very injudiciously concluded to try what effect a false alarm would have upon the sleeping soldiers, and a few of them withdrew to a neighboring thicket, and thence made a charge upon the picket guards, who, after hailing them and receiving no countersign, fired off their guns and ran for the Colonel's marquee in the center of the encampment. The aroused Colonels and staff sprang to their feet, shouting "To arms! to arms!" and the obedient, though panic-stricken soldiers seized their guns and demanded to be led against the invading foe. A wild scene of disorder ensued, and amid the din of arms and loud commands of the officers the raw militia felt that they had already got into the red jaws of battle. One of the alarm sentinels, in running to the center of the encampment, leaped over a blazing camp fire, and alighted full upon the breast and stomach of a sleeping lawyer, who was, no doubt, at that moment dreaming of vested and contingent remainders, rich clients and good fees, which in legal parlance was suddenly estopped by the hob-nails in the stogas of the scared sentinel. As soon as the counselor's vitality and consciousness sufficiently returned, he put in some strong demurrers to the conduct of the affrighted picket men, averring that he would greatly prefer being wounded by the enemy to being run over by a cowardly booby. Next morning the organizers of the ruse were severely reprimanded.

May 28, 1832, Governor Noble ordered General Walker to call out his whole command, if necessary, and supply arms, horses and

provisions, even though it be necessary to seize them. The next day four baggage wagons, loaded with camp equipments, stores, provisions and other articles, were sent to the little army, who were thus provided for a campaign of five or six weeks. The following Thursday a squad of cavalry, under Colonel Sigler, passed through Lafayette on the way to the hostile region; and on the 13th of June Colonel Russell, commandant of the 40th Regiment, Indiana Militia, passed through Lafayette with 340 mounted volunteers from the counties of Marion, Hendricks and Johnson. Also, several companies of volunteers from Montgomery, Fountain and Warren counties, hastened to the relief of the frontier settlers. The troops from Lafayette marched to Sugar creek, and after a short time, there being no probability of finding any of the enemy, were ordered to return. They all did so except about 45 horsemen, who volunteered to cross Hickory creek, where the Indians had committed their depredations. They organized a company by electing Samuel McGeorge, a soldier of the war of 1812, Captain, and Amos Allen and Andrew W. Ingraham, Lieutenants.

Crossing Hickory creek, they marched as far as O'Plein river without meeting with opposition. Finding no enemy here they concluded to return. On the first night of their march home they encamped on the open prairie, posting sentinels, as usual. About ten o'clock it began to rain, and it was with difficulty that the sentinels kept their guns dry. Capt. I. H. Cox and a man named Fox had been posted as sentinels within 15 or 20 paces of each other. Cox drew the skirt of his overcoat over his gun-lock to keep it dry; Fox, perceiving this motion, and in the darkness taking him for an Indian, fired upon him and fractured his thigh-bone. Several soldiers immediately ran toward the place where the flash of the gun had been seen; but when they cocked and leveled their guns on the figure which had fired at Cox, the wounded man caused them to desist by crying, "Don't shoot him, it was a sentinel who shot me." The next day the wounded man was left behind the company in care of four men, who, as soon as possible, removed him on a litter to Col. Moore's company of Illinois militia, then encamped on the O'Plein, where Joliet now stands.

Although the main body returned to Lafayette in eight or nine days, yet the alarm among the people was so great that they could not be induced to return to their farms for some time. The presence of the hostiles was hourly expected by the frontier settlements of Indiana, from Vincennes to La Porte. In Clinton county the

inhabitants gathered within the forts and prepared for a regular siege, while our neighbors at Crawfordsville were suddenly astounded by the arrival of a courier at full speed with the announcement that the Indians, more than a thousand in number, were then crossing the Nine-Mile prairie about twelve miles north of town, killing and scalping all. The strongest houses were immediately put in a condition of defense, and sentinels were placed at the principal points in the direction of the enemy. Scouts were sent out to reconnoitre, and messengers were dispatched in different directions to announce the danger to the farmers, and to urge them to hasten with their families into town, and to assist in fighting the momentarily expected savages. At night-fall the scouts brought in the news that the Indians had not crossed the Wabash, but were hourly expected at Lafayette. The citizens of Warren, Fountain and Vermillion counties were alike terrified by exaggerated stories of Indian massacres, and immediately prepared for defense. It turned out that the Indians were not within 100 miles of these temporary forts; but this by no means proved a want of courage in the citizens.

After some time had elapsed, a portion of the troops were marched back into Tippecanoe county and honorably discharged; but the settlers were still loth for a long time to return to their farms. Assured by published reports that the Miamis and Pottawatomies did not intend to join the hostiles, the people by degrees recovered from the panic and began to attend to their neglected crops.

During this time there was actual war in Illinois. Black Hawk and his warriors, well nigh surrounded by a well-disciplined foe, attempted to cross to the west bank of the Mississippi, but after being chased up into Wisconsin and to the Mississippi again, he was in a final battle taken captive. A few years after his liberation, about 1837 or 1838, he died, on the banks of the Des Moines river, in Iowa, in what is now the county of Davis, where his remains were deposited above ground, in the usual Indian style. His remains were afterward stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

LAST EXODUS OF THE INDIANS.

In July, 1837, Col. Abel C. Pepper convened the Pottawatomie nation of Indians at Lake Ke-waw-nay for the purpose of removing them west of the Mississippi. That fall a small party of some 80 or 90 Pottawatomies was conducted west of the Mississippi river by George Proffit, Esq. Among the number were Ke-waw-nay, Nebash, Nas-waw-kay, Pash-po-ho and many other leading men of the nation. The regular emigration of these poor Indians, about 1,000 in number, took place under Col. Pepper and Gen. Tipton in the summer of 1838.

It was a sad and mournful spectacle to witness these children of the forest slowly retiring from the home of their childhood, that contained not only the graves of their revered ancestors, but also many endearing scenes to which their memories would ever recur as sunny spots along their pathway through the wilderness. They felt that they were bidding farewell to the hills, valleys and streams of their infancy; the more exciting hunting-grounds of their advanced youth, as well as the stern and bloody battle-fields where they had contended in riper manhood, on which they had received wounds, and where many of their friends and loved relatives had fallen covered with gore and with glory. All these they were leaving behind them, to be desecrated by the plowshare of the white man. As they cast mournful glances back toward these loved scenes that were rapidly fading in the distance, tears fell from the cheek of the downcast warrior, old men trembled, matrons wept, the swarthy maiden's cheek turned pale, and sighs and half-suppressed sobs escaped from the motley groups as they passed along, some on foot, some on horseback, and others in wagons,—sad as a funeral procession. Several of the aged warriors were seen to cast glances toward the sky, as if they were imploring aid from the spirits of their departed heroes, who were looking down upon them from the clouds, or from the Great Spirit, who would ultimately redress the wrongs of the red man, whose broken bow had fallen from his hand, and whose sad heart was bleeding within him. Ever and anon one of the party would start out into the brush and break back to their old encampments on Eel river and on the Tippe-

canoe, declaring that they would rather die than be banished from their country. Thus, scores of discontented emigrants returned from different points on their journey; and it was several years before they could be induced to join their countrymen west of the Mississippi.

Several years after the removal of the Pottawatomies the Miami nation was removed to their Western home, by coercive means, under an escort of United States troops. They were a proud and once powerful nation, but at the time of their removal were far inferior, in point of numbers, to the Pottawatomie guests whom they had permitted to settle and hunt upon their lands, and fish in their lakes and rivers after they had been driven southward by powerful and warlike tribes who inhabited the shores of the Northern lakes.

INDIAN TITLES.

In 1831 a joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, requesting an appropriation by Congress for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the State, was forwarded to that body, which granted the request. The Secretary of War, by authority, appointed a committee of three citizens to carry into effect the provisions of the recent law. The Miamis were surrounded on all sides by American settlers, and were situated almost in the heart of the State on the line of the canal then being made. The chiefs were called to a council for the purpose of making a treaty; they promptly came, but peremptorily refused to go westward or sell the remainder of their land. The Pottawatomies sold about 6,000,000 acres in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, including all their claim in this State.

In 1838 a treaty was concluded with the Miami Indians through the good offices of Col. A. C. Pepper, the Indian agent, by which a considerable of the most desirable portion of their reserve was ceded to the United States.

LAND SALES.

As an example of the manner in which land speculators were treated by the early Indianians, we cite the following instances from Cox's "Recollections of the Wabash Valley."

At Crawfordsville, Dec. 24, 1824, many parties were present from the eastern and southern portions of the State, as well as from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and even Pennsylvania, to attend a land sale. There was but little bidding against each other. The settlers, or "squatters," as they were called by the speculators, had arranged matters among themselves to their general satisfaction. If, upon comparing numbers, it appeared that two were after the same tract of land, one would ask the other what he would take not to bid against him; if neither would consent to be bought off they would retire and cast lots, and the lucky one would enter the tract at Congress price, \$1.25 an acre, and the other would enter the second choice on his list. If a speculator made a bid, or showed a disposition to take a settler's claim from him, he soon saw the white of a score of eyes glaring at him, and he would "crawfish" out of the crowd at the first opportunity.

The settlers made it definitely known to foreign capitalists that they would enter the tracts of land they had settled upon before allowing the latter to come in with their speculations. The land was sold in tiers of townships, beginning at the southern part of the district and continuing north until all had been offered at public sale. This plan was persisted in, although it kept many on the ground for several days waiting, who desired to purchase land in the northern part of the district.

In 1827 a regular Indian scare was gotten up to keep speculators away for a short time. A man who owned a claim on Tippecanoe river, near Pretty prairie, fearing that some one of the numerous land hunters constantly scouring the country might enter the land he had settled upon before he could raise the money to buy it, and seeing one day a cavalcade of land hunters riding toward where his land lay, mounted his horse and darted off at full speed to meet them, swinging his hat and shouting at the top of his voice, "Indians! Indians! the woods are full of Indians,

murdering and scalping all before them!" They paused a moment, but as the terrified horseman still urged his jaded animal and cried, "Help! Longlois, Cicots, help!" they turned and fled like a troop of retreating cavalry, hastening to the thickest settlements and giving the alarm, which spread like fire among stubble until the whole frontier region was shocked with the startling cry. The squatter who fabricated the story and started this false alarm took a circuitous route home that evening, and while others were busy building temporary block-houses and rubbing up their guns to meet the Indians, he was quietly gathering up money and slipped down to Crawfordsville and entered his land, chuckling to himself, "There's a Yankee trick for you, done up by a Hoosier."

HARMONY COMMUNITY.

In 1814 a society of Germans under Frederick Rappe, who had originally come from Wirtemberg, Germany, and more recently from Pennsylvania, founded a settlement on the Wabash about 50 miles above its mouth. They were industrious, frugal and honest Lutherans. They purchased a large quantity of land and laid off a town, to which they gave the name of "Harmony," afterward called "New Harmony." They erected a church and a public school-house, opened farms, planted orchards and vineyards, built flouring mills, established a house of public entertainment, a public store, and carried on all the arts of peace with skill and regularity. Their property was "in common," according to the custom of ancient Christians at Jerusalem, but the governing power, both temporal and spiritual, was vested in Frederick Rappe, the elder, who was regarded as the founder of the society. By the year 1821 the society numbered about 900. Every individual of proper age contributed his proper share of labor. There were neither spendthrifts, idlers nor drunkards, and during the whole 17 years of their sojourn in America there was not a single lawsuit among them. Every controversy arising among them was settled by arbitration, explanation and compromise before sunset of the day, literally according to the injunction of the apostle of the New Testament.

About 1825 the town of Harmony and a considerable quantity of land adjoining was sold to Robert Owen, father of David Dale Owen, the State Geologist, and of Robert Dale Owen, of later notoriety. He was a radical philosopher from Scotland, who had become distinguished for his philanthropy and opposition to

Christianity. He charged the latter with teaching false notions regarding human responsibility— notions which have since been clothed in the language of physiology, mental philosophy, etc. Said he:

“That which has hitherto been called wickedness in our fellow men has proceeded from one of two distinct causes, or from some combination of those causes. They are what are termed bad or wicked,

“1. Because they are born with faculties or propensities which render them more liable, under the same circumstances, than other men, to commit such actions as are usually denominated wicked; or,

“2. Because they have been placed by birth or other events in particular countries,—have been influenced from infancy by parents, playmates and others, and have been surrounded by those circumstances which gradually and necessarily trained them in the habits and sentiments called wicked; or,

“3. They have become wicked in consequence of some particular combination of these causes.

“If it should be asked, Whence then has wickedness proceeded? I reply, Solely from the ignorance of our forefathers.

“Every society which exists at present, as well as every society which history records, has been formed and governed on a belief in the following notions, assumed as first principles:

“1. That it is in the power of every individual to form his own character. Hence the various systems called by the name of religion, codes of law, and punishments; hence, also, the angry passions entertained by individuals and nations toward each other.

“2. That the affections are at the command of the individual. Hence insincerity and degradation of character; hence the miseries of domestic life, and more than one-half of all the crimes of mankind.

“3. That it is necessary a large portion of mankind should exist in ignorance and poverty in order to secure to the remaining part such a degree of happiness as they now enjoy. Hence a system of counteraction in the pursuits of men, a general opposition among individuals to the interests of each other, and the necessary effects of such a system,—ignorance, poverty and vice.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

During the administration of Gov. Whitcomb the war with Mexico occurred, which resulted in annexing to the United States vast tracts of land in the south and west. Indiana contributed her full ratio to the troops in that war, and with a remarkable spirit of promptness and patriotism adopted all measures to sustain the general Government. These new acquisitions of territory re-opened the discussion of the slavery question, and Governor Whitcomb expressed his opposition to a further extension of the "national sin."

The causes which led to a declaration of war against Mexico in 1846, must be sought for as far back as the year 1830, when the present State of Texas formed a province of New and Independent Mexico. During the years immediately preceding 1830, Moses Austin, of Connecticut, obtained a liberal grant of lands from the established Government, and on his death his son was treated in an equally liberal manner. The glowing accounts rendered by Austin, and the vivid picture of Elysian fields drawn by visiting journalists, soon resulted in the influx of a large tide of immigrants, nor did the movement to the Southwest cease until 1830. The Mexican province held a prosperous population, comprising 10,000 American citizens. The rapacious Government of the Mexicans looked with greed and jealousy upon their eastern province, and, under the presidency of Gen. Santa Anna, enacted such measures, both unjust and oppressive, as would meet their design of goading the people of Texas on to revolution, and thus afford an opportunity for the infliction of punishment upon subjects whose only crime was industry and its accompaniment, prosperity. Precisely in keeping with the course pursued by the British toward the colonists of the Eastern States in the last century, Santa Anna's Government met the remonstrances of the colonists of Texas with threats; and they, secure in their consciousness of right quietly issued their declaration of independence, and proved its literal meaning on the field of Gonzales in 1835, having with a force of

500 men forced the Mexican army of 1,000 to fly for refuge to their strongholds. Battle after battle followed, bringing victory always to the Colonists, and ultimately resulting in the total rout of the Mexican army and the evacuation of Texas. The routed army after a short term of rest reorganized, and reappeared in the Territory, 8,000 strong. On April 21, a division of this large force under Santa Anna encountered the Texans under General Samuel Houston on the banks of the San Jacinto, and though Houston could only oppose 800 men to the Mexican legions, the latter were driven from the field, nor could they reform their scattered ranks until their General was captured next day and forced to sign the declaration of 1835. The signature of Santa Anna, though ignored by the Congress of the Mexican Republic, and consequently left unratified on the part of Mexico, was effected in so much, that after the second defeat of the army of that Republic all the hostilities of an important nature ceased, the Republic of Texas was recognized by the powers, and subsequently became an integral part of the United States, July 4, 1846. At this period General Herrera was president of Mexico. He was a man of peace, of common sense, and very patriotic; and he thus entertained, or pretended to entertain, the great neighboring Republic in high esteem. For this reason he grew unpopular with his people, and General Paredes was called to the presidential chair, which he continued to occupy until the breaking out of actual hostilities with the United States, when Gen. Santa Anna was elected thereto.

President Polk, aware of the state of feeling in Mexico, ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor, in command of the troops in the Southwest, to proceed to Texas, and post himself as near to the Mexican border as he deemed prudent. At the same time an American squadron was dispatched to the vicinity, in the Gulf of Mexico. In November, General Taylor had taken his position at Corpus Christi, a Texan settlement on a bay of the same name, with about 4,000 men. On the 13th of January, 1846, the President ordered him to advance with his forces to the Rio Grande; accordingly he proceeded, and in March stationed himself on the north bank of that river, within cannon-shot of the Mexican town of Matamoras. Here he hastily erected a fortress, called Fort Brown. The territory lying between the river Nueces and the Rio Grande river, about 120 miles in width, was claimed both by Texas and Mexico; according to the latter, therefore, General Taylor had actually invaded her Territory, and had thus committed an open

act of war. On the 26th of April, the Mexican General, Ampudia, gave notice to this effect to General Taylor, and on the same day a party of American dragoons, sixty-three in number, being on the north side of the Rio Grande, were attacked, and, after the loss of sixteen men killed and wounded, were forced to surrender. Their commander, Captain Thornton, only escaped. The Mexican forces had now crossed the river above Matamoras and were supposed to meditate an attack on Point Isabel, where Taylor had established a depot of supplies for his army. On the 1st of May, this officer left a small number of troops at Fort Brown, and marched with his chief forces, twenty-three hundred men, to the defense of Point Isabel. Having garrisoned this place, he set out on his return. On the 8th of May, about noon, he met the Mexican army, six thousand strong, drawn up in battle array, on the prairie near Palo Alto. The Americans at once advanced to the attack, and, after an action of five hours, in which their artillery was very effective, drove the enemy before them, and encamped upon the field. The Mexican loss was about one hundred killed; that of the Americans, four killed and forty wounded. Major Ringgold, of the artillery, an officer of great merit, was mortally wounded. The next day, as the Americans advanced, they again met the enemy in a strong position near Resaca de la Palma, three miles from Fort Brown. An action commenced, and was fiercely contested, the artillery on both sides being served with great vigor. At last the Mexicans gave way, and fled in confusion, General de la Vega having fallen into the hands of the Americans. They also abandoned their guns and a large quantity of ammunition to the victors. The remaining Mexican soldiers speedily crossed the Rio Grande, and the next day the Americans took up their position at Fort Brown. This little fort, in the absence of General Taylor, had gallantly sustained an almost uninterrupted attack of several days from the Mexican batteries of Matamoras.

When the news of the capture of Captain Thornton's party was spread over the United States, it produced great excitement. The President addressed a message to Congress, then in session, declaring "that war with Mexico existed by her own act;" and that body, May, 1846, placed ten millions of dollars at the President's disposal, and authorized him to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers. A great part of the summer of 1846 was spent in preparation for the war, it being resolved to invade Mexico at several points. In pursuance of this plan, General Taylor, who had taken

possession of Matamoras, abandoned by the enemy in May, marched northward in the enemy's country in August, and on the 19th of September he appeared before Monterey, capital of the Mexican State of New Leon. His army, after having garrisoned several places along his route, amounted to six thousand men. The attack began on the 21st, and after a succession of assaults, during the period of four days, the Mexicans capitulated, leaving the town in possession of the Americans. In October, General Taylor terminated an armistice into which he had entered with the Mexican General, and again commenced offensive operations. Various towns and fortresses of the enemy now rapidly fell into our possession. In November, Saltillo, the capital of the State of Coahuila was occupied by the division of General Worth; in December, General Patterson took possession of Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, and nearly at the same period, Commodore Perry captured the fort of Tampico. Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, with the whole territory of the State had been subjugated by General Harney, after a march of one thousand miles through the wilderness. Events of a startling character had taken place at still earlier dates along the Pacific coast. On the 4th of July, Captain Fremont, having repeatedly defeated superior Mexican forces with the small band under his command, declared California independent of Mexico. Other important places in this region had yielded to the American naval force, and in August, 1846, the whole of California was in the undisputed occupation of the Americans.

The year 1847 opened with still more brilliant victories on the part of our armies. By the drawing off of a large part of General Taylor's troops for a meditated attack on Vera Cruz, he was left with a comparatively small force to meet the great body of Mexican troops, now marching upon him, under command of the celebrated Santa Anna, who had again become President of Mexico.

Ascertaining the advance of this powerful army, twenty thousand strong, and consisting of the best of the Mexican soldiers, General Taylor took up his position at Buena Vista, a valley a few miles from Saltillo. His whole troops numbered only four thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, and here, on the 23d of February, he was vigorously attacked by the Mexicans. The battle was very severe, and continued nearly the whole day, when the Mexicans fled from the field in disorder, with a loss of nearly two thousand men. Santa Anna speedily withdrew, and thus abandoned the region of

the Rio Grande to the complete occupation of our troops. This left our forces at liberty to prosecute the grand enterprise of the campaign, the capture of the strong town of Vera Cruz, with its renowned castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. On the 9th of March, 1847, General Scott landed near the city with an army of twelve thousand men, and on the 18th commenced an attack. For four days and nights an almost incessant shower of shot and shells was poured upon the devoted town, while the batteries of the castle and the city replied with terrible energy. At last, as the Americans were preparing for an assault, the Governor of the city offered to surrender, and on the 26th the American flag floated triumphantly from the walls of the castle and the city. General Scott now prepared to march upon the city of Mexico, the capital of the country, situated two hundred miles in the interior, and approached only through a series of rugged passes and mountain fastnesses, rendered still more formidable by several strong fortresses. On the 8th of April the army commenced their march. At Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna had posted himself with fifteen thousand men. On the 18th the Americans began the daring attack, and by midday every intrenchment of the enemy had been carried. The loss of the Mexicans in this remarkable battle, besides one thousand killed and wounded, was three thousand prisoners, forty-three pieces of cannon, five thousand stand of arms, and all their amunitions and materials of war. The loss of the Americans was four hundred and thirty-one in killed and wounded. The next day our forces advanced, and, capturing fortress after fortress, came on the 18th of August within ten miles of Mexico, a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants, and situated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the world. On the 20th they attacked and carried the strong batteries of Contreras, garrisoned by 7,000 men, in an impetuous assault, which lasted but seventeen minutes. On the same day an attack was made by the Americans on the fortified post of Churubusco, four miles northeast of Contreras. Here nearly the entire Mexican army—more than 20,000 in number—were posted; but they were defeated at every point, and obliged to seek a retreat in the city, or the still remaining fortress of Chapultepec. While preparations were being made on the 21st by General Scott, to level his batteries against the city, prior to summoning it to surrender, he received propositions from the enemy, which terminated in an armistice. This ceased on the 7th of September. On the 8th the outer defense of Chapultepec was successfully

stormed by General Worth, though he lost one-fourth of his men in the desperate struggle. The castle of Chapultepec, situated on an abrupt and rocky eminence, 150 feet above the surrounding country, presented a most formidable object of attack. On the 12th, however, the batteries were opened against it, and on the next day the citadel was carried by storm. The Mexicans still struggled along the great causeway leading to the city, as the Americans advanced, but before nightfall a part of our army was within the gates of the city. Santa Anna and the officers of the Government fled, and the next morning, at seven o'clock, the flag of the Americans floated from the national palace of Mexico. This conquest of the capital was the great and final achievement of the war. The Mexican republic was in fact prostrate, her sea-coast and chief cities being in the occupation of our troops. On the 2d of February, 1848, terms of peace were agreed upon by the American commissioner and the Mexican Government, this treaty being ratified by the Mexican Congress on the 30th of May following, and by the United States soon after. President Polk proclaimed peace on the 4th of July, 1848. In the preceding sketch we have given only a mere outline of the war with Mexico. We have necessarily passed over many interesting events, and have not even named many of our soldiers who performed gallant and important services. General Taylor's successful operations in the region of the Rio Grande were duly honored by the people of the United States, by bestowing upon him the Presidency. General Scott's campaign, from the attack on Vera Cruz, to the surrender of the city of Mexico, was far more remarkable, and, in a military point of view, must be considered as one of the most brilliant of modern times. It is true the Mexicans are not to be ranked with the great nations of the earth; with a population of seven or eight millions, they have little more than a million of the white race, the rest being half-civilized Indians and mestizos, that is, those of mixed blood. Their government is inefficient, and the people divided among themselves. Their soldiers often fought bravely, but they were badly officered. While, therefore, we may consider the conquest of so extensive and populous a country, in so short a time, and attended with such constant superiority even to the greater numbers of the enemy, as highly gratifying evidence of the courage and capacity of our army, still we must not, in judging of our achievements, fail to consider the real weakness of the nation whom we vanquished.

One thing we may certainly dwell upon with satisfaction—the admirable example, not only as a soldier, but as a man, set by our commander, Gen. Scott, who seems, in the midst of war and the ordinary license of the camp, always to have preserved the virtue, kindness, and humanity belonging to a state of peace. These qualities secured to him the respect, confidence and good-will even of the enemy he had conquered. Among the Generals who effectually aided General Scott in this remarkable campaign, we must not omit to mention the names of Generals Wool, Twiggs, Shields, Worth, Smith, and Quitman, who generally added to the high qualities of soldiers the still more estimable characteristics of good men. The treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo stipulated that the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande should belong to the United States, and it now forms a part of Texas, as has been already stated; that the United States should assume and pay the debts due from Mexico to American citizens, to the amount of \$3,500,000; and that, in consideration of the sum of \$15,000,000 to be paid by the United States to Mexico, the latter should relinquish to the former the whole of New Mexico and Upper California.

The soldiers of Indiana who served in this war were formed into five regiments of volunteers, numbered respectively, 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and 5th. The fact that companies of the three first-named regiments served at times with the men of Illinois, the New York volunteers, the Palmettos of South Carolina, and United States marines, under Gen. James Shields, makes for them a history; because the campaigns of the Rio Grande and Chihuahua, the siege of Vera Cruz, the desperate encounter at Cerro Gordo, the tragic contests in the valley, at Contreras and Churubusco, the storming of Chapultepec, and the planting of the stars and stripes upon every turret and spire within the conquered city of Mexico, were all carried out by the gallant troops under the favorite old General, and consequently each of them shared with him in the glories attached to such exploits. The other regiments under Cols. Gorman and Lane participated in the contests of the period under other commanders. The 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, comprising ten companies, was formally organized at Jeffersonville, Indiana, by Capt. R. C. Gatlin, June 15, 1847, and on the 16th elected Major Willis A. Gorman, of the 3rd Regiment, to the Colonelcy; Ebenezer Dumont, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. McCoy, Major. On the 27th of June the regiment left Jeffersonville for the front, and

subsequently was assigned to Brigadier-General Lane's command, which then comprised a battery of five pieces from the 3rd Regiment U. S. Artillery; a battery of two pieces from the 2nd Regiment U. S. Artillery, the 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers and the 4th Regiment of Ohio, with a squadron of mounted Louisianians and detachments of recruits for the U. S. army. The troops of this brigade won signal honors at Passo de Ovegas, August 10, 1847; National Bridge, on the 12th; Cerro Gordo, on the 15th; Las Animas, on the 19th, under Maj. F. T. Lally, of General Lane's staff, and afterward under Lane, directly, took a very prominent part in the siege of Puebla, which began on the 15th of September and terminated on the 12th of October. At Atlitxco, October 19th; Tlascala, November 10th; Matamoras and Pass Galajara, November 23rd and 24th; Guerrilla Rancho, December 5th; Napaloncan, December 10th, the Indiana volunteers of the 4th Regiment performed gallant service, and carried the campaign into the following year, representing their State at St. Martin's, February 27, 1848; Cholula, March 26th; Matacordera, February 19th; Sequalteplan, February 25th; and on the cessation of hostilities reported at Madison, Indiana, for discharge, July 11, 1848; while the 5th Indiana Regiment, under Col. J. H. Lane, underwent a similar round of duty during its service with other brigades, and gained some celebrity at Vera Cruz, Churubusco and with the troops of Illinois under Gen. Shields at Chapultepec.

This war cost the people of the United States sixty-six millions of dollars. This very large amount was not paid away for the attainment of mere glory; there was something else at stake, and this something proved to be a country larger and more fertile than the France of the Napoleons, and more steady and sensible than the France of the Republic. It was the defense of the great Lone Star State, the humiliation and chastisement of a quarrelsome neighbor.

SLAVERY.

We have already referred to the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern Territory, and Indiana Territory by the ordinance of 1787; to the imperfection in the execution of this ordinance and the troubles which the authorities encountered; and the complete establishment of the principles of freedom on the organization of the State. The next item of significance in this connection is the following language in the message of Gov. Ray to the Legislature of 1828: "Since our last separation, while we have witnessed with anxious solicitude the belligerent operations of another hemisphere, the cross contending against the crescent, and the prospect of a general rupture among the legitimates of other quarters of the globe, our attention has been arrested by proceedings in our own country truly dangerous to liberty, seriously premeditated, and disgraceful to its authors if agitated only to tamper with the American people. If such experiments as we see attempted in certain deluded quarters do not fall with a burst of thunder upon the heads of their seditious projectors, then indeed the Republic has begun to experience the days of its degeneracy. The union of these States is the people's only sure charter for their liberties and independence. Dissolve it and each State will soon be in a condition as deplorable as Alexander's conquered countries after they were divided amongst his victorious military captains."

In pursuance of a joint resolution of the Legislature of 1850, a block of native marble was procured and forwarded to Washington, to be placed in the monument then in the course of erection at the National Capital in memory of George Washington. In the absence of any legislative instruction concerning the inscription upon this emblem of Indiana's loyalty, Gov. Wright ordered the following words to be inscribed upon it: INDIANA KNOWS NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NOTHING BUT THE UNION. Within a dozen years thereafter this noble State demonstrated to the world her loyalty to the Union and the principles of freedom by the sacrifice of blood and treasure which she made. In keeping with this sentiment Gov. Wright indorsed the compromise measures of Congress on the slavery question, remarking in his message that "Indiana takes her stand in the ranks, not of Southern destiny, nor yet of



SCENE ON THE WABASH RIVER.

Northern destiny: she plants herself on the basis of the Constitution and takes her stand in the ranks of American destiny."

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

At the session of the Legislature in January, 1869, the subject of ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, allowing negro suffrage, came up with such persistency that neither party dared to undertake any other business lest it be checkmated in some way, and being at a dead lock on this matter, they adjourned in March without having done much important business. The Democrats, as well as a portion of the conservative Republicans, opposed its consideration strongly on the ground that it would be unfair to vote on the question until the people of the State had had an opportunity of expressing their views at the polls; but most of the Republicans resolved to push the measure through, while the Democrats resolved to resign in a body and leave the Legislature without a quorum. Accordingly, on March 4, 17 Senators and 36 Representatives resigned, leaving both houses without a quorum.

As the early adjournment of the Legislature left the benevolent institutions of the State unprovided for, the Governor convened that body in extra session as soon as possible, and after the necessary appropriations were made, on the 19th of May the fifteenth amendment came up; but in anticipation of this the Democratic members had all resigned and claimed that there was no quorum present. There was a quorum, however, of Senators in office, though some of them refused to vote, declaring that they were no longer Senators; but the president of that body decided that as he had not been informed of their resignation by the Governor, they were still members. A vote was taken and the ratifying resolution was adopted. When the resolution came up in the House, the chair decided that, although the Democratic members had resigned, there was a quorum of the *de-facto* members present, and the House proceeded to pass the resolution. This decision of the chair was afterward sustained by the Supreme Court.

At the next regular session of the Legislature, in 1871, the Democrats undertook to repeal the ratification, and the Republican members resigned to prevent it. The Democrats, as the Republicans did on the previous occasion, proceeded to pass their resolution of repeal; but while the process was under way, before the House Committee had time to report on the matter, 34 Republican members resigned, thereby preventing its passage and putting a stop to further legislation.

INDIANA IN THE WAR.

The events of the earlier years of this State have been reviewed down to that period in the nation's history when the Republic demanded a first sacrifice from the newly erected States; to the time when the very safety of the glorious heritage, bequeathed by the fathers as a rich legacy, was threatened with a fate worse than death—a life under laws that harbored the slave—a civil defiance of the first principles of the Constitution.

Indiana was among the first to respond to the summons of patriotism, and register itself on the national roll of honor, even as she was among the first to join in that song of joy which greeted a Republic made doubly glorious within a century by the dual victory which won liberty for itself, and next bestowed the precious boon upon the colored slave.

The fall of Fort Sumter was a signal for the uprising of the State. The news of the calamity was flashed to Indianapolis on the 14th of April, 1861, and early the next morning the electric wire brought the welcome message to Washington:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1861. }

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States*:—On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government, ten thousand men.

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

This may be considered the first official act of Governor Morton, who had just entered on the duties of his exalted position. The State was in an almost helpless condition, and yet the faith of the "War Governor" was prophetic, when, after a short consultation with the members of the Executive Council, he relied on the fidelity of ten thousand men and promised their services to the Protectorate at Washington. This will be more apparent when the military condition of the State at the beginning of 1861 is considered. At that time the armories contained less than five hundred stand of serviceable small arms, eight pieces of cannon which might be useful in a museum of antiquities, with sundry weapons which would merely do credit to the aborigines of one hundred years ago. The financial condition of the State was even worse than the military.

The sum of \$10,368.58 in trust funds was the amount of cash in the hands of the Treasurer, and this was, to all intents and purposes unavailable to meet the emergency, since it could not be devoted to the military requirements of the day. This state of affairs was dispiriting in the extreme, and would doubtless have militated against the ultimate success of any other man than Morton; yet he overleaped every difficulty, nor did the fearful realization of Floyd's treason, discovered during his visit to Washington, damp his indomitable courage and energy, but with rare persistence he urged the claims of his State, and for his exertions was requited with an order for five thousand muskets. The order was not executed until hostilities were actually entered upon, and consequently for some days succeeding the publication of the President's proclamation the people labored under a feeling of terrible anxiety mingled with uncertainty, amid the confusion which followed the criminal negligence that permitted the disbandment of the magnificent *corps d' armee* (51,000 men) of 1832 two years later in 1834. Great numbers of the people maintained their equanimity with the result of beholding within a brief space of time every square mile of their State represented by soldiers prepared to fight to the bitter end in defense of cherished institutions, and for the extension of the principle of human liberty to all States and classes within the limits of the threatened Union. This, their zeal, was not animated by hostility to the slave holders of the Southern States, but rather by a fraternal spirit, akin to that which urges the eldest brother to correct the persistent follies of his juniors, and thus lead them from crime to the maintenance of family honor; in this correction, to draw them away from all that was cruel, diabolical and inhuman in the Republic, to all that is gentle, holy and sublime therein. Many of the raw troops were not only unimpaired by a patriotic feeling, but also by that beautiful idealization of the poet, who in his unconscious Republicanism, said:

"I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have ever earned
No: dear as freedom is—and, in my heart's
Just estimation, prized above all price—
I had much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him."

Thus animated, it is not a matter for surprise to find the first call to arms issued by the President, and calling for 75,000 men,

answered nobly by the people of Indiana. The quota of troops to be furnished by the State on the first call was 4,683 men for three years' service from April 15, 1860. On the 16th of April, Governor Morton issued his proclamation calling on all citizens of the State, who had the welfare of the Republic at heart, to organize themselves into six regiments in defense of their rights, and in opposition to the varied acts of rebellion, charged by him against the Southern Confederates. To this end, the Hon. Lewis Wallace, a soldier of the Mexican campaign was appointed Adjutant-General, Col. Thomas A. Morris of the United States Military Academy, Quartermaster-General, and Isaiah Mansur, a merchant of Indianapolis, Commissary-General. These general officers converted the grounds and buildings of the State Board of Agriculture into a military headquarters, and designated the position Camp Morton, as the beginning of the many honors which were to follow the popular Governor throughout his future career. Now the people, imbued with confidence in their Government and leaders, rose to the grandeur of American freemen, and with an enthusiasm never equaled hitherto, flocked to the standard of the nation; so that within a few days (19th April) 2,400 men were ranked beneath their regimental banners, until as the official report testifies, the anxious question, passing from mouth to mouth, was, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Indiana was about to monopolize the honors of the period, and place the 75,000 men demanded of the Union by the President, at his disposition. Even now under the genial sway of guaranteed peace, the features of Indiana's veterans flush with righteous pride when these days—remembrances of heroic sacrifice—are named, and freemen, still unborn, will read their history only to be blessed and glorified in the possession of such truly, noble progenitors. Nor were the ladies of the State unmindful of their duties. Everywhere they partook of the general enthusiasm, and made it practical so far as in their power, by embroidering and presenting standards and regimental colors, organizing aid and relief societies, and by many other acts of patriotism and humanity inherent in the high nature of woman.

During the days set apart by the military authorities for the organization of the regiments, the financiers of the State were engaged in the reception of munificent grants of money from private citizens, while the money merchants within and without the State offered large loans to the recognized Legislature without even imposing a condition of payment. This most practical generosity

strengthened the hands of the Executive, and within a very few days Indiana had passed the crucial test, recovered some of her military prestige lost in 1834, and so was prepared to vie with the other and wealthier States in making sacrifices for the public welfare.

On the 20th of April, Messrs, I. S. Dobbs and Alvis D. Gall received their appointments as Medical Inspectors of the Division, while Major T. J. Wood arrived at headquarters from Washington to receive the newly organized regiments into the service of the Union. At the moment this formal proceeding took place, Morton, unable to restrain the patriotic ardor of the people, telegraphed to the capitol that he could place six regiments of infantry at the disposal of the General Government within six days, if such a proceeding were acceptable; but in consequence of the wires being cut between the State and Federal capitols, no answer came. Taking advantage of the little doubt which may have had existence in regard to future action in the matter and in the absence of general orders, he gave expression to an intention of placing the volunteers in camp, and in his message to the Legislature, who assembled three days later, he clearly laid down the principle of immediate action and strong measures, recommending a vote of \$1,000,000 for there-organization of the volunteers, for the purchase of arms and supplies, and for the punishment of treason. The message was received most enthusiastically. The assembly recognized the great points made by the Governor, and not only yielded to them *in toto*, but also made the following grand appropriations:

General military purposes.....	\$1,000,000
Purchase of arms.....	500,000
Contingent military expenses.....	100,000
Organization and support of militia for two years.....	140,000

These appropriations, together with the laws enacted during the session of the Assembly, speak for the men of Indiana. The celerity with which these laws were put in force, the diligence and economy exercised by the officers, entrusted with their administration, and that systematic genius, under which all the machinery of Government seemed to work in harmony,—all, all, tended to make for the State a spring-time of noble deeds, when seeds might be cast along her fertile fields and in the streets of her villages of industry to grow up at once and blossom in the ray of fame, and after to bloom throughout the ages. Within three days after the opening of the extra session of the Legislature (27th April) six new regiments were organized, and commissioned for three months' service. These reg-

iments, notwithstanding the fact that the first six regiments were already mustered into the general service, were known as "The First Brigade, Indiana Volunteers," and with the simple object of making the way of the future student of a brilliant history clear, were numbered respectively

Sixth Regiment,	commanded by	Col. T. T. Crittenden.
Seventh " "	" "	" " Ebenezer Dumont.
Eighth " "	" "	" " W. P. Benton.
Ninth " "	" "	" " R. H. Milroy.
Tenth " "	" "	" " T. T. Reynolds.
Eleventh " "	" "	" " Lewis Wallace.

The idea of these numbers was suggested by the fact that the military representation of Indiana in the Mexican Campaign was one brigade of five regiments, and to observe consecutiveness the regiments comprised in the first division of volunteers were thus numbered, and the entire force placed under Brigadier General T. A. Morris, with the following staff: John Love, Major; Cyrus C. Hines, Aid-de-camp; and J. A. Stein, Assistant Adjutant General. To follow the fortunes of these volunteers through all the vicissitudes of war would prove a special work; yet their valor and endurance during their first term of service deserved a notice of even more value than that of the historian, since a commander's opinion has to be taken as the basis upon which the chronicler may expatiate. Therefore the following dispatch, dated from the headquarters of the Army of Occupation, Beverly Camp, W. Virginia, July 21, 1861, must be taken as one of the first evidences of their utility and valor:—

"GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON, *Indianapolis, Indiana.*

GOVERNOR:—I have directed the three months' regiments from Indiana to move to Indianapolis, there to be mustered out and reorganized for three years' service.

I cannot permit them to return to you without again expressing my high appreciation of the distinguished valor and endurance of the Indiana troops, and my hope that but a short time will elapse before I have the pleasure of knowing that they are again ready for the field. * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

Major-General, U. S. A.

On the return of the troops to Indianapolis, July 29, Brigadier Morris issued a lengthy, logical and well-deserved congratulatory address, from which one paragraph may be extracted to characterize

the whole. After passing a glowing eulogium on their military qualities and on that unexcelled gallantry displayed at Laurel Hill, Phillipi and Carrick's Ford, he says:—

“Soldiers! You have now returned to the friends whose prayers went with you to the field of strife. They welcome you with pride and exultation. Your State and country acknowledge the value of your labors. May your future career be as your past has been,—honorable to yourselves and serviceable to your country.”

The six regiments forming Morris' brigade, together with one composed of the surplus volunteers, for whom there was no regiment in April, now formed a division of seven regiments, all reorganized for three years' service, between the 20th August and 20th September, with the exception of the new or 12th, which was accepted for one year's service from May 11th, under command of Colonel John M. Wallace, and reorganized May 17, 1862, for three years' service under Col. W. H. Link, who, with 172 officers and men, received their mortal wounds during the Richmond (Kentucky) engagement, three months after its reorganization.

The 13TH REGIMENT, under Col. Jeremiah Sullivan, was mustered into the United States in 1861 and joined Gen. McClellan's command at Rich Mountain on the 10th July. The day following it was present under Gen. Rosencrans and lost eight men killed; three successive days it was engaged under Gen. I. I. Reynolds, and won its laurels at Cheat Mountain summit, where it participated in the decisive victory over Gen. Lee.

The 14TH REGIMENT, organized in 1861 for one year's service, and reorganized on the 7th of June at Terre Haute for three years' service. Commanded by Col. Kimball and showing a muster roll of 1,134 men, it was one of the finest, as it was the first, three years' regiment organized in the State, with varying fortunes attached to its never ending round of duty from Cheat Mountain, September, 1861, to Morton's Ford in 1864, and during the movement South in May of that year to the last of its labors, the battle of Cold Harbor.

The 15TH REGIMENT, reorganized at La Fayette 14th June, 1861, under Col. G. D. Wagner, moved on Rich Mountain on the 11th of July in time to participate in the complete rout of the enemy. On the promotion of Col. Wagner, Lieutenant-Col. G. A. Wood became Colonel of the regiment, November, 1862, and during the first days of January, 1863, took a distinguished part in the severe action of Stone River. From this period down to the battle of Mission Ridge it was in a series of destructive engagements, and was,

after enduring terrible hardships, ordered to Chattanooga, and thence to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out the 18th June, 1864,—four days after the expiration of its term of service.

The 16TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. P. A. Hackleman at Richmond for one year's service, after participating in many minor military events, was mustered out at Washington, D.C., on the 14th of May, 1862. Col. Hackleman was killed at the battle of Iuka, and Lieutenant-Col. Thomas I. Lucas succeeded to the command. It was reorganized at Indianapolis for three years' service, May 27, 1862, and took a conspicuous part in all the brilliant engagements of the war down to June, 1865, when it was mustered out at New Orleans. The survivors, numbering 365 rank and file, returned to Indianapolis the 10th of July amid the rejoicing of the populace.

The 17TH REGIMENT was mustered into service at Indianapolis the 12th of June, 1861, for three years, under Col. Hascall, who on being promoted Brigadier General in March, 1862, left the Colonelcy to devolve on Lieutenant Colonel John T. Wilder. This regiment participated in the many exploits of Gen. Reynold's army from Green Brier in 1862, to Macon in 1865, under Gen. Wilson. Returning to Indianapolis the 16th of August, in possession of a brilliant record, the regiment was disbanded.

The 18TH REGIMENT, under Colonel Thomas Pattison, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 16th of August, 1861. Under Gen. Pope it gained some distinction at Blackwater, and succeeded in retaining a reputation made there, by its gallantry at Pea Ridge, February, 1862, down to the moment when it planted the regimental flag on the arsenal of Augusta, Georgia, where it was disbanded August 28, 1865.

The 19TH REGIMENT, mustered into three years' service at the State capital July 29, 1861, was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, and reported its arrival at Washington, August 9. Two days later it took part in the battle of Lewinsville, under Colonel Solomon Meredith. Occupying Falls Church in September, 1861, it continued to maintain a most enviable place of honor on the military roll until its consolidation with the 20th Regiment, October, 1864, under Colonel William Orr, formerly its Lieutenant Colonel.

The 20TH REGIMENT of La Fayette was organized in July, 1861, mustered into three years' service at Indianapolis on the 22d of the same month, and reached the front at Cockeysville, Maryland, twelve days later. Throughout all its brilliant actions from Hatteras Bank, on the 4th of October, to Clover Hill, 9th of April, 1865,

including the saving of the United States ship *Congress*, at Newport News, it added daily some new name to its escutcheon. This regiment was mustered out at Louisville in July, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis was welcomed by the great war Governor of their State.

The 21ST REGIMENT was mustered into service under Colonel I. W. McMillan, July 24, 1861, and reported at the front the third day of August. It was the first regiment to enter New Orleans. The fortunes of this regiment were as varied as its services, so that its name and fame, grown from the blood shed by its members, are destined to live and flourish. In December, 1863, the regiment was reorganized, and on the 19th February, 1864, many of its veterans returned to their State, where Morton received them with that spirit of proud gratitude which he was capable of showing to those who deserve honor for honors won.

The 22D REGIMENT, under Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, left Indianapolis the 15th of August, and was attached to Fremont's Corps at St. Louis on the 17th. From the day it moved to the support of Colonel Mulligan at Lexington, to the last victory, won under General Sherman at Bentonville, on the 19th of March, 1865, it gained a high military reputation. After the fall of Johnston's southern army, this regiment was mustered out, and arrived at Indianapolis on the 16th June.

The 23D BATTALION, commanded by Colonel W. L. Sanderson, was mustered in at New Albany, the 29th July, 1861, and moved to the front early in August. From its unfortunate marine experiences before Fort Henry to Bentonville it won unusual honors, and after its disbandment at Louisville, returned to Indianapolis July 24, 1865, where Governor Morton and General Sherman reviewed and complimented the gallant survivors.

The 24TH BATTALION, under Colonel Alvin P. Hovey, was mustered at Vincennes the 31st of July, 1861. Proceeding immediately to the front it joined Fremont's command, and participated under many Generals in important affairs during the war. Three hundred and ten men and officers returned to their State in August, 1865, and were received with marked honors by the people and Executive.

The 25TH REGIMENT, of Evansville mustered into service there for three years under Col. J. C. Veatch, arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of August, 1861. During the war this regiment was present at 18 battles and skirmishes, sustaining therein a loss of 352 men

and officers. Mustered out at Louisville, July 17, 1865, it returned to Indianapolis on the 21st amid universal rejoicing.

The 26TH BATTALION, under W. M. Wheatley, left Indianapolis for the front the 7th of September, 1861, and after a brilliant campaign under Fremont, Grant, Heron and Smith, may be said to disband the 18th of September, 1865, when the non-veterans and recruits were reviewed by Morton at the State capital.

The 27th REGIMENT, under Col. Silas Colgrove, moved from Indianapolis to Washington City, September 15th, 1861, and in October was allied to Gen. Banks' army. From Winchester Heights, the 9th of March 1862, through all the affairs of General Sherman's campaign, it acted a gallant and faithful part, and was disbanded immediately after returning to their State.

The 28TH OR 1ST CAVALRY was mustered into service at Evansville on the 20th of August, 1861, under Col. Conrad Baker. From the skirmish at Iron-ton, on the 12th of September, wherein three companies under Col. Gavin captured a position held by a few rebels, to the battle of the Wilderness, the First Cavalry performed prodigies of valor. In June and July, 1865, the troops were mustered out at Indianapolis.

The 29TH BATTALION of La Porte, under Col. J. F. Miller, left on the 5th of October, 1861, and reaching Camp Nevin, Kentucky, on the 9th, was allied to Rosseau's Brigade, serving with McCook's division at Shiloh, with Buell's army in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, with Rosencrans at Murfreesboro, at Decatur, Alabama, and at Dalton, Georgia. The Twenty-ninth won many laurels, and had its Colonel promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. This officer was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Col. D. M. Dunn.

The 30TH REGIMENT of Fort Wayne, under Col. Sion S. Bass, proceeded to the front *via* Indianapolis, and joined General Rosseau at Camp Nevin on the 9th of October, 1861. At Shiloh, Col. Bass received a mortal wound, and died a few days later at Paducah, leaving the Colonelcy to devolve upon Lieutenant-Col. J. B. Dodge. In October 1865, it formed a battalion of General Sheridan's army of observation in Texas.

The 31st REGIMENT, organized at Terre Haute, under Col. Charles Cruft, in September 1861, was mustered in, and left in a few days for Kentucky. Present at the reduction of Fort Donelson on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of February, 1862, its list of killed and wounded proves its desperate fighting qualities. The organization

was subjected to many changes, but in all its phases maintained a fair fame won on many battle fields. Like the former regiment, it passed into Gen. Sheridan's Army of Observation, and held the district of Green Lake, Texas.

The 32D REGIMENT OF GERMAN INFANTRY, under Col. August Willich, organized at Indianapolis, mustered on the 24th of August, 1861, served with distinction throughout the campaign. Col. Willich was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and Lieut.-Col. Henry Von Trebra commissioned to act, under whose command the regiment passed into General Sheridan's Army, holding the post of Salado Creek, until the withdrawal of the corps of observation in Texas.

The 33D REGIMENT of Indianapolis possesses a military history of no small proportions. The mere facts that it was mustered in under Col. John Coburn, the 16th of September, won a series of distinctions throughout the war district and was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865, taken with its name as one of the most powerful regiments engaged in the war, are sufficient here.

The 34TH BATTALION, organized at Anderson on the 16th September, 1861, under Col. Ashbury Steele, appeared among the investing battalions before New Madrid on the 30th of March, 1862. From the distinguished part it took in that siege, down to the 13th of May, 1865, when at Palmetto Rancho, near Palo Alto, it fought for hours against fearful odds the last battle of the war for the Union. Afterwards it marched 250 miles up the Rio Grande, and was the first regiment to reoccupy the position, so long in Southern hands, of Ringold barracks. In 1865 it garrisoned Beaverville as part of the Army of Observation.

The 35TH OR FIRST IRISH REGIMENT, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 11th of December, 1861, under Col. John C. Walker. At Nashville, on the 22d of May, 1862, it was joined by the organized portion of the Sixty-first or Second Irish Regiment, and unassigned recruits. Col. Mullen now became Lieut.-Colonel of the 35th, and shortly after, its Colonel. From the pursuit of Gen. Bragg through Kentucky and the affair at Perryville on the 8th of October, 1862, to the terrible hand to hand combat at Kenesaw mountain, on the night of the 20th of June, 1864, and again from the conclusion of the Atlanta campaign to September, 1865, with Gen. Sheridan's army, when it was mustered out, it won for itself a name of reckless daring and unsurpassed gallantry.

The 36TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. William Grose, mustered into service for three years on the 16th of September, 1861, went immediately to the front, and shared the fortunes of the Army of the Ohio until the 27th of February, 1862, when a forward movement led to its presence on the battle-field of Shiloh. Following up the honors won at Shiloh, it participated in some of the most important actions of the war, and was, in October, 1863, transferred to Gen. Sheridan's army. Col. Grose was promoted in 1864 to the position of Brigadier-General, and the Colonelcy devolved on Oliver H. P. Carey, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment.

The 37TH BATTALION, of Lawrenceburg, commanded by Col. Geo. W. Hazzard, organized the 18th of September, 1861, left for the seat of war early in October. From the eventful battle of Stone river, in December, 1862, to its participation in Sherman's march through Georgia, it gained for itself a splendid reputation. This regiment returned to, and was present at, Indianapolis, on the 30th of July, 1865, where a public reception was tendered to men and officers on the grounds of the Capitol.

The 38TH REGIMENT, under Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, was mustered in at New Albany, on the 18th of September, 1861, and in a few days were *en route* for the front. To follow its continual round of duty, is without the limits of this sketch; therefore, it will suffice to say, that on every well-fought field, at least from February, 1862, until its dissolution, on the 15th of July, 1865, it earned an enviable renown, and drew from Gov. Morton, on returning to Indianapolis the 18th of the same month, a congratulatory address couched in the highest terms of praise.

The 39TH REGIMENT, OR EIGHTH CAVALRY, was mustered in as an infantry regiment, under Col. T. J. Harrison, on the 28th of August, 1861, at the State capital. Leaving immediately for the front it took a conspicuous part in all the engagements up to April, 1863, when it was reorganized as a cavalry regiment. The record of this organization sparkles with great deeds which men will extol while language lives; its services to the Union cannot be over estimated, or the memory of its daring deeds be forgotten by the unhappy people who raised the tumult, which culminated in their second shame.

The 40TH REGIMENT, of Lafayette, under Col. W. C. Wilson, subsequently commanded by Col. J. W. Blake, and again by Col. Henry Leaming, was organized on the 30th of December, 1861, and

at once proceeded to the front, where some time was necessarily spent in the Camp of Instruction at Bardstown, Kentucky. In February, 1862, it joined in Buell's forward movement. During the war the regiment shared in all its hardships, participated in all its honors, and like many other brave commands took service under Gen. Sheridan in his Army of Occupation, holding the post of Port Lavaca, Texas, until peace brooded over the land.

THE 41ST REGIMENT OR SECOND CAVALRY, the first complete regiment of horse ever raised in the State, was organized on the 3d of September, 1861, at Indianapolis, under Col. John A. Bridgland, and December 16 moved to the front. Its first war experience was gained *en route* to Corinth on the 9th of April, 1862, and at Pea Ridge on the 15th. Gallatin, Vinegar Hill, and Perryville, and Talbot Station followed in succession, each battle bringing to the cavalry untold honors. In May, 1864, it entered upon a glorious career under Gen. Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, and again under Gen. Wilson in the raid through Alabama during April, 1865. On the 22d of July, after a brilliant career, the regiment was mustered out at Nashville, and returned at once to Indianapolis for discharge.

THE 42D, under Col J. G. Jones, mustered into service at Evansville, October 9, 1861, and having participated in the principal military affairs of the period, Wartrace, Mission Ridge, Altoona, Kenesaw, Savannah, Charlestown and Bentonville, was discharged at Indianapolis on the 25th of July, 1865.

THE 43D BATTALION was mustered in on the 27th of September, 1861, under Col. George K. Steele, and left Terre Haute *en route* to the front within a few days. Later it was allied to Gen. Pope's corps, and afterwards served with Commodore Foote's marines in the reduction of Fort Pillow. It was the first Union regiment to enter Memphis. From that period until the close of the war it was distinguished for its unexcelled qualifications as a military body, and fully deserved the encomiums passed upon it on its return to Indianapolis in March, 1865.

THE 44TH OR THE REGIMENT OF THE 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT was organized at Fort Wayne on the 24th of October, 1861, under Col. Hugh B. Reed. Two months later it was ordered to the front, and arriving in Kentucky, was attached to Gen. Cruft's Brigade, then quartered at Calhoun. After years of faithful service it was mustered out at Chattanooga, the 14th of September, 1865.

THE 45TH, OR THIRD CAVALRY, comprised ten companies

organized at different periods and for varied services in 1861-'62, under Colonel Scott Carter and George H. Chapman. The distinguished name won by the Third Cavalry is established in every village within the State. Let it suffice to add that after its brilliant participation in Gen. Sheridan's raid down the James' river canal, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 7th of August, 1865.

THE 46TH REGIMENT, organized at Logansport under Colonel Graham N. Fitch, arrived in Kentucky the 16th of February, 1862, and a little later became attached to Gen. Pope's army, then quartered at Commerce. The capture of Fort Pillow, and its career under Generals Curtis, Palmer, Hovey, Gorman, Grant, Sherman, Banks and Burbridge are as truly worthy of applause as ever fell to the lot of a regiment. The command was mustered out at Louisville on the 4th of September, 1865.

THE 47TH was organized at Anderson, under Col. I. R. Slack, early in October, 1862. Arriving at Bardstown, Kentucky, on the 21st of December, it was attached to Gen. Buell's army; but within two months was assigned to Gen. Pope, under whom it proved the first regiment to enter Fort Thompson near New Madrid. In 1864 the command visited Indianapolis on veteran furlough and was enthusiastically received by Governor Morton and the people. Returning to the front it engaged heartily in Gen. Banks' company. In December, Col. Slack received his commission as Brigadier-General, and was succeeded on the regimental command by Col. J. A. McLaughton; at Shreveport under General Heron it received the submission of General Price and his army, and there also was it mustered out of service on the 23d of October, 1865.

THE 48TH REGIMENT, organized at Goshen the 6th of December, 1861, under Col. Norman Eddy, entered on its duties during the siege of Corinth in May, and again in October, 1862. The record of this battalion may be said to be unsurpassed in its every feature, so that the grand ovation extended to the returned soldiers in 1865 at Indianapolis, is not a matter for surprise.

THE 49TH REGIMENT, organized at Jeffersonville, under Col. J. W. Ray, and mustered in on the 21st of November, 1861, for service, left *en route* for the camp at Bardstown. A month later it arrived at the unfortunate camp-ground of Cumberland Ford, where disease carried off a number of gallant soldiers. The regiment, however, survived the dreadful scourge and won its laurels on many

a well-fought field until September, 1865, when it was mustered out at Louisville.

The 50TH REGIMENT, under Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, organized during the month of September, 1861, at Seymour, left *en route* to Bardstown for a course of military instruction. On the 20th of August, 1862, a detachment of the 50th, under Capt. Atkinson, was attacked by Morgan's Cavalry near Edgefield Junction; but the gallant few repulsed their oft-repeated onsets and finally drove them from the field. The regiment underwent many changes in organization, and may be said to muster out on the 10th of September, 1865.

The 51ST REGIMENT, under Col. Abel D. Streight, left Indianapolis on the 14th of December, 1861, for the South. After a short course of instruction at Bardstown, the regiment joined General Buell's and acted with great effect during the campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. Ultimately it became a participator in the work of the Fourth Corps, or Army of Occupation, and held the post of San Antonio until peace was doubly assured.

The 52D REGIMENT was partially raised at Rushville, and the organization completed at Indianapolis, where it was consolidated with the Railway Brigade, or 56th Regiment, on the 2d of February, 1862. Going to the front immediately after, it served with marked distinction throughout the war, and was mustered out at Montgomery on the 10th of September, 1865. Returning to Indianapolis six days later, it was welcomed by Gov. Morton and a most enthusiastic reception accorded to it.

The 53RD BATTALION was raised at New Albany, and with the addition of recruits raised at Rockport formed a standard regiment, under command of Col. W. Q. Gresham. Its first duty was that of guarding the rebels confined on Camp Morton, but on going to the front it made for itself an endurable name. It was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 25th of the same month.

The 54TH REGIMENT was raised at Indianapolis on the 10th of June, 1862, for three months' service under Col. D. G. Rose. The succeeding two months saw it in charge of the prisoners at Camp Morton, and in August it was pushed forward to aid in the defense of Kentucky against the Confederate General, Kirby Smith. The remainder of its short term of service was given to the cause. On the muster out of the three months' service regiment it was reorgan-

ized for one year's service and gained some distinction, after which it was mustered out in 1863 at New Orleans.

The 55TH REGIMENT, organized for three months' service, retains the brief history applicable to the first organization of the 54th. It was mustered in on the 16th of June, 1862, under Col. J. R. Mahon, disbanded on the expiration of its term and was not reorganized.

The 56TH REGIMENT, referred to in the sketch of the 52nd, was designed to be composed of railroad men, marshalled under J. M. Smith as Colonel, but owing to the fact that many railroaders had already volunteered into other regiments, Col. Smith's volunteers were incorporated with the 52nd, and this number left blank in the army list.

The 57TH BATTALION, actually organized by two ministers of the gospel,—the Rev. I. W. T. McMullen and Rev. F. A. Hardin, of Richmond, Ind., mustered into service on the 18th of November, 1861, under the former named reverend gentleman as Colonel, who was, however, succeeded by Col. Cyrus C. Haynes, and he in turn by G. W. Leonard, Willis Blanch and John S. McGrath, the latter holding command until the conclusion of the war. The history of this battalion is extensive, and if participation in a number of battles with the display of rare gallantry wins fame, the 57th may rest assured of its possession of this fragile yet coveted prize. Like many other regiments it concluded its military labors in the service of General Sheridan, and held the post of Port Lavaca in conjunction with another regiment until peace dwelt in the land.

The 58TH REGIMENT, of Princeton, was organized there early in October, 1861, and was mustered into service under the Colonelcy of Henry M. Carr. In December it was ordered to join General Buell's army, after which it took a share in the various actions of the war, and was mustered out on the 25th of July, 1865, at Louisville, having gained a place on the roll of honor.

The 59TH BATTALION was raised under a commission issued by Gov. Morton to Jesse I. Alexander, creating him Colonel. Owing to the peculiarities hampering its organization, Col. Alexander could not succeed in having his regiment prepared to muster in before the 17th of February, 1862. However, on that day the equipment was complete, and on the 18th it left *en route* to Commerce, where on its arrival, it was incorporated under General Pope's command. The list of its casualties speaks a history,—no less than 793 men were lost during the campaign. The regiment, after a term char-

acterized by distinguished service, was mustered out at Louisville on the 17th of July, 1865.

The 60TH REGIMENT was partially organized under Lieut.-Col. Richard Owen at Evansville during November 1861, and perfected at Camp Morton during March, 1862. Its first experience was its gallant resistance to Bragg's army investing Munfordsville, which culminated in the unconditional surrender of its first seven companies on the 14th of September. An exchange of prisoners took place in November, which enabled it to join the remaining companies in the field. The subsequent record is excellent, and forms, as it were, a monument to their fidelity and heroism. The main portion of this battalion was mustered out at Indianapolis, on the 21st of March, 1865.

The 61st was partially organized in December, 1861, under Col. B. F. Mullen. The failure of thorough organization on the 22d of May, 1862, led the men and officers to agree to incorporation with the 35th Regiment of Volunteers.

The 62D BATTALION, raised under a commission issued to William Jones, of Rockport, authorizing him to organize this regiment in the First Congressional District was so unsuccessful that consolidation with the 53d Regiment was resolved upon.

The 63D REGIMENT, of Covington, under James McManomy, Commandant of Camp, and J. S. Williams, Adjutant, was partially organized on the 31st of December, 1861, and may be considered on duty from its very formation. After guarding prisoners at Camp Morton and Lafayette, and engaging in battle on Manassas Plains on the 30th of August following, the few companies sent out in February, 1862, returned to Indianapolis to find six new companies raised under the call of July, 1862, ready to embrace the fortunes of the 63d. So strengthened, the regiment went forth to battle, and continued to lead in the paths of honor and fidelity until mustered out in May and June, 1865.

The 64TH REGIMENT failed in organization as an artillery corps; but orders received from the War Department prohibiting the consolidation of independent batteries, put a stop to any further move in the matter. However, an infantry regiment bearing the same number was afterward organized.

The 65TH was mustered in at Princeton and Evansville, in July and August, 1862, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left at once *en route* for the front. The record of this battalion is creditable, not only to its members, but also to the State which claimed it. Its

last action during the war was on the 18th and 20th of February, 1865, at Fort Anderson and Town creek, after which, on the 22d June, it was disbanded at Greensboro.

The 66TH REGIMENT partially organized at New Albany, under Commandant Roger Martin, was ordered to leave for Kentucky on the 19th of August, 1862, for the defense of that State against the incursions of Kirby Smith. After a brilliant career it was mustered out at Washington on the 3d of June, 1865, after which it returned to Indianapolis to receive the thanks of a grateful people.

The 67TH REGIMENT was organized within the Third Congressional District under Col. Frank Emerson, and was ordered to Louisville on the 20th of August, 1862, whence it marched to Munfordville, only to share the same fate with the other gallant regiments engaged against Gen. Bragg's advance. Its roll of honor extends down the years of civil disturbance,—always adding garlands, until Peace called a truce in the fascinating race after fame, and insured a term of rest, wherein its members could think on comrades forever vanished, and temper the sad thought with the sublime memories born of that chivalrous fight for the maintenance and integrity of a great Republic. At Galveston on the 19th of July, 1865, the gallant 67th Regiment was mustered out, and returning within a few days to its State received the enthusiastic ovations of her citizens.

The 68TH REGIMENT, organized at Greensburg under Major Benjamin C. Shaw, was accepted for general service the 19th of August, 1862, under Col. Edward A. King, with Major Shaw as Lieutenant Colonel; on the 25th its arrival at Lebanon was reported and within a few days it appeared at the defense of Munfordville; but sharing in the fate of all the defenders, it surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Bragg and did not participate further in the actions of that year, nor until after the exchange of prisoners in 1863. From this period it may lay claim to an enviable history extending to the end of the war, when it was disembodied.

The 69TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. A. Bickle, left for the front on the 20th of August, 1862, and ten days later made a very brilliant stand at Richmond, Kentucky, against the advance of Gen. Kirby Smith, losing in the engagement two hundred and eighteen men and officers together with its liberty. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was reorganized under Col. T. W. Bennett and took the field in December, 1862, under

Generals Sheldon, Morgan and Sherman of Grant's army. Chickasaw, Vicksburg, Blakely and many other names testify to the valor of the 69th. The remnant of the regiment was in January, 1865, formed into a battalion under Oran Perry, and was mustered out in July following.

The 70TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 12th of August, 1862, under Col. B. Harrison, and leaving for Louisville on the 13th, shared in the honors of Bruce's division at Franklin and Russellville. The record of the regiment is brimful of honor. It was mustered out at Washington, June 8, 1865, and received at Indianapolis with public honors.

The 71ST OR SIXTH CAVALRY was organized as an infantry regiment, at Terre Haute, and mustered into general service at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1862, under Lieut.-Col. Melville D. Topping. Twelve days later it was engaged outside Richmond, Kentucky, losing two hundred and fifteen officers and men, including Col. Topping and Major Conklin, together with three hundred and forty-seven prisoners, only 225 escaping death and capture. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was re-formed under Col. I. Bittle, but on the 28th of December it surrendered to Gen. J. H. Morgan, who attacked its position at Muldraugh's Hill with a force of 1,000 Confederates. During September and October, 1863, it was organized as a cavalry regiment, won distinction throughout its career, and was mustered out the 15th of September, 1865, at Murfreesboro.

The 77TH REGIMENT was organized at Lafayette, and left *en route* to Lebanon, Kentucky, on the 17th of August, 1862. Under Col. Miller it won a series of honors, and mustered out at Nashville on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 73RD REGIMENT, under Col. Gilbert Hathaway, was mustered in at South Bend on the 16th of August, 1862, and proceeded immediately to the front. Day's Gap, Crooked Creek, and the high eulogies of Generals Rosencrans and Granger speak its long and brilliant history, nor were the welcoming shouts of a great people and the congratulations of Gov. Morton, tendered to the regiment on its return home, in July, 1865, necessary to sustain its well won reputation.

The 74TH REGIMENT, partially organized at Fort Wayne and made almost complete at Indianapolis, left for the seat of war on the 22d of August, 1862, under Col. Charles W. Chapman. The desperate opposition to Gen. Bragg, and the magnificent defeat of Morgan,

together with the battles of Dallas, Chattahoochie river, Kenesaw and Atlanta, where Lieut. Col. Myron Baker was killed, all bear evidence of its never surpassed gallantry. It was mustered out of service on the 9th of June, 1865, at Washington. On the return of the regiment to Indianapolis, the war Governor and people tendered it special honors, and gave expression to the admiration and regard in which it was held.

The 75TH REGIMENT was organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, and left Wabash, on the 21st of August, 1862, for the front, under Col. I. W. Petit. It was the first regiment to enter Tullahoma, and one of the last engaged in the battles of the Republic. After the submission of Gen. Johnson's army, it was mustered out at Washington, on the 8th of June 1865.

The 76TH BATTALION was solely organized for thirty days' service under Colonel James Gavin, for the purpose of pursuing the rebel guerrillas, who plundered Newburg on the 13th July, 1862. It was organized and equipped within forty-eight hours, and during its term of service gained the name, "The Avengers of Newburg."

The 77TH, OR FOURTH CAVALRY, was organized at the State capital in August, 1862, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray. It carved its way to fame over twenty battlefields, and retired from service at Edgefield, on the 29th June, 1865.

The 79TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 2nd September, 1862, under Colonel Fred Knefler. Its history may be termed a record of battles, as the great numbers of battles, from 1862 to the conclusion of hostilities, were participated in by it. The regiment received its discharge on the 11th June, 1865, at Indianapolis. During its continued round of field duty it captured eighteen guns and over one thousand prisoners.

The 80TH REGIMENT was organized within the First Congressional District under Col. C. Denby, and equipped at Indianapolis, when, on the 8th of September, 1862, it left for the front. During its term it lost only two prisoners; but its list of casualties sums up 325 men and officers killed and wounded. The regiment may be said to muster out on the 22nd of June, 1865, at Saulsbury.

The 81ST REGIMENT, of New Albany, under Colonel W. W. Caldwell, was organized on the 29th August, 1862, and proceeded at once to join Buell's headquarters, and join in the pursuit of General Bragg. Throughout the terrific actions of the war its influence was felt, nor did its labors cease until it aided in driving the rebels across the Tennessee. It was disembodied at Nashville

on the 13th June, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 15th, to receive the well-merited congratulations of Governor Morton and the people.

The 82ND REGIMENT, under Colonel Morton C. Hunter, was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 30th August, 1862, and leaving immediately for the seat of war, participated in many of the great battles down to the return of peace. It was mustered out at Washington on the 9th June, 1865, and soon returned to its State to receive a grand recognition of its faithful service.

The 83RD REGIMENT, of Lawrenceburg, under Colonel Ben. J. Spooner, was organized in September, 1862, and soon left *en route* to the Mississippi. Its subsequent history, the fact of its being under fire for a total term of 4,800 hours, and its wanderings over 6,285 miles, leave nothing to be said in its defense. Master of a thousand honors, it was mustered out at Louisville, on the 15th July, 1865, and returned home to enjoy a well-merited repose.

The 84TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Richmond, Ind., on the 8th September, 1862, under Colonel Nelson Trusler. Its first military duty was on the defenses of Covington, in Kentucky, and Cincinnati; but after a short time its labors became more congenial, and tended to the great disadvantage of the slaveholding enemy on many well-contested fields. This, like the other State regiments, won many distinctions, and retired from the service on the 14th of June, 1865, at Nashville.

The 85TH REGIMENT was mustered at Terre Haute, under Colonel John P. Bayard, on the 2d September, 1862. On the 4th March, 1863, it shared in the unfortunate affair at Thompson's Station, when in common with the other regiments forming Coburn's Brigade, it surrendered to the overpowering forces of the rebel General, Forrest. In June, 1863, after an exchange, it again took the field, and won a large portion of that renown accorded to Indiana. It was mustered out on the 12th of June, 1865.

The 86TH REGIMENT, of La Fayette, left for Kentucky on the 26th August, 1862, under Colonel Orville S. Hamilton, and shared in the duties assigned to the 84th. Its record is very creditable, particularly that portion dealing with the battles of Nashville on the 15th and 16th December, 1864. It was mustered out on the 6th of June, 1865, and reported within a few days at Indianapolis for discharge.

The 87TH REGIMENT, organized at South Bend, under Colonels Kline G. Sherlock and N. Gleason, was accepted at Indianapolis on the 31st of August, 1862, and left on the same day *en route* to

the front. From Springfield and Perryville on the 6th and 8th of October, 1862, to Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, 1863, thence through the Atlanta campaign to the surrender of the Southern armies, it upheld a gallant name, and met with a true and enthusiastic welcome home on the 21st of June, 1865, with a list of absent comrades aggregating 451.

The 88TH REGIMENT, organized within the Fourth Congressional District, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, entered the service on the 29th of August, 1862, and presently was found among the front ranks in war. It passed through the campaign in brilliant form down to the time of Gen. Johnson's surrender to Gen. Grant, after which, on the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out at Washington.

The 89TH REGIMENT, formed from the material of the Eleventh Congressional District, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 28th of August, 1862, under Col. Chas. D. Murray, and after an exceedingly brilliant campaign was discharged by Gov. Morton on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 90TH REGIMENT, OR FIFTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under the Colonelcy of Felix W. Graham, between August and November, 1862. The different companies, joining headquarters at Louisville on the 11th of March, 1863, engaged in observing the movements of the enemy in the vicinity of Cumberland river until the 19th of April, when a first and successful brush was had with the rebels. The regiment had been in 22 engagements during the term of service, captured 640 prisoners, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to the number of 829. It was mustered out on the 16th of June, 1865, at Pulaski.

The 91ST BATTALION, of seven companies, was mustered into service at Evansville, the 1st of October, 1862, under Lieut.-Colonel John Mehringer, and in ten days later left for the front. In 1863 the regiment was completed, and thenceforth took a very prominent position in the prosecution of the war. During its service it lost 81 men, and retired from the field on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 92D REGIMENT failed in organizing.

The 93D REGIMENT was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 20th of October, 1862, under Col. De Witt C. Thomas and Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Carr. On the 9th of November it began a movement south, and ultimately allied itself to Buckland's Brigade of

Gen. Sherman's. On the 14th of May it was among the first regiments to enter Jackson, the capital of Mississippi; was next present at the assault on Vicksburg, and made a stirring campaign down to the storming of Fort Blakely on the 9th of April, 1865. It was discharged on the 11th of August, that year, at Indianapolis, after receiving a public ovation.

The 94TH AND 95TH REGIMENTS, authorized to be formed within the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, respectively, were only partially organized, and so the few companies that could be mustered were incorporated with other regiments.

The 96TH REGIMENT could only bring together three companies, in the Sixth Congressional District, and these becoming incorporated with the 99th then in process of formation at South Bend, the number was left blank.

The 97TH REGIMENT, raised in the Seventh Congressional District, was mustered into service at Terre Haute, on the 20th of September, 1861, under Col. Robert F. Catterson. Reaching the front within a few days, it was assigned a position near Memphis, and subsequently joined in Gen. Grant's movement on Vicksburg, by overland route. After a succession of great exploits with the several armies to which it was attached, it completed its list of battles at Bentonville, on the 21st of March, 1865, and was disembodied at Washington on the 9th of June following. During its term of service the regiment lost 341 men, including the three Ensigns killed during the assaults on rebel positions along the Augusta Railway, from the 15th to the 27th of June, 1864.

The 98TH REGIMENT, authorized to be raised within the Eighth Congressional District, failed in its organization, and the number was left blank in the army list. The two companies answering to the call of July, 1862, were consolidated with the 100th Regiment then being organized at Fort Wayne.

The 99TH BATTALION, recruited within the Ninth Congressional District, completed its muster on the 21st of October, 1862, under Col. Alex. Fawler, and reported for service a few days later at Memphis, where it was assigned to the 16th Army Corps. The varied vicissitudes through which this regiment passed and its remarkable gallantry upon all occasions, have gained for it a fair fame. It was disembodied on the 5th of June, 1865, at Washington, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of the same month.

The 100TH REGIMENT, recruited from the Eighth and Tenth Congressional Districts, under Col. Sandford J. Stoughton, mustered

into the service on the 10th of September, left for the front on the 11th of November, and became attached to the Army of Tennessee on the 26th of that month, 1862. The regiment participated in twenty-five battles, together with skirmishing during fully one-third of its term of service, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to four hundred and sixty-four. It was mustered out of the service at Washington on the 9th of June, and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 14th of June, 1865.

The 101ST REGIMENT was mustered into service at Wabash on the 7th of September, 1862, under Col. William Garver, and proceeded immediately to Covington, Kentucky. Its early experiences were gained in the pursuit of Bragg's army and John Morgan's cavalry, and these experiences tendered to render the regiment one of the most valuable in the war for the Republic. From the defeat of John Morgan at Milton on the 18th of March, 1863, to the fall of Savannah on the 23rd of September, 1863, the regiment won many honors, and retired from the service on the 25th of June, 1865, at Indianapolis.

THE MORGAN RAID REGIMENTS—MINUTE MEN.

The 102D REGIMENT, organized under Col. Benjamin M. Gregory from companies of the Indiana Legion, and numbering six hundred and twenty-three men and officers, left Indianapolis for the front early in July, and reported at North Vernon on the 12th of July, 1863, and having completed a round of duty, returned to Indianapolis on the 17th to be discharged.

The 103D, comprising seven companies from Hendricks county, two from Marion and one from Wayne counties, numbering 681 men and officers, under Col. Lawrence S. Shuler, was contemporary with the 102d Regiment, varying only in its service by being mustered out one day before, or on the 16th of July, 1863.

The 104TH REGIMENT OF MINUTE MEN was recruited from members of the Legion of Decatur, La Fayette, Madison, Marion and Rush counties. It comprised 714 men and officers under the command of Col. James Gavin, and was organized within forty hours after the issue of Governor Morton's call for minute men to protect Indiana and Kentucky against the raids of Gen. John H. Morgan's rebel forces. After Morgan's escape into Ohio the command returned and was mustered out on the 18th of July, 1863.

The 105th REGIMENT consisted of seven companies of the Legion and three of Minute Men, furnished by Hancock, Union, Randolph

Putnam, Wayne, Clinton and Madison counties. The command numbered seven hundred and thirteen men and officers, under Col. Sherlock, and took a leading part in the pursuit of Morgan. Returning on the 18th of July to Indianapolis it was mustered out.

The 106TH REGIMENT, under Col. Isaac P. Gray, consisted of one company of the Legion and nine companies of Minute Men, aggregating seven hundred and ninety-two men and officers. The counties of Wayne, Randolph, Hancock, Howard, and Marion were represented in its rank and file. Like the other regiments organized to repel Morgan, it was disembodied in July, 1863.

The 107TH REGIMENT, under Col. De Witt C. Rugg, was organized in the city of Indianapolis from the companies' Legion, or Ward Guards. The successes of this promptly organized regiment were unquestioned.

The 108TH REGIMENT comprised five companies of Minute Men, from Tippecanoe county, two from Hancock, and one from each of the counties known as Carroll, Montgomery and Wayne, aggregating 710 men and officers, and all under the command of Col. W. C. Wilson. After performing the only duties presented, it returned from Cincinnati on the 18th of July, and was mustered out.

The 109TH REGIMENT, composed of Minute Men from Coles county, Ill., La Porte, Hamilton, Miami and Randolph counties, Ind., showed a roster of 709 officers and men, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Morgan having escaped from Ohio, its duties were at an end, and returning to Indianapolis was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863, after seven days' service.

The 110TH REGIMENT of Minute Men comprised volunteers from Henry, Madison, Delaware, Cass, and Monroe counties. The men were ready and willing, if not really anxious to go to the front. But happily the swift-winged Morgan was driven away, and consequently the regiment was not called to the field.

The 111TH REGIMENT, furnished by Montgomery, Lafayette, Rush, Miami, Monroe, Delaware and Hamilton counties, numbering 733 men and officers, under Col. Robert Canover, was not requisitioned.

The 112TH REGIMENT was formed from nine companies of Minute Men, and the Mitchell Light Infantry Company of the Legion. Its strength was 703 men and officers, under Col. Hiram F. Braxton. Lawrence, Washington, Monroe and Orange counties were represented on its roster, and the historic names of North Vernon and Sunman's Station on its banner. Returning from the South

after seven days' service, it was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863.

The 113TH REGIMENT, furnished by Daviess, Martin, Washington, and Monroe counties, comprised 526 rank and file under Col. Geo. W. Burge. Like the 112th, it was assigned to Gen. Hughes' Brigade, and defended North Vernon against the repeated attacks of John H. Morgan's forces.

The 114TH REGIMENT was wholly organized in Johnson county, under Col. Lambertson, and participated in the affair of North Vernon. Returning on the 21st of July, 1863, with its brief but faithful record, it was disembodied at Indianapolis, 11 days after its organization.

All these regiments were brought into existence to meet an emergency, and it must be confessed, that had not a sense of duty, military instinct and love of country animated these regiments. the rebel General, John H. Morton, and his 6,000 cavalry, would doubtless have carried destruction as far as the very capital of their State.

SIX MONTHS' REGIMENTS.

The 115TH REGIMENT, organized at Indianapolis in answer to the call of the President in June, 1863, was mustered into service on the 17th of August, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Its service was short but brilliant, and received its discharge at Indianapolis the 10th of February, 1864.

The 116TH REGIMENT, mustered in on the 17th of August, 1863, moved to Detroit, Michigan, on the 30th, under Col. Charles Wise. During October it was ordered to Nicholasville, Kentucky, where it was assigned to Col. Mahon's Brigade, and with Gen. Willcox's entire command, joined in the forward movement to Cumberland Gap. After a term on severe duty it returned to Lafayette and there was disembodied on the 24th of February, 1864, whither Gov. Morton hastened, to share in the ceremonies of welcome.

The 117TH REGIMENT of Indianapolis was mustered into service on the 17th of September, 1863, under Col. Thomas J. Brady. After surmounting every obstacle opposed to it, it returned on the 6th of February, 1864, and was treated to a public reception on the 9th.

The 118TH REGIMENT, whose organization was completed on the 3d of September, 1863, under Col. Geo. W. Jackson, joined the 116th at Nicholasville, and sharing in its fortunes, returned to the

State capital on the 14th of February, 1864. Its casualties were comprised in a list of 15 killed and wounded.

The 119TH, or SEVENTH CAVALRY, was recruited under Col. John P. C. Shanks, and its organization completed on the 1st of October, 1863. The rank and file numbered 1,213, divided into twelve companies. On the 7th of December its arrival at Louisville was reported, and on the 14th it entered on active service. After the well-fought battle of Guntown, Mississippi, on the 10th of June, 1864, although it only brought defeat to our arms, General Grierson addressed the Seventh Cavalry, saying: "Your General congratulates you upon your noble conduct during the late expedition. Fighting against overwhelming numbers, under adverse circumstances, your prompt obedience to orders and unflinching courage commanding the admiration of all, made even defeat almost a victory. For hours on foot you repulsed the charges of the enemies' infantry, and again in the saddle you met his cavalry and turned his assaults into confusion. Your heroic perseverance saved hundreds of your fellow-soldiers from capture. You have been faithful to your honorable reputation, and have fully justified the confidence, and merited the high esteem of your commander."

Early in 1865, a number of these troops, returning from imprisonment in Southern bastiles, were lost on the steamer "Sultana." The survivors of the campaign continued in the service for a long period after the restoration of peace, and finally mustered out.

The 120TH REGIMENT. In September, 1863, Gov. Morton received authority from the War Department to organize eleven regiments within the State for three years' service. By April, 1864, this organization was complete, and being transferred to the command of Brigadier-General Alvin P. Hovey, were formed by him into a division for service with the Army of Tennessee. Of those regiments, the 120th occupied a very prominent place, both on account of its numbers, its perfect discipline and high reputation. It was mustered in at Columbus, and was in all the great battles of the latter years of the war. It won high praise from friend and foe, and retired with its bright roll of honor, after the success of Right and Justice was accomplished.

The 121ST, OR NINTH CAVALRY, was mustered in March 1, 1864, under Col. George W. Jackson, at Indianapolis, and though not numerically strong, was so well equipped and possessed such excellent material that on the 3rd of May it was ordered to the front. The record of the 121st, though extending over a brief period, is

pregnant with deeds of war of a high character. On the 26th of April, 1865, these troops, while returning from their labors in the South, lost 55 men, owing to the explosion of the engines of the steamer "*Sultana*." The return of the 386 survivors, on the 5th of September, 1865, was hailed with joy, and proved how well and dearly the citizens of Indiana loved their soldiers.

The 122D REGIMENT ordered to be raised in the Third Congressional District, owing to very few men being then at home, failed in organization, and the regimental number became a blank.

The 123D REGIMENT was furnished by the Fourth and Seventh Congressional Districts during the winter of 1863-'64, and mustered, March 9, 1864, at Greensburg, under Col. John C. McQuiston. The command left for the front the same day, and after winning rare distinction during the last years of the campaign, particularly in its gallantry at Atlanta, and its daring movement to escape Forrest's 15,000 rebel horsemen near Franklin, this regiment was discharged on the 30th of August, 1865, at Indianapolis, being mustered out on the 25th, at Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 124TH REGIMENT completed its organization by assuming three companies raised for the 125th Regiment (which was intended to be cavalry), and was mustered in at Richmond, on the 10th of March, 1864, under Colonel James Burgess, and reported at Louisville within nine days. From Buzzard's Roost, on the 8th of May, 1864, under General Schofield, Lost Mountain in June, and the capture of Decatur, on the 15th July, to the 21st March, 1865, in its grand advance under General Sherman from Atlanta to the coast, the regiment won many laurel wreaths, and after a brilliant campaign, was mustered out at Greensboro on the 31st August, 1865.

The 125TH, OR TENTH CAVALRY, was partially organized during November and December, 1862, at Vincennes, and in February, 1863, completed its numbers and equipment at Columbus, under Colonel T. M. Pace. Early in May its arrival in Nashville was reported, and presently assigned active service. During September and October it engaged rebel contingents under Forrest and Hood, and later in the battles of Nashville, Reynold's Hill and Sugar Creek, and in 1865 Flint River, Courtland and Mount Hope. The explosion of the *Sultana* occasioned the loss of thirty-five men with Captain Gaffney and Lieutenants Twigg and Reeves, and in a collision on the Nashville & Louisville railroad, May, 1864, lost five men killed and several wounded. After a term of service un-

surpassed for its utility and character it was disembodied at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 31st August, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis early in September, was welcomed by the Executive and people.

The 126TH, OR ELEVENTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under Colonel Robert R. Stewart, on the 1st of March, 1864, and left in May for Tennessee. It took a very conspicuous part in the defeat of Hood near Nashville, joining in the pursuit as far as Gravelly Springs, Alabama, where it was dismounted and assigned infantry duty. In June, 1865, it was remounted at St. Louis, and moved to Fort Riley, Kansas, and thence to Leavenworth, where it was mustered out on the 19th September, 1865.

The 127TH, OR TWELFTH CAVALRY, was partially organized at Kendallville, in December, 1863, and perfected at the same place, under Colonel Edward Anderson, in April, 1864. Reaching the front in May, it went into active service, took a prominent part in the march through Alabama and Georgia, and after a service brilliant in all its parts, retired from the field, after discharge, on the 22d of November, 1865.

The 128TH REGIMENT was raised in the Tenth Congressional District of the period, and mustered at Michigan City, under Colonel R. P. De Hart, on the 18th March, 1864. On the 25th it was reported at the front, and assigned at once to Schofield's Division. The battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Dalton, Brentwood Hills, Nashville, and the six days' skirmish of Columbia, were all participated in by the 128th, and it continued in service long after the termination of hostilities, holding the post of Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 129TH REGIMENT was, like the former, mustered in at Michigan City about the same time, under Colonel Charles Case, and moving to the front on the 7th April, 1864, shared in the fortunes of the 128th until August 29, 1865, when it was disembodied at Charlotte, North Carolina.

The 130TH REGIMENT, mustered at Kokomo on the 12th March, 1864, under Colonel C. S. Parrish, left *en route* to the seat of war on the 16th, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Nashville, on the 19th. During the war it made for itself a brilliant history, and returned to Indianapolis with its well-won honors on the 13th December, 1865.

The 131ST, OR THIRTEENTH CAVALRY, under Colonel G. M. L. Johnson, was the last mounted regiment recruited within the State.

It left Indianapolis on the 30th of April, 1864, in infantry trim, and gained its first honors on the 1st of October in its magnificent defense of Huntsville, Alabama, against the rebel division of General Buford, following a line of first-rate military conduct to the end. In January, 1865, the regiment was remounted, won some distinction in its modern form, and was mustered out at Vicksburg on the 18th of November, 1865. The *morale* and services of the regiment were such that its Colonel was promoted Brevet Brigadier-General in consideration of its merited honors.

THE ONE HUNDRED-DAYS VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Morton, in obedience to the offer made under his auspices to the general Government to raise volunteer regiments for one hundred days' service, issued his call on the 23rd of April, 1864. This movement suggested itself to the inventive genius of the war Governor as a most important step toward the subjection or annihilation of the military supporters of slavery within a year, and thus conclude a war, which, notwithstanding its holy claims to the name of Battles for Freedom, was becoming too protracted, and proving too detrimental to the best interests of the Union. In answer to the esteemed Governor's call eight regiments came forward, and formed The Grand Division of the Volunteers.

The 132d REGIMENT, under Col. S. C. Vance, was furnished by Indianapolis, Shelbyville, Franklin and Danville, and leaving on the 18th of May, 1864, reached the front where it joined the forces acting in Tennessee.

The 133d REGIMENT, raised at Richmond on the 17th of May, 1864, under Col. R. N. Hudson, comprised nine companies, and followed the 132d.

The 134th REGIMENT, comprising seven companies, was organized at Indianapolis on the 25th of May, 1864, under Col. James Gavin, and proceeded immediately to the front.

The 135th REGIMENT was raised from the volunteers of Bedford, Noblesville and Goshen, with seven companies from the First Congressional District, under Col. W. C. Wilson, on the 25th of May, 1864, and left at once *en route* to the South.

The 136th REGIMENT comprised ten companies, raised in the same districts as those contributing to the 135th, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left for Tennessee on the 24th of May, 1864.

The 137th REGIMENT, under Col. E. J. Robinson, comprising volunteers from Kokomo, Zanesville, Medora, Sullivan, Rockville.

and Owen and Lawrence counties, left *en route* to Tennessee on the 28th of May, 1864, having completed organization the day previous.

The 138TH REGIMENT was formed of seven companies from the Ninth, with three from the Eleventh Congressional District (unreformed), and mustered in at Indianapolis on the 27th of May, 1864, under Col. J. H. Shannon. This fine regiment was reported at the front within a few days.

The 139TH REGIMENT, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, was raised from volunteers furnished by Kendallville, Lawrenceburg, Elizaville, Knightstown, Connersville, Newcastle, Portland, Vevay, New Albany, Metamora, Columbia City, New Haven and New Philadelphia. It was constituted a regiment on the 8th of June, 1864, and appeared among the defenders in Tennessee during that month.

All these regiments gained distinction, and won an enviable position in the glorious history of the war and the no less glorious one of their own State in its relation thereto.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF JULY, 1864.

The 140th REGIMENT was organized with many others, in response to the call of the nation. Under its Colonel, Thomas J. Brady, it proceeded to the South on the 15th of November, 1864. Having taken a most prominent part in all the desperate struggles, round Nashville and Murfreesboro in 1864, to Town Creek Bridge on the 20th of February, 1865, and completed a continuous round of severe duty to the end, arrived at Indianapolis for discharge on the 21st of July, where Governor Morton received it with marked honors.

The 141ST REGIMENT was only partially raised, and its few companies were incorporated with Col. Brady's command.

The 142D REGIMENT was recruited at Fort Wayne, under Col. I. M. Comparet, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis on the d of November, 1864. After a steady and exceedingly effective service, it returned to Indianapolis on the 16th of July, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF DECEMBER, 1864,

Was answered by Indiana in the most material terms. No less than fourteen serviceable regiments were placed at the disposal of the General Government.

The 143D REGIMENT was mustered in, under Col. J. T. Grill, on the 21st February, 1865, reported at Nashville on the 24th, and after a brief but brilliant service returned to the State on the 21st October, 1865.

The 144TH REGIMENT, under Col. G. W. Riddle, was mustered in on the 6th March, 1865, left on the 9th for Harper's Ferry, took an effective part in the close of the campaign and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 9th August, 1865.

The 145TH REGIMENT, under Col. W. A. Adams, left Indianapolis on the 18th of February, 1865, and joining Gen. Steadman's division at Chattanooga on the 23d was sent on active service. Its duties were discharged with rare fidelity until mustered out in January, 1866.

The 146TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. C. Welsh, left Indianapolis on the 11th of March *en route* to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the army of the Shenandoah. The duties of this regiment were severe and continuous, to the period of its muster out at Baltimore on the 31st of August, 1865.

The 147TH REGIMENT, comprised among other volunteers from Benton, Lafayette and Henry counties, organized under Col. Milton Peden on the 13th of March, 1865, at Indianapolis. It shared a fortune similar to that of the 146th, and returned for discharge on the 9th of August, 1865.

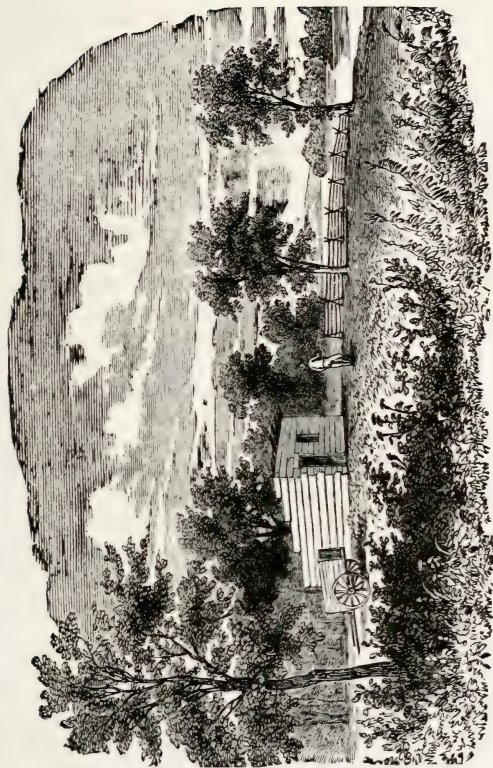
The 148TH REGIMENT, under Col. N. R. Ruckle, left the State capital on the 28th of February, 1865, and reporting at Nashville, was sent on guard and garrison duty into the heart of Tennessee. Returning to Indianapolis on the 8th of September, it received a final discharge.

The 149TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis by Col. W. H. Fairbanks, and left on the 3d of March, 1865, for Tennessee, where it had the honor of receiving the surrender of the rebel forces, and military stores of Generals Roddy and Polk. The regiment was welcomed home by Morton on the 29th of September.

The 150TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. B. Taylor, mustered in on the 9th of March, 1865, left for the South on the 13th and reported at Harper's Ferry on the 17th. This regiment did guard duty at Charleston, Winchester, Stevenson Station, Gordon's Springs, and after a service characterized by utility, returned on the 9th of August to Indianapolis for discharge.

The 151ST REGIMENT, under Col. J. Healy, arrived at Nashville on the 9th of March, 1865. On the 14th a movement on Tullahoma was undertaken, and three months later returned to Nashville for garrison duty to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 22d of September, 1865.

The 152D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis, under Col.



A PIONEER DWELLING.

W. W. Griswold, and left for Harper's Ferry on the 18th of March, 1865. It was attached to the provisional divisions of Shenandoah Army, and engaged until the 1st of September, when it was discharged at Indianapolis.

The 153D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 1st of March, 1865, under Col. O. H. P. Carey. It reported at Louisville, and by order of Gen. Palmer, was held on service in Kentucky, where it was occupied in the exciting but very dangerous pastime of fighting Southern guerrillas. Later it was posted at Louisville, until mustered out on the 4th of September, 1865.

The 154TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. Frank Wilcox, left Indianapolis under Major Simpson, for Parkersburg, W. Virginia, on the 28th of April, 1865. It was assigned to guard and garrison duty until its discharge on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 155TH REGIMENT, recruited throughout the State, left on the 26th of April for Washington, and was afterward assigned to a provisional Brigade of the Ninth Army Corps at Alexandria. The companies of this regiment were scattered over the country,—at Dover, Centreville, Wilmington, and Salisbury, but becoming reunited on the 4th of August, 1865, it was mustered out at Dover, Delaware.

The 156TH BATTALION, under Lieut.-Colonel Charles M. Smith, left *en route* to the Shenandoah Valley on the 27th of April, 1865, where it continued doing guard duty to the period of its muster out the 4th of August, 1865, at Winchester, Virginia.

On the return of these regiments to Indianapolis, Gov. Morton and the people received them with all that characteristic cordiality and enthusiasm peculiarly their own.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY OF INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The people of Crawford county, animated with that inspiring patriotism which the war drew forth, organized this mounted company on the 25th of July, 1863, and placed it at the disposal of the Government, and it was mustered into service by order of the War Secretary, on the 13th of August, 1863, under Captain L. Lamb. To the close of the year it engaged in the laudable pursuit of arresting deserters and enforcing the draft; however, on the 18th of January, 1864, it was reconstituted and incorporated with the Thirteenth Cavalry, with which it continued to serve until the treason of Americans against America was conquered.

OUR COLORED TROOPS.

The 28TH REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was recruited throughout the State of Indiana, and under Lieut.-Colonel Charles S. Russell, left Indianapolis for the front on the 24th of April, 1864. The regiment acted very well in its first engagement with the rebels at White House, Virginia, and again with Gen. Sheridan's Cavalry, in the swamps of the Chickahominy. In the battle of the "Crater," it lost half its roster; but their place was soon filled by other colored recruits from the State, and Russell promoted to the Colonelcy, and afterward to Brevet Brigadier-General, when he was succeeded in the command, by Major Thomas H. Logan. During the few months of its active service it accumulated quite a history, and was ultimately discharged, on the 8th of January, 1866, at Indianapolis.

BATTERIES OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

FIRST BATTERY, organized at Evansville, under Captain Martin Klauss, and mustered in on the 16th of August, 1861, joined Gen. Fremont's army immediately, and entering readily upon its salutary course, aided in the capture of 950 rebels and their position at Blackwater creek. On March the 6th, 1862 at Elkhorn Tavern, and on the 8th at Pea Ridge, the battery performed good service. Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Jackson, the Teche country, Sabine Cross Roads, Grand Encore, all tell of its efficacy. In 1864 it was subjected to reorganization, when Lawrence Jacoby was raised to the Captiancy, *vice* Klauss resigned. After a long term of useful service, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1865.

SECOND BATTERY was organized, under Captain D. G. Rabb, at Indianapolis on the 9th of August, 1861, and one month later proceeded to the front. It participated in the campaign against Col. Coffee's irregular troops and the rebellious Indians of the Cherokee nation. From Lone Jack, Missouri, to Jenkin's Ferry and Fort Smith it won signal honors until its reorganization in 1864, and even after, to June, 1865, it maintained a very fair reputation.

The THIRD BATTERY, under Capt. W. W. Frybarger, was organized and mustered in at Connorsville on the 24th of August, 1861, and proceeded immediately to join Fremont's Army of the Missouri. Moon's Mill, Kirksville, Meridian, Fort de Russy, Alexandria, Round Lake, Tupelo, Clinton and Tallahatchie are names

which may be engraven on its guns. It participated in the affairs before Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, when General Hood's Army was put to route, and at Fort Blakely, outside Mobile, after which it returned home to report for discharge, August 21, 1865.

The **FOURTH BATTERY**, recruited in La Porte, Porter and Lake counties, reported at the front early in October, 1861, and at once assumed a prominent place in the army of Gen. Buell. Again under Rosencrans and McCook and under General Sheridan at Stone River, the services of this battery were much praised, and it retained its well-earned reputation to the very day of its muster out—the 1st of August, 1865. Its first organization was completed under Capt. A. K. Bush, and reorganized in Oct., 1864, under Capt. B. F. Johnson.

The **FIFTH BATTERY** was furnished by La Porte, Allen, Whitley and Noble counties, organized under Capt. Peter Simonson, and mustered into service on the 22d of November, 1861. It comprised four six pounders, two being rifled cannon, and two twelve-pounder Howitzers with a force of 158 men. Reporting at Camp Gilbert, Louisville, on the 29th, it was shortly after assigned to the division of Gen. Mitchell, at Bacon Creek. During its term, it served in twenty battles and numerous petty actions, losing its Captain at Pine Mountain. The total loss accruing to the battery was 84 men and officers and four guns. It was mustered out on the 20th of July, 1864.

The **SIXTH BATTERY** was recruited at Evansville, under Captain Frederick Behr, and left, on the 2d of Oct., 1861, for the front, reporting at Henderson, Kentucky, a few days after. Early in 1862 it joined Gen. Sherman's army at Paducah, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April. Its history grew in brilliancy until the era of peace insured a cessation of its great labors.

The **SEVENTH BATTERY** comprised volunteers from Terre Haute, Arcadia, Evansville, Salem, Lawrenceburg, Columbus, Vincennes and Indianapolis, under Samuel J. Harris as its first Captain, who was succeeded by G. R. Shallow and O. H. Morgan after its reorganization. From the siege of Corinth to the capture of Atlanta it performed vast services, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of July, 1865, to be received by the people and hear its history from the lips of the veteran patriot and Governor of the State.

The EIGHTH BATTERY, under Captain G. T. Cochran, arrived at the front on the 26th of February, 1862, and subsequently entered upon its real duties at the siege of Corinth. It served with distinction throughout, and concluded a well-made campaign under Will Stokes, who was appointed Captain of the companies with which it was consolidated in March, 1865.

The NINTH BATTERY. The organization of this battery was perfected at Indianapolis, on the 1st of January, 1862, under Capt. N. S. Thompson. Moving to the front it participated in the affairs of Shiloh, Corinth, Queen's Hill, Meridian, Fort Dick Taylor, Fort de Russy, Henderson's Hill, Pleasant Hill, Cotile Landing, Bayou Rapids, Mansura, Chicot, and many others, winning a name in each engagement. The explosion of the steamer Eclipse at Johnsonville, above Paducah, on Jan. 27, 1865, resulted in the destruction of 58 men, leaving only ten to represent the battery. The survivors reached Indianapolis on the 6th of March, and were mustered out.

The TENTH BATTERY was recruited at Lafayette, and mustered in under Capt. Jerome B. Cox, in January, 1861. Having passed through the Kentucky campaign against Gen. Bragg, it participated in many of the great engagements, and finally returned to report for discharge on the 6th of July, 1864, having, in the meantime, won a very fair fame.

The ELEVENTH BATTERY was organized at Lafayette, and mustered in at Indianapolis under Capt. Arnold Sutermeister, on the 17th of December, 1861. On most of the principal battle-fields, from Shiloh, in 1862, to the capture of Atlanta, it maintained a high reputation for military excellence, and after consolidation with the Eighteenth, mustered out on the 7th of June, 1865.

The TWELFTH BATTERY was recruited at Jeffersonville and subsequently mustered in at Indianapolis. On the 6th of March, 1862, it reached Nashville, having been previously assigned to Buell's Army. In April its Captain, G. W. Sterling, resigned, and the position devolved on Capt. James E. White, who, in turn, was succeeded by James A. Dunwoody. The record of the battery holds a first place in the history of the period, and enabled both men and officers to look back with pride upon the battle-fields of the land. It was ordered home in June, 1865, and on reaching Indianapolis, on the 1st of July, was mustered out on the 7th of that month.

The THIRTEENTH BATTERY was organized under Captain Sewell Coulson, during the winter of 1861, at Indianapolis, and proceeded to the front in February, 1862. During the subsequent months it

was occupied in the pursuit of John H. Morgan's raiders, and aided effectively in driving them from Kentucky. This artillery company returned from the South on the 4th of July, 1865, and were discharged the day following.

The **FOURTEENTH BATTERY**, recruited in Wabash, Miami, Lafayette, and Huntington counties, under Captain M. H. Kidd, and Lieutenant J. W. H. McGuire, left Indianapolis on the 11th of April, 1862, and within a few months one portion of it was captured at Lexington by Gen. Forrest's great cavalry command. The main battery lost two guns and two men at Guntown, on the Mississippi, but proved more successful at Nashville and Mobile. It arrived home on the 29th of August, 1865, received a public welcome, and its final discharge.

The **FIFTEENTH BATTERY**, under Captain I. C. H. Von Sehlin, was retained on duty from the date of its organization, at Indianapolis, until the 5th of July, 1862, when it was moved to Harper's Ferry. Two months later the gallant defense of Maryland Heights was set at naught by the rebel Stonewall Jackson, and the entire garrison surrendered. Being paroled, it was reorganized at Indianapolis, and appeared again in the field in March, 1863, where it won a splendid renown on every well-fought field to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 24th of June, 1865.

The **SIXTEENTH BATTERY** was organized at Lafayette, under Capt. Charles A. Naylor, and on the 1st of June, 1862, left for Washington. Moving to the front with Gen. Pope's command, it participated in the battle of Slaughter Mountain, on the 9th of August, and South Mountain, and Antietam, under Gen. McClellan. This battery was engaged in a large number of general engagements and flying column affairs, won a very favorable record, and returned on the 5th of July, 1865.

The **SEVENTEENTH BATTERY**, under Capt. Milton L. Miner, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 20th of May, 1862, left for the front on the 5th of July, and subsequently engaged in the Gettysburg expedition, was present at Harper's Ferry, July 6, 1863, and at Opequan on the 19th of September. Fisher's Hill, New Market, and Cedar Creek brought it additional honors, and won from Gen. Sheridan a tribute of praise for its service on these battle grounds. Ordered from Winchester to Indianapolis it was mustered out there on the 3d of July, 1865.

The **EIGHTEENTH BATTERY**, under Capt. Eli Lilly, left for the

front in August, 1862, but did not take a leading part in the campaign until 1863, when, under Gen. Rosencrans, it appeared prominent at Hoover's Gap. From this period to the affairs of West Point and Macon, it performed first-class service, and returned to its State on the 25th of June, 1865.

The NINETEENTH BATTERY was mustered into service at Indianapolis, on the 5th of August, 1862, under Capt. S. J. Harris, and proceeded immediately afterward to the front, where it participated in the campaign against Gen. Bragg. It was present at every post of danger to the end of the war, when, after the surrender of Johnson's army, it returned to Indianapolis. Reaching that city on the 6th of June, 1865, it was treated to a public reception and received the congratulations of Gov. Morton. Four days later it was discharged.

The TWENTIETH BATTERY, organized under Capt. Frank A. Rose, left the State capital on the 17th of December, 1862, for the front, and reported immediately at Henderson, Kentucky. Subsequently Captain Rose resigned, and, in 1863, under Capt. Osborn, turned over its guns to the 11th Indiana Battery, and was assigned to the charge of siege guns at Nashville. Gov. Morton had the battery supplied with new field pieces, and by the 5th of October, 1863, it was again in the field, where it won many honors under Sherman, and continued to exercise a great influence until its return on the 23d of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-FIRST BATTERY recruited at Indianapolis, under the direction of Captain W. W. Andrew, left on the 9th of September, 1862, for Covington, Kentucky, to aid in its defense against the advancing forces of Gen. Kirby Smith. It was engaged in numerous military affairs and may be said to acquire many honors, although its record is stained with the names of seven deserters. The battery was discharged on the 21st of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-SECOND BATTERY was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 15th of December, 1862, under Capt. B. F. Denning, and moved at once to the front. It took a very conspicuous part in the pursuit of Morgan's Cavalry, and in many other affairs. It threw the first shot into Atlanta, and lost its Captain, who was killed in the skirmish line, on the 1st of July. While the list of casualties numbers only 35, that of desertions numbers 37. This battery was received with public honors on its return, the 25th of June, 1865, and mustered out on the 7th of the same month.

The **TWENTY-THIRD BATTERY**, recruited in October 1862, and mustered in on the 8th of November, under Capt. I. H. Myers, proceeded south, after having rendered very efficient services at home in guarding the camps of rebel prisoners. In July, 1865, the battery took an active part, under General Boyle's command, in routing and capturing the raiders at Brandenburg, and subsequently to the close of the war performed very brilliant exploits, reaching Indianapolis in June, 1865. It was discharged on the 27th of that month.

The **TWENTY-FOURTH BATTERY**, under Capt. I. A. Simms, was enrolled for service on the 29th of November, 1862; remained at Indianapolis on duty until the 13th of March, 1863, when it left for the field. From its participation in the Cumberland River campaign, to its last engagement at Columbia, Tennessee, it aided materially in bringing victory to the Union ranks and made for itself a widespread fame. Arriving at Indianapolis on the 28th of July, it was publicly received, and in five days later disembodied.

The **TWENTY-FIFTH BATTERY** was recruited in September and October, 1864, and mustered into service for one year, under Capt. Frederick C. Sturm. December 13th, it reported at Nashville, and took a prominent part in the defeat of Gen. Hood's army. Its duties until July, 1865, were continuous, when it returned to report for final discharge.

The **TWENTY-SIXTH BATTERY**, or "**WILDER'S BATTERY**," was recruited under Capt. I. T. Wilder, of Greensburg, in May, 1861; but was not mustered in as an artillery company. Incorporating itself with a regiment then forming at Indianapolis it was mustered as company "A," of the 17th Infantry, with Wilder as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. Subsequently, at Elk Water, Virginia, it was converted into the "**First Independent Battery**," and became known as "**Rigby's Battery**." The record of this battery is as brilliant as any won during the war. On every field it has won a distinct reputation; it was well worthy the enthusiastic reception given to it on its return to Indianapolis on the 11th and 12th of July, 1865. During its term of service it was subject to many transmutations; but in every phase of its brief history, a reputation for gallantry and patriotism was maintained which now forms a living testimonial to its services to the public.

The total number of battles in the "**War of the Rebellion**" in which the patriotic citizens of the great and noble State of Indiana were more or less engaged, was as follows:

Locality.	No. of Battles.	Locality.	No. of Battles.
Virginia.....	90	Maryland.....	7
Tennessee.....	51	Texas.....	3
Georgia.....	41	South Carolina.....	2
Mississippi.....	24	Indian Territory.....	2
Arkansas.....	19	Pennsylvania.....	1
Kentucky.....	16	Ohio.....	1
Louisiana.....	15	Indiana.....	1
Missouri.....	9		
North Carolina.....	8	Total.....	308

The regiments sent forth to the defense of the Republic in the hour of its greatest peril, when a host of her own sons, blinded by some unholy infatuation, leaped to arms that they might trample upon the liberty-giving principles of the nation, have been passed in very brief review. The authorities chosen for the dates, names, and figures are the records of the State, and the main subject is based upon the actions of those 267,000 gallant men of Indiana who rushed to arms in defense of all for which their fathers bled, leaving their wives and children and homes in the guardianship of a truly paternal Government.

The relation of Indiana to the Republic was then established; for when the population of the State, at the time her sons went forth to participate in war for the maintenance of the Union, is brought into comparison with all other States and countries, it will be apparent that the sacrifices made by Indiana from 1861-'65 equal, if not actually exceed, the noblest of those recorded in the history of ancient or modern times.

Unprepared for the terrible inundation of modern wickedness, which threatened to deluge the country in a sea of blood and rob, a people of their richest, their most prized inheritance, the State rose above all precedent, and under the benign influence of patriotism, guided by the well-directed zeal of a wise Governor and Government, sent into the field an army that in numbers was gigantic, and in moral and physical excellence never equaled.

It is laid down in the official reports, furnished to the War Department, that over 200,000 troops were specially organized to aid in crushing the legions of the slave-holder; that no less than 50,000 militia were armed to defend the State, and that the large, but absolutely necessary number of commissions issued was 17,114. All this proves the scientific skill and military economy exercised by the Governor, and brought to the aid of the people in a most terrible emergency; for he, with some prophetic sense of the gravity of the situation, saw that unless the greatest powers of the Union were put forth to crush the least justifiable and most pernicious

of all rebellions holding a place in the record of nations, the best blood of the country would flow in a vain attempt to avert a catastrophe which, if prolonged for many years, would result in at least the moral and commercial ruin of the country.

The part which Indiana took in the war against the Rebellion is one of which the citizens of the State may well be proud. In the number of troops furnished, and in the amount of voluntary contributions rendered, Indiana, in proportion and wealth, stands equal to any of her sister States. "It is also a subject of gratitude and thankfulness," said Gov. Morton, in his message to the Legislature, "that, while the number of troops furnished by Indiana alone in this great contest would have done credit to a first-class nation, measured by the standard of previous wars, not a single battery or battalion from this State has brought reproach upon the national flag, and no disaster of the war can be traced to any want of fidelity, courage or efficiency on the part of any Indiana officer. The endurance, heroism, intelligence and skill of the officers and soldiers sent forth by Indiana to do battle for the Union, have shed a luster on our beloved State, of which any people might justly be proud. Without claiming superiority over our loyal sister States, it is but justice to the brave men who have represented us on almost every battle-field of the war, to say that their deeds have placed Indiana in the front rank of those heroic States which rushed to the rescue of the imperiled Government of the nation. The total number of troops furnished by the State for all terms of service exceeds 200,000 men, much the greater portion of them being for three years; and in addition thereto not less than 50,000 State militia have from time to time been called into active service to repel rebel raids and defend our southern border from invasion."

AFTER THE WAR.

In 1867 the Legislature comprised 91 Republicans and 59 Democrats. Soon after the commencement of the session, Gov. Morton resigned his office in consequence of having been elected to the U. S. Senate, and Lieut.-Gov. Conrad Baker assumed the Executive chair during the remainder of Morton's term. This Legislature, by a very decisive vote, ratified the 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution, constituting all persons born in the country or subject to its jurisdiction, citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside, without regard to race or color; reduc-

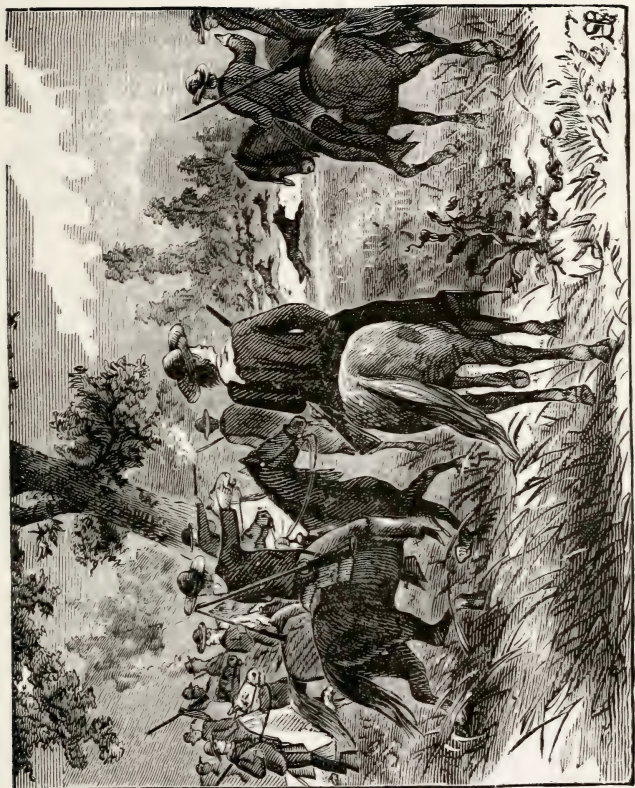
ing the Congressional representation in any State in which there should be a restriction of the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race or color; disfranchising persons therein named who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States; and declaring that the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, shall not be questioned.

This Legislature also passed an act providing for the registry of votes, the punishment of fraudulent practices at elections, and for the apportionment and compensation of a Board of Registration; this Board to consist, in each township, of two freeholders appointed by the County Commissioners, together with the trustee of such township; in cities the freeholders are to be appointed in each ward by the city council. The measures of this law are very strict, and are faithfully executed. No cries of fraud in elections are heard in connection with Indiana.

This Legislature also divided the State into eleven Congressional Districts and apportioned their representation; enacted a law for the protection and indemnity of all officers and soldiers of the United States and soldiers of the Indiana Legion, for acts done in the military service of the United States, and in the military service of the State, and in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace of the country; made definite appropriations to the several benevolent institutions of the State, and adopted several measures for the encouragement of education, etc.

In 1868, Indiana was the first in the field of national politics, both the principal parties holding State conventions early in the year. The Democrats nominated T. A. Hendricks for Governor, and denounced in their platform the reconstruction policy of the Republicans; recommended that United States treasury notes be substituted for national bank currency; denied that the General Government had a right to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States, and opposed negro suffrage, etc.; while the Republicans nominated Conrad Baker for Governor, defended its reconstruction policy, opposed a further contraction of the currency, etc. The campaign was an exciting one, and Mr. Baker was elected Governor by a majority of only 961. In the Presidential election that soon followed the State gave Grant 9,572 more than Seymour.

During 1868 Indiana presented claims to the Government for about three and a half millions dollars for expenses incurred in the war, and \$1,958,917.94 was allowed. Also, this year, a legislative



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

commission reported that \$413,599.48 were allowed to parties suffering loss by the Morgan raid.

This year Governor Baker obtained a site for the House of Refuge. (See a subsequent page.) The Soldiers' and Seamen's Home, near Knightstown, originally established by private enterprise and benevolence, and adopted by the Legislature of the previous year, was in a good condition. Up to that date the institution had afforded relief and temporary subsistence to 400 men who had been disabled in the war. A substantial brick building had been built for the home, while the old buildings were used for an orphans' department, in which were gathered 86 children of deceased soldiers.

DIVORCE LAWS.

By some mistake or liberal design, the early statute laws of Indiana on the subject of divorce were rather more loose than those of most other States in this Union; and this subject had been a matter of so much jest among the public, that in 1870 the Governor recommended to the Legislature a reform in this direction, which was pretty effectually carried out. Since that time divorces can be granted only for the following causes: 1. Adultery. 2. Impotency existing at the time of marriage. 3. Abandonment for two years. 4. Cruel and inhuman treatment of one party by the other. 5. Habitual drunkenness of either party, or the failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family. 6 The failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family for a period of two years. 7. The conviction of either party of an infamous crime.

FINANCIAL.

Were it not for political government the pioneers would have got along without money much longer than they did. The pressure of governmental needs was somewhat in advance of the monetary income of the first settlers, and the little taxation required to carry on the government seemed great and even oppressive, especially at certain periods.

In November, 1821, Gov. Jennings convened the Legislature in extra session to provide for the payment of interest on the State debt and a part of the principal, amounting to \$20,000. It was thought that a sufficient amount would be realized in the notes of the State bank and its branches, although they were considerably depreciated. Said the Governor: "It will be oppressive if the State, after the paper of this institution (State bank) was authorized to be circulated in revenue, should be prevented by any assignment of the evidences of existing debt, from discharging at least so much of that debt with the paper of the bank as will absorb the collections of the present year; especially when their notes, after being made receivable by the agents of the State, became greatly depreciated by great mismanagement on the part of the bank itself. It ought not to be expected that a public loss to the State should be avoided by resorting to any measures which would not comport with correct views of public justice; nor should it be anticipated that the treasury of the United States would ultimately adopt measures to secure an uncertain debt which would interfere with arrangements calculated to adjust the demand against the State without producing any additional embarrassment."

The state of the public debt was indeed embarrassing, as the bonds which had been executed in its behalf had been assigned. The exciting cause of this proceeding consisted in the machinations of unprincipled speculators. Whatever disposition the principal bank may have made of the funds deposited by the United States, the connection of interest between the steam-mill company and the bank, and the extraordinary accommodations, as well as their amount, effected by arrangements of the steam-mill agency and some of the officers of the bank, were among the principal causes which

had prostrated the paper circulating medium of the State, so far as it was dependent on the State bank and its branches. An abnormal state of affairs like this very naturally produced a blind disbursement of the fund to some extent, and this disbursement would be called by almost every one an "unwise administration."

During the first 16 years of this century, the belligerent condition of Europe called for agricultural supplies from America, and the consequent high price of grain justified even the remote pioneers of Indiana in undertaking the tedious transportation of the products of the soil which the times forced upon them. The large disbursements made by the general Government among the people naturally engendered a rage for speculation; numerous banks with fictitious capital were established; immense issues of paper were made; and the circulating medium of the country was increased fourfold in the course of two or three years. This inflation produced the consequences which always follow such a scheme, namely, unfounded visions of wealth and splendor and the wild investments which result in ruin to the many and wealth to the few. The year 1821 was consequently one of great financial panic, and was the first experienced by the early settlers of the West.

In 1822 the new Governor, William Hendricks, took a hopeful view of the situation, referring particularly to the "agricultural and social happiness of the State." The crops were abundant this year, immigration was setting in heavily and everything seemed to have an upward look. But the customs of the white race still compelling them to patronize European industries, combined with the remoteness of the surplus produce of Indiana from European markets, constituted a serious drawback to the accumulation of wealth. Such a state of things naturally changed the habits of the people to some extent, at least for a short time, assimilating them to those of more primitive tribes. This change of custom, however, was not severe and protracted enough to change the intelligent and social nature of the people, and they arose to their normal height on the very first opportunity.

In 1822-'3, before speculation started up again, the surplus money was invested mainly in domestic manufactories instead of other and wilder commercial enterprises. Home manufactories were what the people needed to make them more independent. They not only gave employment to thousands whose services were before that valueless, but also created a market for a great portion

of the surplus produce of the farmers. A part of the surplus capital, however, was also sunk in internal improvements, some of which were unsuccessful for a time, but eventually proved remunerative.

Noah Noble occupied the Executive chair of the State from 1831 to 1837, commencing his duties amid peculiar embarrassments. The crops of 1832 were short, Asiatic cholera came sweeping along the Ohio and into the interior of the State, and the Black Hawk war raged in the Northwest,—all these at once, and yet the work of internal improvements was actually begun.

STATE BANK.

The State bank of Indiana was established by law January 28, 1834. The act of the Legislature, by its own terms, ceased to be a law, January 1, 1857. At the time of its organization in 1834, its outstanding circulation was \$4,208,725, with a debt due to the institution, principally from citizens of the State, of \$6,095,368. During the years 1857-'58 the bank redeemed nearly its entire circulation, providing for the redemption of all outstanding obligations; at this time it had collected from most of its debtors the money which they owed. The amounts of the State's interest in the stock of the bank was \$1,390,000, and the money thus invested was procured by the issue of five per cent bonds, the last of which was payable July 1, 1866. The nominal profits of the bank were \$2,780,604.36. By the law creating the sinking fund, that fund was appropriated, first, to pay the principal and interest on the bonds; secondly, the expenses of the Commissioners; and lastly the cause of common-school education.

The stock in all the branches authorized was subscribed by individuals, and the installment paid as required by the charter. The loan authorized for the payment on the stock allotted to the State, amounting to \$500,000, was obtained at a premium of 1.05 per per cent. on five per cent. stock, making the sum of over \$5,000 on the amount borrowed. In 1836 we find that the State bank was doing good service; agricultural products were abundant, and the market was good; consequently the people were in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a free government.

By the year 1843 the State was experiencing the disasters and embarrassment consequent upon a system of over-banking, and its natural progeny, over-trading and deceptive speculation. Such a state of things tends to relax the hand of industry by creating false

notions of wealth, and tempt to sudden acquisitions by means as delusive in their results as they are contrary to a primary law of nature. The people began more than ever to see the necessity of falling back upon that branch of industry for which Indiana, especially at that time, was particularly fitted, namely, agriculture, as the true and lasting source of substantial wealth.

Gov. Whitcomb, 1843-'49, succeeded well in maintaining the credit of the State. Measures of compromise between the State and its creditors were adopted by which, ultimately, the public works, although incomplete, were given in payment for the claims against the Government.

At the close of his term, Gov. Whitcomb was elected to the Senate of the United States, and from December, 1848, to December, 1849, Lieut-Gov. Paris C. Dunning was acting Governor.

In 1851 a general banking law was adopted which gave a new impetus to the commerce of the State, and opened the way for a broader volume of general trade; but this law was the source of many abuses; currency was expanded, a delusive idea of wealth again prevailed, and as a consequence, a great deal of damaging speculation was indulged in.

In 1857 the charter of the State bank expired, and the large gains to the State in that institution were directed to the promotion of common-school education.

WEALTH AND PROGRESS.

During the war of the Rebellion the financial condition of the people was of course like that of the other Northern States generally. 1870 found the State in a very prosperous condition. October 31 of this year, the date of the fiscal report, there was a surplus of \$373,249 in the treasury. The receipts of the year amounted to \$3,605,639, and the disbursements to \$2,943,600, leaving a balance of \$1,035,288. The total debt of the State in November, 1871, was \$3,937,821.

At the present time the principal articles of export from the State are flour and pork. Nearly all the wheat raised within the State is manufactured into flour within its limits, especially in the northern part. The pork business is the leading one in the southern part of the State.

When we take into consideration the vast extent of railroad lines in this State, in connection with the agricultural and mineral resources, both developed and undeveloped, as already noted, we can

see what a substantial foundation exists for the future welfare of this great commonwealth. Almost every portion of the State is coming up equally. The disposition to monopolize does not exist to a greater degree than is desirable or necessary for healthy competition. Speculators in flour, pork and other commodities appeared during the war, but generally came to ruin at their own game. The agricultural community here is an independent one, understanding its rights, and "knowing them will maintain them."

Indiana is more a manufacturing State, also, than many imagine. It probably has the greatest wagon and carriage manufactory in the world. In 1875 the total number of manufacturing establishments in this State was 16,812; number of steam engines, 3,684, with a total horse-power of 114,961; the total horse-power of water wheels, 38,614; number of hands employed in the manufactories, 86,402; capital employed, is \$117,462,161; wages paid, \$35,461,987; cost of material, \$104,321,632; value of products, \$301,304,271. These figures are on an average about twice what they were only five years previously, at which time they were about double what they were ten years before that. In manufacturing enterprise, it is said that Indiana, in proportion to her population, is considerably in advance of Illinois and Michigan.

In 1870 the assessed valuation of the real estate in Indiana was \$460,120,974; of personal estate, \$203,334,070; true valuation of both, \$1,268,180,543. According to the evidences of increase at that time, the value of taxable property in this State must be double the foregoing figures. This is utterly astonishing, especially when we consider what a large matter it is to double the elements of a large and wealthy State, compared with its increase in infancy.

The taxation for State purposes in 1870 amounted to \$2,943,078; for county purposes, \$4,654,476; and for municipal purposes, \$3,193,577. The total county debt of Indiana in 1870 was \$1,127,269, and the total debt of towns, cities, etc., was \$2,523,934.

In the compilation of this statistical matter we have before us the statistics of every element of progress in Indiana, in the U. S. Census Reports; but as it would be really improper for us further to burden these pages with tables or columns of large numbers, we will conclude by remarking that if any one wishes further details in these matters, he can readily find them in the Census Reports of the Government in any city or village in the country. Besides, almost any one can obtain, free of charge, from his representative in

Congress, all these and other public documents in which he may be interested.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

This subject began to be agitated as early as 1818, during the administration of Governor Jennings, who, as well as all the Governors succeeding him to 1843, made it a special point in their messages to the Legislature to urge the adoption of measures for the construction of highways and canals and the improvement of the navigation of rivers. Gov. Hendricks in 1822 specified as the most important improvement the navigation of the Falls of the Ohio, the Wabash and White rivers, and other streams, and the construction of the National and other roads through the State.

In 1826 Governor Ray considered the construction of roads and canals as a necessity to place the State on an equal financial footing with the older States East, and in 1829 he added: "This subject can never grow irksome, since it must be the source of the blessings of civilized life. To secure its benefits is a duty enjoined upon the Legislature by the obligations of the social compact."

In 1830 the people became much excited over the project of connecting the streams of the country by "The National New York & Mississippi railroad." The National road and the Michigan and Ohio turnpike were enterprises in which the people and Legislature of Indiana were interested. The latter had already been the cause of much bitter controversy, and its location was then the subject of contention.

In 1832 the work of internal improvements fairly commenced, despite the partial failure of the crops, the Black Hawk war and the Asiatic cholera. Several war parties invaded the Western settlements, exciting great alarm and some suffering. This year the canal commissioners completed the task assigned them and had negotiated the canal bonds in New York city, to the amount of \$100,000, at a premium of $13\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., on terms honorable to the State and advantageous to the work. Before the close of this year \$54,000 were spent for the improvement of the Michigan road, and \$52,000 were realized from the sale of lands appropriated for its construction. In 1832, 32 miles of the Wabash and Erie canal was placed under contract and work commenced. A communication was addressed to the Governor of Ohio, requesting him to call the attention of the Legislature of that State to the subject of the extension of the canal from the Indiana line through Ohio to the

Lake. In compliance with this request, Governor Lucas promptly laid the subject before the Legislature of the State, and, in a spirit of courtesy, resolutions were adopted by that body, stipulating that if Ohio should ultimately decline to undertake the completion of that portion of the work within her limits before the time fixed by the act of Congress for the completion of the canal, she would, on just and equitable terms, enable Indiana to avail herself of the benefit of the lands granted, by authorizing her to sell them and invest the proceeds in the stock of a company to be incorporated by Ohio; and that she would give Indiana notice of her final determination on or before January 1, 1838. The Legislature of Ohio also authorized and invited the agent of the State of Indiana to select, survey and set apart the lands lying within that State. In keeping with this policy Governor Noble, in 1834, said: "With a view of engaging in works of internal improvement, the propriety of adopting a general plan or system, having reference to the several portions of the State, and the connection of one with the other, naturally suggests itself. No work should be commenced but such as would be of acknowledged public utility, and when completed would form a branch of some general system. In view of this object, the policy of organizing a Board of Public Works is again respectfully suggested." The Governor also called favorable attention to the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis railway, for which a charter had been granted.

In 1835 the Wabash & Erie canal was pushed rapidly forward. The middle division, extending from the St. Joseph dam to the forks of the Wabash, about 32 miles, was completed, for about \$232,000, including all repairs. Upon this portion of the line navigation was opened on July 4, which day the citizens assembled "to witness the mingling of the waters of the St. Joseph with those of the Wabash, uniting the waters of the northern chain of lakes with those of the Gulf of Mexico in the South." On other parts of the line the work progressed with speed, and the sale of canal lands was unusually active.

In 1836 the first meeting of the State Board of Internal Improvement was convened and entered upon the discharge of its numerous and responsible duties. Having assigned to each member the direction and superintendence of a portion of the work, the next duty to be performed preparatory to the various spheres of active service, was that of procuring the requisite number of engineers. A delegation was sent to the Eastern cities, but returned

without engaging an Engineer-in-Chief for the roads and railways, and without the desired number for the subordinate station; but after considerable delay the Board was fully organized and put in operation. Under their management work on public improvements was successful; the canal progressed steadily; the navigation of the middle division, from Fort Wayne to Huntington, was uninterrupted; 16 miles of the line between Huntington and La Fontaine creek were filled with water this year and made ready for navigation; and the remaining 20 miles were completed, except a portion of the locks; from La Fontaine creek to Logansport progress was made; the line from Georgetown to Lafayette was placed under contract; about 30 miles of the Whitewater canal, extending from Lawrenceburg through the beautiful valley of the Whitewater to Brookville, were also placed under contract, as also 23 miles of the Central canal, passing through Indianapolis, on which work was commenced; also about 20 miles of the southern division of this work, extending from Evansville into the interior, were also contracted for; and on the line of the Cross-Cut canal, from Terre Haute to the intersection of the Central canal, near the mouth of Eel river, a commencement was also made on all the heavy sections. All this in 1836.

Early in this year a party of engineers was organized, and directed to examine into the practicability of the Michigan & Erie canal line, then proposed. The report of their operations favored its expediency. A party of engineers was also fitted out, who entered upon the field of service of the Madison & Lafayette railroad, and contracts were let for its construction from Madison to Vernon, on which work was vigorously commenced. Also, contracts were let for grading and bridging the New Albany & Vincennes road from the former point to Paoli, about 40 miles. Other roads were also undertaken and surveyed, so that indeed a stupendous system of internal improvement was undertaken, and as Gov. Noble truly remarked, upon the issue of that vast enterprise the State of Indiana staked her fortune. She had gone too far to retreat.

In 1837, when Gov. Wallace took the Executive chair, the reaction consequent upon "over-work" by the State in the internal improvement scheme began to be felt by the people. They feared a State debt was being incurred from which they could never be extricated; but the Governor did all he could throughout the term of his administration to keep up the courage of the citizens. He

told them that the astonishing success so far, surpassed even the hopes of the most sanguine, and that the flattering auspices of the future were sufficient to dispel every doubt and quiet every fear. Notwithstanding all his efforts, however, the construction of public works continued to decline, and in his last message he exclaimed: "Never before—I speak it advisedly—never before have you witnessed a period in our local history that more urgently called for the exercise of all the soundest and best attributes of grave and patriotic legislators, than the present. * * * The truth is—and it would be folly to conceal it—we have our hands full—full to overflowing; and therefore, to sustain ourselves, to preserve the credit and character of the State unimpaired, and to continue her hitherto unexampled march to wealth and distinction, we have not an hour of time, nor a dollar of money, nor a hand employed in labor, to squander and dissipate upon mere objects of idleness, or taste, or amusement."

The State had borrowed \$3,827,000 for internal improvement purposes, of which \$1,327,000 was for the Wabash & Erie canal and the remainder for other works. The five per cent. interest on debts—about \$200,000—which the State had to pay, had become burdensome, as her resources for this purpose were only two, besides direct taxation, and they were small, namely, the interest on the balances due for canal lands, and the proceeds of the third installment of the surplus revenue, both amounting, in 1838, to about \$45,000.

In August, 1839, all work ceased on these improvements, with one or two exceptions, and most of the contracts were surrendered to the State. This was done according to an act of the Legislature providing for the compensation of contractors by the issue of treasury notes. In addition to this state of affairs, the Legislature of 1839 had made no provision for the payment of interest on the State debt incurred for internal improvements. Concerning this situation Gov. Bigger, in 1840, said that either to go ahead with the works or to abandon them altogether would be equally ruinous to the State, the implication being that the people should wait a little while for a breathing spell and then take hold again.

Of course much individual indebtedness was created during the progress of the work on internal improvement. When operations ceased in 1839, and prices fell at the same time, the people were left in a great measure without the means of commanding money to pay their debts. This condition of private enterprise more than

ever rendered direct taxation inexpedient. Hence it became the policy of Gov. Bigger to provide the means of paying the interest on the State debt without increasing the rate of taxation, and to continue that portion of the public works that could be immediately completed, and from which the earliest returns could be expected.

In 1840 the system embraced ten different works, the most important of which was the Wabash & Erie canal. The aggregate length of the lines embraced in the system was 1,160 miles, and of this only 140 miles had been completed. The amount expended had reached the sum of \$5,600,000, and it required at least \$14,000,000 to complete them. Although the crops of 1841 were very remunerative, this perquisite alone was not sufficient to raise the State again up to the level of going ahead with her gigantic works.

We should here state in detail the amount of work completed and of money expended on the various works up to this time, 1841, which were as follows:

1. The Wabash & Erie canal, from the State line to Tippecanoe, 129 miles in length, completed and navigable for the whole length, at a cost of \$2,041,012. This sum includes the cost of the steamboat lock afterward completed at Delphi.

2. The extension of the Wabash & Erie canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to Terre Haute, over 104 miles. The estimated cost of this work was \$1,500,000; and the amount expended for the same \$408,855. The navigation was at this period opened as far down as Lafayette, and a part of the work done in the neighborhood of Covington.

3. The cross-cut canal from Terre Haute to Central canal, 49 miles in length; estimated cost, \$718,672; amount expended, \$420,679; and at this time no part of the course was navigable.

4. The White Water canal, from Lawrenceburg to the mouth of Nettle creek, 76½ miles; estimated cost, \$1,675,738; amount expended to that date, \$1,099,867; and 31 miles of the work was navigable, extending from the Ohio river to Brookville.

5. The Central canal, from the Wabash & Erie canal, to Indianapolis, including the feeder bend at Muncietown, 124 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,299,853; amount expended, \$568,046; eight miles completed at that date, and other portions nearly done.

6. Central canal, from Indianapolis to Evansville on the Ohio river, 194 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$3,532,394; amount expended, \$831,302, 19 miles of which was completed at that date, at the southern end, and 16 miles, extending south from Indianapolis, were nearly completed.

7. Erie & Michigan canal, 182 miles in length; estimated cost, \$2,624,823; amount expended, \$156,394. No part of this work finished.

8. The Madison & Indianapolis railroad, over 85 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,046,600; amount expended, \$1,493,013. Road finished and in operation for about 28 miles; grading nearly finished for 27 miles in addition, extending to Edenburg.

9. Indianapolis & Lafayette turnpike road, 73 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$593,737; amount expended, \$72,118. The bridging and most of the grading was done on 27 miles, from Crawfordsville to Lafayette.

10. New Albany & Vincennes turnpike road, 105 miles in length; estimated cost, \$1,127,295; amount expended, \$654,411. Forty-one miles graded and macadamized, extending from New Albany to Paoli, and 27 miles in addition partly graded.

11. Jeffersonville & Crawfordsville road, over 164 miles long; total estimated cost, \$1,651,800; amount expended, \$372,737. Forty-five miles were partly graded and bridged, extending from Jeffersonville to Salem, and from Greencastle north.

12. Improvement of the Wabash rapids, undertaken jointly by Indiana and Illinois; estimated cost to Indiana, \$102,500; amount expended by Indiana, \$9,539.

Grand totals: Length of roads and canals, 1,289 miles, only 281 of which have been finished; estimated cost of all the works, \$19,914,424; amount expended, \$8,164,528. The State debt at this time amounted to \$18,469,146. The two principal causes which aggravated the embarrassment of the State at this juncture were, first, paying most of the interest out of the money borrowed, and, secondly, selling bonds on credit. The first error subjected the State to the payment of compound interest, and the people, not feeling the pressure of taxes to discharge the interest, naturally became inattentive to the public policy pursued. Postponement of the payment of interest is demoralizing in every way. During this period the State was held up in an unpleasant manner before the gaze of the world; but be it to the credit of this great

and glorious State, she would not repudiate, as many other States and municipalities have done.

By the year 1850, the so-called "internal improvement" system having been abandoned, private capital and ambition pushed forward various "public works." During this year about 400 miles of plank road were completed, at a cost of \$1,200 to \$1,500 per mile, and about 1,200 miles more were surveyed and in progress. There were in the State at this time 212 miles of railroad in successful operation, of which 124 were completed this year. More than 1,000 miles of railroad were surveyed and in progress.

An attempt was made during the session of the Legislature in 1869 to re-burden the State with the old canal debt, and the matter was considerably agitated in the canvass of 1870. The subject of the Wabash & Erie canal was lightly touched in the Republican platform, occasioning considerable discussion, which probably had some effect on the election in the fall. That election resulted in an average majority in the State of about 2,864 for the Democracy. It being claimed that the Legislature had no authority under the constitution to tax the people for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, the Supreme Court, in April, 1871, decided adversely to such a claim.

GEOLOGY.

In 1869 the development of mineral resources in the State attracted considerable attention. Rich mines of iron and coal were discovered, as also fine quarries of building stone. The Vincennes railroad passed through some of the richest portions of the mineral region, the engineers of which had accurately determined the quality of richness of the ores. Near Brooklyn, about 20 miles from Indianapolis, is a fine formation of sandstone, yielding good material for buildings in the city; indeed, it is considered the best building stone in the State. The limestone formation at Gosport, continuing 12 miles from that point, is of great variety, and includes the finest and most durable building stone in the world. Portions of it are susceptible only to the chisel; other portions are soft and can be worked with the ordinary tools. At the end of this limestone formation there commences a sandstone series of strata which extends seven miles farther, to a point about 60 miles from Indianapolis. Here an extensive coal bed is reached consisting of seven distinct veins. The first is about two feet thick, the next three feet, another four feet, and the others of various thicknesses.

These beds are all easily worked, having a natural drain, and they yield heavy profits. In the whole of the southwestern part of the State and for 300 miles up the Wabash, coal exists in good quality and abundance.

The scholars, statesmen and philanthropists of Indiana worked hard and long for the appointment of a State Geologist, with sufficient support to enable him to make a thorough geological survey of the State. A partial survey was made as early as 1837-'8, by David Dale Owen, State Geologist, but nothing more was done until 1869, when Prof. Edward T. Cox was appointed State Geologist. For 20 years previous to this date the Governors urged and insisted in all their messages that a thorough survey should be made, but almost, if not quite, in vain. In 1852, Dr. Ryland T. Brown delivered an able address on this subject before the Legislature, showing how much coal, iron, building stone, etc., there were probably; in the State, but the exact localities and qualities not ascertained, and how millions of money could be saved to the State by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars; but "they answered the Doctor in the negative. It must have been because they hadn't time to pass the bill. They were very busy. They had to pass all sorts of regulations concerning the negro. They had to protect a good many white people from marrying negroes. And as they didn't need any labor in the State, if it was 'colored,' they had to make regulations to shut out all of that kind of labor, and to take steps to put out all that unfortunately got in, and they didn't have time to consider the scheme proposed by the white people."—*W. W. Clayton.*

In 1853, the State Board of Agriculture employed Dr. Brown to make a partial examination of the geology of the State, at a salary of \$500 a year, and to this Board the credit is due for the final success of the philanthropists, who in 1869 had the pleasure of witnessing the passage of a Legislative act "to provide for a Department of Geology and Natural Science, in connection with the State Board of Agriculture." Under this act Governor Baker immediately appointed Prof. Edward T. Cox the State Geologist, who has made an able and exhaustive report of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of this State, world-wide in its celebrity, and a work of which the people of Indiana may be very proud. We can scarcely give even the substance of his report in a work like this, because it is of necessity deeply scientific and made up entirely of local detail.

COAL.

The coal measures, says Prof. E. T. Cox, cover an area of about 6,500 square miles, in the southwestern part of the State, and extend from Warren county on the north to the Ohio river on the south, a distance of about 150 miles. This area comprises the following counties: Warren, Fountain, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Clay, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer, Perry and a small part of Crawford, Monroe, Putnam and Montgomery.

This coal is all bituminous, but is divisible into three well-marked varieties: caking-coal, non-caking-coal or block coal and cannel coal. The total depth of the seams or measures is from 600 to 800 feet, with 12 to 14 distinct seams of coal; but these are not all to be found throughout the area; the seams range from one foot to eleven feet in thickness. The caking coal prevails in the western portion of the area described, and has from three to four workable seams, ranging from three and a half to eleven feet in thickness. At most of the places where these are worked the coal is mined by adits driven in on the face of the ridges, and the deepest shafts in the State are less than 300 feet, the average depth for successful mining not being over 75 feet. This is a bright, black, sometimes glossy, coal, makes good coke and contains a very large percentage of pure illuminating gas. One pound will yield about $4\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet of gas, with a power equal to 15 standard sperm candles. The average calculated calorific power of the caking coals is 7,745 heat units, pure carbon being 8,050. Both in the northern and southern portions of the field, the caking coals present similar good qualities, and are a great source of private and public wealth.

The block coal prevails in the eastern part of the field and has an area of about 450 square miles. This is excellent, in its raw state, for making pig iron. It is indeed peculiarly fitted for metallurgical purposes. It has a laminated structure with carbonaceous matter, like charcoal, between the lamina, with slaty cleavage, and it rings under the stroke of the hammer. It is "free-burning," makes an open fire, and without caking, swelling, scaffolding in the furnace or changing form, burns like hickory wood until it is consumed to a white ash and leaves no clinkers. It is likewise valuable for generating steam and for household uses. Many of the principal railway lines in the State are using it in preference to any other coal, as it does not burn out the fire-boxes, and gives as little trouble as wood.

There are eight distinct seams of block coal in this zone, three of which are workable, having an average thickness of four feet. In some places this coal is mined by adits, but generally from shafts, 40 to 80 feet deep. The seams are crossed by cleavage lines, and the coal is usually mined without powder, and may be taken out in blocks weighing a ton or more. When entries or rooms are driven angling across the cleavage lines, the walls of the mine present a zigzag, notched appearance resembling a Virginia worm fence.

In 1871 there were about 24 block coal mines in operation, and about 1,500 tons were mined daily. Since that time this industry has vastly increased. This coal consists of $81\frac{1}{2}$ to $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of carbon, and not quite three fourths of one per cent. of sulphur. Calculated calorific power equal to 8,283 heat units. This coal also is equally good both in the northern and southern parts of the field.

The great Indiana coal field is within 150 miles of Chicago or Michigan City, by railroad, from which ports the Lake Superior specular and red hematite ores are landed from vessels that are able to run in a direct course from the ore banks. Considering the proximity of the vast quantities of iron in Michigan and Missouri, one can readily see what a glorious future awaits Indiana in respect to manufactories.

Of the cannel coal, one of the finest seams to be found in the country is in Daviess county, this State. Here it is three and a half feet thick, underlaid by one and a half feet of a beautiful, jet-black caking coal. There is no clay, shale or other foreign matter intervening, and fragments of the caking coal are often found adhering to the cannel. There is no gradual change from one to the other, and the character of each is homogeneous throughout.

The cannel coal makes a delightful fire in open grates, and does not pop and throw off scales into the room, as is usual with this kind of coal. This coal is well adapted to the manufacture of illuminating gas, in respect to both quantity and high illuminating power. One ton of 2,000 pounds of this coal yields 10,400 feet of gas, while the best Pennsylvania coal yields but 8,680 cubic feet. This gas has an illuminating power of 25 candles, while the best Pennsylvania coal gas has that of only 17 candles.

Cannel coal is also found in great abundance in Perry, Greene, Parke and Fountain counties, where its commercial value has already been demonstrated.

Numerous deposits of bog iron ore are found in the northern part of the State, and clay iron-stones and impure carbonates and brown

oxides are found scattered in the vicinity of the coal field. In some places the beds are quite thick and of considerable commercial value.

An abundance of excellent lime is also found in Indiana, especially in Huntington county, where many large kilns are kept in profitable operation.

AGRICULTURAL.

In 1852 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the organization of county and district agricultural societies, and also establishing a State Board, the provisions of which act are substantially as follows:

1. Thirty or more persons in any one or two counties organizing into a society for the improvement of agriculture, adopting a constitution and by-laws agreeable to the regulations prescribed by the State Board, and appointing the proper officers and raising a sum of \$50 for its own treasury, shall be entitled to the same amount from the fund arising from show licenses in their respective counties.

2. These societies shall offer annual premiums for improvement of soils, tillage, crops, manures, productions, stock, articles of domestic industry, and such other articles, productions and improvements as they may deem proper; they shall encourage, by grant of rewards, agricultural and household manufacturing interests, and so regulate the premiums that small farmers will have equal opportunity with the large; and they shall pay special attention to cost and profit of the inventions and improvements, requiring an exact, detailed statement of the processes competing for rewards.

3. They shall publish in a newspaper annually their list of awards and an abstract of their treasurers' accounts, and they shall report in full to the State Board their proceedings. Failing to do the latter they shall receive no payment from their county funds.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The act of Feb. 17, 1852, also established a State Board of Agriculture, with perpetual succession; its annual meetings to be held at Indianapolis on the first Thursday after the first Monday in January, when the reports of the county societies are to be received and agricultural interests discussed and determined upon; it shall make an annual report to the Legislature of receipts, expenses, proceedings, etc., of its own meeting as well as of those of the local

societies; it shall hold State fairs, at such times and places as they may deem proper; may hold two meetings a year, certifying to the State Auditor their expenses, who shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the same.

In 1861 the State Board adopted certain rules, embracing ten sections, for the government of local societies, but in 1868 they were found inexpedient and abandoned. It adopted a resolution admitting delegates from the local societies.

THE EXPOSITION.

As the Board found great difficulty in doing justice to exhibitors without an adequate building, the members went earnestly to work in the fall of 1872 to get up an interest in the matter. They appointed a committee of five to confer with the Council or citizens of Indianapolis as to the best mode to be devised for a more thorough and complete exhibition of the industries of the State. The result of the conference was that the time had arrived for a regular "exposition," like that of the older States. At the January meeting in 1873, Hon. Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute, reported for the committee that they found a general interest in this enterprise, not only at the capital, but also throughout the State. A sub-committee was appointed who devised plans and specifications for the necessary structure, taking lessons mainly from the Kentucky Exposition building at Louisville. All the members of the State Board were in favor of proceeding with the building except Mr. Poole, who feared that, as the interest of the two enterprises were somewhat conflicting, and the Exposition being the more exciting show, it would swallow up the State and county fairs.

The Exposition was opened Sept. 10, 1873, when Hon. John Sutherland, President of the Board, the Mayor of Indianapolis, Senator Morton and Gov. Hendricks delivered addresses. Senator Morton took the high ground that the money spent for an exposition is spent as strictly for educational purposes as that which goes directly into the common school. The exposition is not a mere show, to be idly gazed upon, but an industrial school where one should study and learn. He thought that Indiana had less untillable land than any other State in the Union; 'twas as rich as any and yielded a greater variety of products; and that Indiana was the most prosperous agricultural community in the United States.

The State had nearly 3,700 miles of railroad, not counting side-track, with 400 miles more under contract for building. In 15 or 18 months one can go from Indianapolis to every county in the State by railroad. Indiana has 6,500 square miles of coal field, 450 of which contain block coal, the best in the United States for manufacturing purposes.

On the subject of cheap transportation, he said: "By the census of 1870, Pennsylvania had, of domestic animals of all kinds, 4,006,589, and Indiana, 4,511,094. Pennsylvania had grain to the amount of 60,460,000 bushels, while Indiana had 79,350,454. The value of the farm products of Pennsylvania was estimated to be \$183,946,000; those of Indiana, \$122,914,000. Thus you see that while Indiana had 505,000 head of live stock more, and 19,000,000 bushels of grain more than Pennsylvania, yet the products of Pennsylvania are estimated at \$183,946,000, on account of her greater proximity to market, while those of Indiana are estimated at only \$122,914,000. Thus you can understand the importance of cheap transportation to Indiana.

"Let us see how the question of transportation affects us on the other hand, with reference to the manufacturer of Bessemer steel. Of the 174,000 tons of iron ore used in the blast furnaces of Pittsburg last year, 84,000 tons came from Lake Superior, 64,000 tons from Iron Mountain, Missouri, 20,000 tons from Lake Champlain, and less than 5,000 tons from the home mines of Pennsylvania. They cannot manufacture their iron with the coal they have in Pennsylvania without coking it. We have coal in Indiana with which we can, in its raw state, make the best of iron; while we are 250 miles nearer Lake Superior than Pittsburg, and 430 miles nearer to Iron Mountain. So that the question of transportation determines the fact that Indiana must become the great center for the manufacture of Bessemer steel."

"What we want in this country is diversified labor."

The grand hall of the Exposition buildings is on elevated ground at the head of Alabama street, and commands a fine view of the city. The structure is of brick, 308 feet long by 150 in width, and two stories high. Its elevated galleries extend quite around the building, under the roof, thus affording visitors an opportunity to secure the most commanding view to be had in the city. The lower floor of the grand hall is occupied by the mechanical, geological and miscellaneous departments, and by the offices of the Board, which extend along the entire front. The second floor, which is

approached by three wide stairways, accommodates the fine art, musical and other departments of light mechanics, and is brilliantly lighted by windows and skylights. But as we are here entering the description of a subject magnificent to behold, we enter a description too vast to complete, and we may as well stop here as anywhere.

The Presidents of the State Fairs have been: Gov. J. A. Wright, 1852-'4; Gen. Jos. Orr, 1855; Dr. A. C. Stevenson, 1856-'8; G. D. Wagner; 1859-60; D. P. Holloway, 1861; Jas. D. Williams, 1862, 1870-'1; A. D. Hamrick, 1863, 1867-'9; Stearns Fisher, 1864-'6; John Sutherland, 1872-'4; Wm. Crim, 1875. Secretaries: John B. Dillon, 1852-'3, 1855, 1858-'9; Ignatius Brown, 1856-'7; W. T. Dennis, 1854, 1860-'1; W. H. Loomis, 1862-'6; A. J. Holmes, 1867-'9; Joseph Poole, 1870-'1; Alex. Heron, 1872-'5. Place of fair, Indianapolis every year except: Lafayette, 1853; Madison, 1854; New Albany, 1859; Fort Wayne, 1865; and Terre Haute, 1867. In 1861 there was no fair. The gate and entry receipts increased from \$4,651 in 1852 to \$45,330 in 1874.

On the opening of the Exposition, Oct. 7, 1874, addresses were delivered by the President of the Board, Hon. John Sutherland, and by Govs. Hendricks, Bigler and Pollock. Yvon's celebrated painting, the "Great Republic," was unveiled with great ceremony, and many distinguished guests were present to witness it.

The exhibition of 1875 showed that the plate glass from the southern part of the State was equal to the finest French plate; that the force-blowers made in the eastern part of the State was of a world-wide reputation; that the State has within its bounds the largest wagon manufactory in the world; that in other parts of the State there were all sorts and sizes of manufactories, including rolling mills and blast furnaces, and in the western part coal was mined and shipped at the rate of 2,500 tons a day from one vicinity; and many other facts, which "would astonish the citizens of Indiana themselves even more than the rest of the world."

INDIANA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1842, thus taking the lead in the West. At this time Henry Ward Beecher was a resident of Indianapolis, engaged not only as a minister but also as editor of the *Indiana Farmer and Gardener*, and his influence was very extensive in the interests of horticulture, floriculture and farming. Prominent among his pioneer co-laborers were Judge Coburn

Aaron Aldridge, Capt. James Sigarson, D. V. Culley, Reuben Ragan, Stephen Hampton, Cornelius Ratliff, Joshua Lindley, Abner Pope and many others. In the autumn of this year the society held an exhibition, probably the first in the State, if not in the West, in the hall of the new State house. The only premium offered was a set of silver teaspoons for the best seedling apple, which was won by Reuben Ragan, of Putnam county, for an apple christened on this occasion the "Osceola."

The society gave great encouragement to the introduction of new varieties of fruit, especially of the pear, as the soil and climate of Indiana were well adapted to this fruit. But the bright horizon which seemed to be at this time looming up all around the field of the young society's operations was suddenly and thoroughly darkened by the swarm of noxious insects, diseases, blasts of winter and the great distance to market. The prospects of the cause scarcely justified a continuation of the expense of assembling from remote parts of the State, and the meetings of the society therefore soon dwindled away until the organization itself became quite extinct.

But when, in 1852 and afterward, railroads began to traverse the State in all directions, the Legislature provided for the organization of a State Board of Agriculture, whose scope was not only agriculture but also horticulture and the mechanic and household arts. The rapid growth of the State soon necessitated a differentiation of this body, and in the autumn of 1860, at Indianapolis, there was organized the

INDIANA POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

October 18, Reuben Ragan was elected President and Wm H. Loomis, of Marion county, Secretary. The constitution adopted provided for biennial meetings in January, at Indianapolis. At the first regular meeting, Jan. 9, 1861, a committee-man for each congressional district was appointed, all of them together to be known as the "State Fruit Committee," and twenty-five members were enrolled during this session. At the regular meeting in 1863 the constitution was so amended as to provide for annual sessions, and the address of the newly elected President, Hon. I. G. D. Nelson, of Allen county, urged the establishment of an agricultural college. He continued in the good cause until his work was crowned with success.

In 1864 there was but little done on account of the exhaustive demands of the great war; and the descent of mercury 60° in eighteen hours did so much mischief as to increase the discouragement to the verge of despair. The title of the society was at this meeting, Jan., 1864 changed to that of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

The first several meetings of the society were mostly devoted to revision of fruit lists; and although the good work, from its vastness and complication, became somewhat monotonous, it has been no exception in this respect to the law that all the greatest and most productive labors of mankind require perseverance and toil.

In 1866, George M. Beeler, who had so indefatigably served as secretary for several years, saw himself hastening to his grave, and showed his love for the cause of fruit culture by bequeathing to the society the sum of \$1,000. This year also the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was induced to take a copy of the Society's transactions for each of the township libraries in the State, and this enabled the Society to bind its volume of proceedings in a substantial manner.

At the meeting in 1867 many valuable and interesting papers were presented, the office of corresponding secretary was created, and the subject of Legislative aid was discussed. The State Board of Agriculture placed the management of the horticultural department of the State fair in the care of the Society.

The report for 1868 shows for the first time a balance on hand, after paying expenses, the balance being \$61.55. Up to this time the Society had to take care of itself,—meeting current expenses, doing its own printing and binding, “boarding and clothing itself,” and diffusing annually an amount of knowledge utterly incalculable. During the year called meetings were held at Salem, in the peach and grape season, and evenings during the State fair, which was held in Terre Haute the previous fall. The State now assumed the cost of printing and binding, but the volume of transactions was not quite so valuable as that of the former year.

In 1870 \$160 was given to this Society by the State Board of Agriculture, to be distributed as prizes for essays, which object was faithfully carried out. The practice has since then been continued.

In 1871 the Horticultural Society brought out the best volume of papers and proceedings it ever has had published.

In 1872 the office of corresponding secretary was discontinued; the appropriation by the State Board of Agriculture diverted to the payment of premiums on small fruits given at a show held the previous summer; results of the exhibition not entirely satisfactory.

In 1873 the State officials refused to publish the discussions of the members of the Horticultural Society, and the Legislature appropriated \$500 for the purpose for each of the ensuing two years.

In 1875 the Legislature enacted a law requiring that one of the trustees of Purdue University shall be selected by the Horticultural Society.

The aggregate annual membership of this society from its organization in 1860 to 1875 was 1,225.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education has been referred to in almost every gubernatorial message from the organization of the Territory to the present time. It is indeed the most favorite enterprise of the Hoosier State. In the first survey of Western lands, Congress set apart a section of land in every township, generally the 16th, for school purposes, the disposition of the land to be in hands of the residents of the respective townships. Besides this, to this State were given two entire townships for the use of a State Seminary, to be under the control of the Legislature. Also, the State constitution provides that all fines for the breach of law and all commutations for militia service be appropriated to the use of county seminaries. In 1825 the common-school lands amounted to 680,207 acres, estimated at \$2 an acre, and valued therefore at \$1,216,044. At this time the seminary at Bloomington, supported in part by one of these township grants, was very flourishing. The common schools, however, were in rather a poor condition.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1852 the free-school system was fully established, which has resulted in placing Indiana in the lead of this great nation. Although this is a pleasant subject, it is a very large one to treat in a condensed notice, as this has to be.

The free-school system of Indiana first became practically operative the first Monday of April, 1853, when the township trustees

for school purposes were elected through the State. The law committed to them the charge of all the educational affairs in their respective townships. As it was feared by the opponents of the law that it would not be possible to select men in all the townships capable of executing the school laws satisfactorily, the people were thereby awakened to the necessity of electing their very best men; and although, of course, many blunders have been made by trustees, the operation of the law has tended to elevate the adult population as well as the youth; and Indiana still adheres to the policy of appointing its best men to educational positions. The result is a grand surprise to all old fogies, who indeed scarcely dare to appear such any longer.

To instruct the people in the new law and set the educational machinery going, a pamphlet of over 60 pages, embracing the law, with notes and explanations, was issued from the office of a superintendent of public instruction, and distributed freely throughout the State. The first duty of the Board of Trustees was to establish and conveniently locate a sufficient number of schools for the education of all the children of their township. But where were the school-houses, and what were they? Previously they had been erected by single districts, but under this law districts were abolished, their lines obliterated, and houses previously built by districts became the property of the township, and all the houses were to be built at the expense of the township by an appropriation of township funds by the trustees. In some townships there was not a single school-house of any kind, and in others there were a few old, leaky, dilapidated log cabins, wholly unfit for use even in summer, and in "winter worse than nothing." Before the people could be tolerably accommodated with schools at least 3,500 school-houses had to be erected in the State.

By a general law, enacted in conformity to the constitution of 1852, each township was made a municipal corporation, and every voter in the township a member of the corporation; the Board of Trustees constituted the township legislature as well as the executive body, the whole body of voters, however, exercising direct control through frequent meetings called by the trustees. Special taxes and every other matter of importance were directly voted upon.

Some tax-payers, who were opposed to special townships' taxes, retarded the progress of schools by refusing to pay their assessment. Contracts for building school-houses were given up, houses

half finished were abandoned, and in many townships all school operations were suspended. In some of them, indeed, a rumor was circulated by the enemies of the law that the entire school law from beginning to end had been declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional and void; and the Trustees, believing this, actually dismissed their schools and considered themselves out of office. Hon. W. C. Larrabee, the (first) Superintendent of Public Instruction, corrected this error as soon as possible.

But while the voting of special taxes was doubted on a constitutional point, it became evident that it was weak in a practical point; for in many townships the opponents of the system voted down every proposition for the erection of school-houses.

Another serious obstacle was the great deficiency in the number of qualified teachers. To meet the newly created want, the law authorized the appointment of deputies in each county to examine and license persons to teach, leaving it in their judgment to lower the standard of qualification sufficiently to enable them to license as many as were needed to supply all the schools. It was therefore found necessary to employ many "unqualified" teachers, especially in the remote rural districts. But the progress of the times enabled the Legislature of 1853 to erect a standard of qualification and give to the county commissioners the authority to license teachers; and in order to supply every school with a teacher, while there might not be a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers, the commissioners were authorized to grant temporary licenses to take charge of particular schools not needing a high grade of teachers.

In 1854 the available common-school fund consisted of the congressional township fund, the surplus revenue fund, the saline fund, the bank tax fund and miscellaneous fund, amounting in all to \$2,460,600. This amount, from many sources, was subsequently increased to a very great extent. The common-school fund was intrusted to the several counties of the State, which were held responsible for the preservation thereof and for the payment of the annual interest thereon. The fund was managed by the auditors and treasurers of the several counties, for which these officers were allowed one-tenth of the income. It was loaned out to the citizens of the county in sums not exceeding \$300, on real estate security. The common-school fund was thus consolidated and the proceeds equally distributed each year to all the townships, cities and towns

of the State, in proportion to the number of children. This phase of the law met with considerable opposition in 1854.

The provisions of the law for the establishment of township libraries was promptly carried into effect, and much time, labor and thought were devoted to the selection of books, special attention being paid to historical works.

The greatest need in 1854 was for qualified teachers; but nevertheless the progress of public education during this and following years was very great. School-houses were erected, many of them being fine structures, well furnished, and the libraries were considerably enlarged.

The city school system of Indiana received a heavy set-back in 1858, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, that the law authorizing cities and townships to levy a tax additional to the State tax was not in conformity with that clause in the Constitution which required uniformity in taxation. The schools were stopped for want of adequate funds. For a few weeks in each year thereafter the feeble "uniform" supply from the State fund enabled the people to open the schools, but considering the returns the public realizes for so small an outlay in educational matters, this proved more expensive than ever. Private schools increased, but the attendance was small. Thus the interests of popular education languished for years. But since the revival of the free schools, the State fund has grown to vast proportions, and the schools of this intelligent and enterprising commonwealth compare favorably with those of any other portion of the United States.

There is no occasion to present all the statistics of school progress in this State from the first to the present time, but some interest will be taken in the latest statistics, which we take from the 9th Biennial Report (for 1877-'8) by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. James H. Smart. This report, by the way, is a volume of 480 octavo pages, and is free to all who desire a copy.

The rapid, substantial and permanent increase which Indiana enjoys in her school interests is thus set forth in the above report.

Year.	Length of School in Days.	No of Teachers.	Attendance at School.	School Enumeration.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1855	61	4,016	206,994	445,791	\$ 239,924
1860	65	7,649	303,744	495,019	481,020
1865	66	9,493	402,812	557,092	1,020,440
1870	97	11,826	462,527	619,627	1,810,866
1875	130	13,133	502,362	667,736	2,830,747
1878	129	13,676	512,535	699,153	3,065,968

The increase of school population during the past ten years has been as follows:

Total in 1868, 592,865.			
Increase for year ending		Increase for year ending	
Sept. 1, 1869.....	17,699	May 1, 1874.....	13,922
" 1, 1870.....	9,063	" 1, 1875.....	13,372
" 1, 1871.....	3,101	" 1, 1876.....	11,494
" 1, 1872.....	8,811	" 1, 1877.....	15,476
May 1, 1873 (8 months).....	8,903	" 1, 1878.....	4,447
		Total, 1878.....	699,153
No. of white males.....	354,271	females.....	333,033
" " colored "	5,937	"	5,912
			699,153

Twenty-nine per cent. of the above are in the 49 cities and 212 incorporated towns, and 71 per cent. in the 1,011 townships.

The number of white males enrolled in the schools in 1878 was 267,315, and of white females, 237,739; total, 505,054; of colored males, 3,794; females, 3,687; total, 7,481; grand total, 512,535.

The average number enrolled in each district varies from 51 to 56, and the average daily attendance from 32 to 35; but many children reported as absent attend parochial or private schools. Seventy-three per cent. of the white children and 63 per cent. of the colored, in the State, are enrolled in the schools.

The number of days taught vary materially in the different townships, and on this point State Superintendent Smart iterates: "As long as the schools of some of our townships are kept open but 60 days and others 220 days, we do not have a uniform system,—such as was contemplated by the constitution. The school law requires the trustee of a township to maintain each of the schools in his corporation an equal length of time. This provision cannot be so easily applied to the various counties of the State, for the reason that there is a variation in the density of the population, in the wealth of the people, and the amount of the township funds. I think, however, there is scarcely a township trustee in the State who cannot, under the present law, if he chooses to do so, bring his schools up to an average of six months. I think it would be wise to require each township trustee to levy a sufficient local tax to maintain the schools at least six months of the year, provided this can be done without increasing the local tax beyond the amount now permitted by law. This would tend to bring the poorer schools up to the standard of the best, and would thus unify the system, and make it indeed a common-school system."

The State, however, averages six and a half months school per year to each district.

The number of school districts in the State in 1878 was 9,380, in all but 34 of which school was taught during that year. There are 396 district and 151 township graded schools. Number of white male teachers, 7,977, and of female, 5,699; colored, male, 62, and female, 43; grand total, 13,781. For the ten years ending with 1878 there was an increase of 409 male teachers and 811 female teachers. All these teachers, except about 200, attend normal institutes,—a showing which probably surpasses that of any other State in this respect.

The average daily compensation of teachers throughout the State in 1878 was as follows: In townships, males, \$1.90; females, \$1.70; in towns, males, \$3.09; females, \$1.81; in cities, males, \$4.06; females, \$2.29.

In 1878 there were 89 stone school-houses, 1,724 brick, 7,608 frame, and 124 log; total, 9,545, valued at \$11,536,647.39.

And lastly, and best of all, we are happy to state that Indiana has a larger school fund than any other State in the Union. In 1872, according to the statistics before us, it was larger than that of any other State by \$2,000,000! the figures being as follows:

Indiana.....	\$8,437,593.47	Michigan.....	\$2,500,214.91
Ohio.....	6,614,816.50	Missouri.....	2,525,252.52
Illinois.....	6,348,538.32	Minnesota.....	2,471,199.31
New York.....	2,880,017.01	Wisconsin.....	2,237,414.37
Connecticut.....	2,809,770.70	Massachusetts.....	2,210,864.09
Iowa.....	4,274,581.93	Arkansas.....	2,000,000.00

Nearly all the rest of the States have less than a million dollars in their school fund.

In 1872 the common-school fund of Indiana consisted of the following:

Non-negotiable bonds.....	\$3,591,316.15	Escheated estates.....	17,866.55
Common-school fund,....	1,666,824.50	Sinking fund, last distrib-	
Sinking fund, at 8 per cent	569,139.94	ution.....	67,068.72
Congressional township		Sinking fund undistrib-	
fund.....	2,281,076.69	uted.....	100,165.92
Value of unsold Congres-		Swamp land fund.....	42,418.40
sional township lands..	94,245.00		
Saline fund.....	5,727.66		\$8,437,593.47
Bank tax fund.....	1,744.94		

In 1878 the grand total was \$8,974,455.55.

The origin of the respective school funds of Indiana is as follows:

1. The "Congressional township" fund is derived from the proceeds of the 16th sections of the townships. Almost all of these

have been sold and the money put out at interest. The amount of this fund in 1877 was \$2,452,936.82.

2. The "saline" fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of salt springs, and the land adjoining necessary for working them to the amount of 36 entire sections, authorized by the original act of Congress. By authority of the same act the Legislature has made these proceeds a part of the permanent school fund.

3. The "surplus revenue" fund. Under the administration of President Jackson, the national debt, contracted by the Revolutionary war and the purchase of Louisiana, was entirely discharged, and a large surplus remained in the treasury. In June, 1836, Congress distributed this money among the States in the ratio of their representation in Congress, subject to recall, and Indiana's share was \$860,254. The Legislature subsequently set apart \$573,502.96 of this amount to be a part of the school fund. It is not probable that the general Government will ever recall this money.

4. "Bank tax" fund. The Legislature of 1834 chartered a State Bank, of which a part of the stock was owned by the State and a part by individuals. Section 15 of the charter required an annual deduction from the dividends, equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each share not held by the State, to be set apart for common-school education. This tax finally amounted to \$80,000, which now bears interest in favor of education.

5. "Sinking" fund. In order to set the State bank under good headway, the State at first borrowed \$1,300,000, and out of the unapplied balances a fund was created, increased by unapplied balances also of the principal, interest and dividends of the amount lent to the individual holders of stock, for the purpose of sinking the debt of the bank; hence the name sinking fund. The 114th section of the charter provided that after the full payment of the bank's indebtedness, principal, interest and incidental expenses, the residue of said fund should be a permanent fund, appropriated to the cause of education. As the charter extended through a period of 25 years, this fund ultimately reached the handsome amount of \$5,000,000.

The foregoing are all interest-bearing funds; the following are additional school funds, but not productive:

6. "Seminary" fund. By order of the Legislature in 1852, all county seminaries were sold, and the net proceeds placed in the common-school fund.

7. All fines for the violation of the penal laws of the State are placed to the credit of the common-school fund

8. All recognizances of witnesses and parties indicted for crime, when forfeited, are collectible by law and made a part of the school fund. These are reported to the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction annually. For the five years ending with 1872, they averaged about \$34,000 a year.

9. Escheats. These amount to \$17,865.55, which was still in the State treasury in 1872 and unapplied.

10. The "swamp-land" fund arises from the sale of certain Congressional land grants, not devoted to any particular purpose by the terms of the grant. In 1872 there was \$42,418.40 of this money, subject to call by the school interests.

11. Taxes on corporations are to some extent devoted by the Constitution to school purposes, but the clause on this subject is somewhat obscure, and no funds as yet have been realized from this source. It is supposed that several large sums of money are due the common-school fund from the corporations.

Constitutionally, any of the above funds may be increased, but never diminished.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

So early as 1802 the U. S. Congress granted lands and a charter to the people of that portion of the Northwestern Territory residing at Vincennes, for the erection and maintenance of a seminary of learning in that early settled district; and five years afterward an act incorporating the Vincennes University asked the Legislature to appoint a Board of Trustees for the institution and order the sale of a single township in Gibson county, granted by Congress in 1802, so that the proceeds might be at once devoted to the objects of education. On this Board the following gentlemen were appointed to act in the interests of the institution: William H. Harrison, John Gibson, Thomas H. Davis, Henry Vanderburgh, Weller Taylor, Benjamin Parke, Peter Jones, James Johnson, John Rice Jones, George Wallace, William Bullitt, Elias McNamee, John Badolett, Henry Hurst, Gen. W. Johnston, Francis Vigo, Jacob Kuykendall, Samuel McKee, Nathaniel Ewing, George Leech, Luke Decker, Samuel Gwathmey and John Johnson.

The sale of this land was slow and the proceeds small. The members of the Board, too, were apathetic, and failing to meet, the institution fell out of existence and out of memory.

In 1816 Congress granted another township in Monroe county, located within its present limits, and the foundation of a university was laid. Four years later, and after Indiana was erected into a State, an act of the local Legislature appointing another Board of Trustees and authorizing them to select a location for a university and to enter into contracts for its construction, was passed. The new Board met at Bloomington and selected a site at that place for the location of the present building, entered into a contract for the erection of the same in 1822, and in 1825 had the satisfaction of being present at the inauguration of the university. The first session was commenced under the Rev. Baynard R. Hall, with 20 students, and when the learned professor could only boast of a salary of \$150 a year; yet, on this very limited sum the gentleman worked with energy and soon brought the enterprise through all its elementary stages to the position of an academic institution. Dividing the year into two sessions of five months each, the Board acting under his advice, changed the name to the "Indiana Academy," under which title it was duly chartered. In 1827 Prof. John H. Harney was raised to the chairs of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, at a salary of \$300 a year; and the salary of Mr. Hall raised to \$400 a year. In 1828 the name was again changed by the Legislature to the "Indiana College," and the following professors appointed over the different departments: Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D., Prof. of mental and moral philosophy and belles lettres; John H. Harney, Prof. of mathematics and natural philosophy; and Rev. Bayard R. Hall, Prof. of ancient languages. This year, also, dispositions were made for the sale of Gibson county lands and for the erection of a new college building. This action was opposed by some legal difficulties, which after a time were overcome, and the new college building was put under construction, and continued to prosper until 1854, when it was destroyed by fire, and 9,000 volumes, with all the apparatus, were consumed. The curriculum was then carried out in a temporary building, while a new structure was going up.

In 1873 the new college, with its additions, was completed, and the routine of studies continued. A museum of natural history, a laboratory and the Owen cabinet added, and the standard of the studies and *morale* generally increased in excellence and in strictness.

Bloomington is a fine, healthful locality, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway. The University buildings are in the

collegiate Gothic style, simply and truly carried out. The building, fronting College avenue is 145 feet in front. It consists of a central building 60 feet by 53, with wings each 38 feet by 26, and the whole, three stories high. The new building, fronting the west, is 130 feet by 50. Buildings lighted by gas.

The faculty numbers thirteen. Number of students in the collegiate department in 1879-'80, 183; in preparatory, 169; total, 349, allowing for three counted twice.

The university may now be considered on a fixed foundation, carrying out the intention of the President, who aimed at scholarship rather than numbers, and demands the attention of eleven professors, together with the State Geologist, who is ex-officio member of the faculty, and required to lecture at intervals and look after the geological and mineralogical interests of the institution. The faculty of medicine is represented by eleven leading physicians of the neighborhood. The faculty of law requires two resident professors, and the other chairs remarkably well represented.

The university received from the State annually about \$15,000, and promises with the aid of other public grants and private donations to vie with any other State university within the Republic.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

This is a "college for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanic arts," as provided for by act of Congress, July 2, 1862, donating lands for this purpose to the extent of 30,000 acres of the public domain to each Senator and Representative in the Federal assembly. Indiana having in Congress at that time thirteen members, became entitled to 390,000 acres; but as there was no Congress land in the State at this time, scrip had to be taken, and it was upon the following condition (we quote the act):

"SECTION 4. That all moneys derived from the sale of land scrip shall be invested in the stocks of the United States, or of some other safe stocks, yielding no less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain undiminished, except so far as may be provided in section 5 of this act, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and

classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

“Sec. 5. That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as the provision hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by Legislative act:

“First. If any portion of the funds invested as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective Legislatures of said States.

“Second. No portion of said fund, nor interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

“Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall provide, within five years at least, not less than one college, as provided in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease and said State be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchase under the States shall be valid.

“Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and result, and such other matter, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

“Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad

grants, that they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionately diminished.

"Sixth. No State, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

"Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President."

The foregoing act was approved by the President, July 2, 1862. It seemed that this law, amid the din of arms with the great Rebellion, was about to pass altogether unnoticed by the next General Assembly, January, 1863, had not Gov. Morton's attention been called to it by a delegation of citizens from Tippecanoe county, who visited him in the interest of Battle Ground. He thereupon sent a special message to the Legislature, upon the subject, and then public attention was excited to it everywhere, and several localities competed for the institution; indeed, the rivalry was so great that this session failed to act in the matter at all, and would have failed to accept of the grant within the two years prescribed in the last clause quoted above, had not Congress, by a supplementary act, extended the time two years longer.

March 6, 1865, the Legislature accepted the conditions of the national gift, and organized the Board of "Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College." This Board, by authority, sold the scrip April 9, 1867, for \$212,238.50, which sum, by compounding, has increased to nearly \$400,000, and is invested in U. S. bonds. Not until the special session of May, 1869, was the locality for this college selected, when John Purdue, of Lafayette, offered \$150,000 and Tippecanoe county \$50,000 more, and the title of the institution changed to "Purdue University." Donations were also made by the Battle Ground Institute and the Battle Ground Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The building was located on a 100-acre tract near Chauncey, which Purdue gave in addition to his magnificent donation, and to which 86½ acres more have since been added on the north. The boarding-house, dormitory, the laboratory, boiler and gas house, a frame armory and gymnasium, stable with shed and work-shop are all to the north of the gravel road, and form a group of buildings within a circle of 600 feet. The boiler and gas house occupy a rather central position, and supply steam and gas to the boarding-house, dormitory and laboratory. A description of these buildings

may be apropos. The boarding-house is a brick structure, in the modern Italian style, planked by a turret at each of the front angles and measuring 120 feet front by 68 feet deep. The dormitory is a quadrangular edifice, in the plain Elizabethan style, four stories high, arranged to accommodate 125 students. Like the other buildings, it is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Bathing accommodations are in each end of all the stories. The laboratory is almost a duplicate of a similar department in Brown University, R. I. It is a much smaller building than the boarding-house, but yet sufficiently large to meet the requirements. A collection of minerals, fossils and antiquities, purchased from Mr. Richard Owen, former President of the institution, occupies the temporary cabinet or museum, pending the construction of a new building. The military hall and gymnasium is 100 feet frontage by 50 feet deep, and only one story high. The uses to which this hall is devoted are exercises in physical and military drill. The boiler and gas house is an establishment replete in itself, possessing every facility for supplying the buildings of the university with adequate heat and light. It is further provided with pumping works. Convenient to this department is the retort and great meters of the gas house, capable of holding 9,000 cubic feet of gas, and arranged upon the principles of modern science. The barn and shed form a single building, both useful, convenient and ornamental.

In connection with the agricultural department of the university, a brick residence and barn were erected and placed at the disposal of the farm superintendent, Maj. L. A. Burke.

The buildings enumerated above have been erected at a cost approximating the following: boarding-house, \$37,807.07; laboratory, \$15,000; dormitory, \$32,000; military hall and gymnasium, \$6,410.47; boiler and gas house, \$4,814; barn and shed, \$1,500; work-shop, \$1,000; dwelling and barn, \$2,500.

Besides the original donations, Legislative appropriations, varying in amount, have been made from time to time, and Mr. Pierce, the treasurer, has donated his official salary, \$600 a year, for the time he served, for decorating the grounds,—if necessary.

The opening of the university was, owing to varied circumstances, postponed from time to time, and not until March, 1874, was a class formed, and this only to comply with the act of Congress in that connection in its relation to the university. However, in September following a curriculum was adopted, and the first regular term of the Purdue University entered upon. This curriculum

comprises the varied subjects generally pertaining to a first-class university course, namely: in the school of natural science—physics and industrial mechanics, chemistry and natural history; in the school of engineering—civil and mining, together with the principles of architecture; in the school of agriculture—theoretical and practical agriculture, horticulture and veterinary science; in the military school—the mathematical sciences, German and French literature, free-hand and mechanical drawing, with all the studies pertaining to the natural and military sciences. Modern languages and natural history embrace their respective courses to the fullest extent.

There are this year (1880) eleven members of the faculty, 86 students in the regular courses, and 117 other students. In respect to attendance there has been a constant increase from the first. The first year, 1874-'5, there were but 64 students.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution was founded at Terre Haute in 1870, in accordance with the act of the Legislature of that year. The building is a large brick edifice situated upon a commanding location and possessing some architectural beauties. From its inauguration many obstacles opposed its advance toward efficiency and success; but the Board of Trustees, composed of men experienced in educational matters, exercised their strength of mind and body to overcome every difficulty, and secure for the State Normal School every distinction and emolument that lay within their power. their efforts to this end being very successful; and it is a fact that the institution has arrived at, if not eclipsed, the standard of their expectations. Not alone does the course of study embrace the legal subjects known as reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history, English grammar, physiology, manners and ethics, but it includes also universal history, the mathematical sciences and many other subjects foreign to older institutions. The first studies are prescribed by law and must be inculcated; the second are optional with the professors, and in the case of Indiana generally hold place in the curriculum of the normal school.

The model, or training school, specially designed for the training of teachers, forms a most important factor in State educational matters, and prepares teachers of both sexes for one of the most important positions in life; viz., that of educating the youth of the

State. The advanced course of studies, together with the higher studies of the normal school, embraces Latin and German, and prepares young men and women for entrance to the State University.

The efficiency of this school may be elicited from the following facts, taken from the official reports: out of 41 persons who had graduated from the elementary course, nine, after teaching successfully in the public schools of this State from two terms to two years, returned to the institution and sought admission to the advanced classes. They were admitted; three of them were gentlemen and six ladies. After spending two years and two terms in the elementary course, and then teaching in the schools during the time already mentioned they returned to spend two and a half or three years more, and for the avowed purpose of qualifying themselves for teaching in the most responsible positions of the public school service. In fact, no student is admitted to the school who does not in good faith declare his intention to qualify himself for teaching in the schools of the State. This the law requires, and the rule is adhered to literally.

The report further says, in speaking of the government of the school, that the fundamental idea is rational freedom, or that freedom which gives exemption from the power of control of one over another, or, in other words, the self-limiting of themselves, in their acts, by a recognition of the rights of others who are equally free. The idea and origin of the school being laid down, and also the means by which scholarship can be realized in the individual, the student is left to form his own conduct, both during session hours and while away from school. The teacher merely stands between this scholastic idea and the student's own partial conception of it, as expositor or interpreter. The teacher is not legislator, executor or police officer; he is expounder of the true idea of school law, so that the only test of the student's conduct is obedience to, or nonconformity with, that law as interpreted by the teacher. This idea once inculcated in the minds of the students, insures industry, punctuality and order.

NORTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
VALPARAISO.

This institution was organized Sept. 16, 1873, with 35 students in attendance. The school occupied the building known as the Valparaiso Male and Female College building. Four teachers

were employed. The attendance, so small at first, increased rapidly and steadily, until at the present writing, the seventh year in the history of the school, the yearly enrollment is more than three thousand. The number of instructors now employed is 23.

From time to time, additions have been made to the school buildings, and numerous boarding halls have been erected, so that now the value of the buildings and grounds owned by the school is one hundred thousand dollars.

A large library has been collected, and a complete equipment of philosophical and chemical apparatus has been purchased. The department of physiology is supplied with skeletons, manikins, and everything necessary to the demonstration of each branch of the subject. A large cabinet is provided for the study of geology. In fact, each department of the school is completely furnished with the apparatus needed for the most approved presentation of every subject.

There are 15 chartered departments in the institution. These are in charge of thorough, energetic, and scholarly instructors, and send forth each year as graduates, a large number of finely cultured young ladies and gentlemen, living testimonials of the efficiency of the course of study and the methods used.

The Commercial College in connection with the school is in itself a great institution. It is finely fitted up and furnished, and ranks foremost among the business colleges of the United States.

The expenses for tuition, room and board, have been made so low that an opportunity for obtaining a thorough education is presented to the poor and the rich alike.

All of this work has been accomplished in the short space of seven years. The school now holds a high place among educational institutions, and is the largest normal school in the United States.

This wonderful growth and development is wholly due to the energy and faithfulness of its teachers, and the unparalleled executive ability of its proprietor and principal. The school is not endowed.

DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Nor is Indiana behind in literary institutions under denominational auspices. It is not to be understood, however, at the present day, that sectarian doctrines are insisted upon at the so-called "denominational" colleges, universities and seminaries; the youth at these places are influenced only by Christian example.

Notre Dame University, near South Bend, is a Catholic institution, and is one of the most noted in the United States. It was founded in 1842 by Father Sorin. The first building was erected in 1843, and the university has continued to grow and prosper until the present time, now having 35 professors, 26 instructors, 9 tutors, 213 students and 12,000 volumes in library. At present the main building has a frontage of 224 feet and a depth of 155. Thousands of young people have received their education here, and a large number have been graduated for the priesthood. A chapter was held here in 1872, attended by delegates from all parts of the world. It is worthy of mention that this institution has a bell weighing 13,000 pounds, the largest in the United States and one of the finest in the world.

The *Indiana Asbury University*, at Greencastle, is an old and well-established institution under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, named after its first bishop, Asbury. It was founded in 1835, and in 1872 it had nine professors and 172 students.

Howard College, not denominational, is located at Kokomo, and was founded in 1869. In 1872 it had five professors, four instructors, and 69 students.

Union Christian College, Christian, at Merom, was organized in 1858, and in 1872 had four resident professors, seven instructors and 156 students.

Moore's Hill College, Methodist Episcopal, is situated at Moore's Hill, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had five resident professors, five instructors, and 142 students.

Earlham's College, at Richmond, is under the management of the Orthodox Friends, and was founded in 1859. In 1872 they had six resident professors and 167 students, and 3,300 volumes in library.

Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, was organized in 1834, and had in 1872, eight professors and teachers, and 231 students, with about 12,000 volumes in the library. It is under Presbyterian management.

Concordia College, Lutheran, at Fort Wayne, was founded in 1850; in 1872 it had four professors and 148 students: 3,000 volumes in library.

Hanover College, Presbyterian, was organized in 1833, at Hanover, and in 1872 had seven professors and 118 students, and 7,000 volumes in library.

Hartsville University, United Brethren, at Hartsville, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had seven professors and 117 students.

Northwestern Christian University, Disciples, is located at Irvington, near Indianapolis. It was founded in 1854, and by 1872 it had 15 resident professors, 181 students, and 5,000 volumes in library.

BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

By the year 1830, the influx of paupers and invalid persons was so great that the Governor called upon the Legislature to take steps toward regulating the matter, and also to provide an asylum for the poor, but that body was very slow to act on the matter. At the present time, however, there is no State in the Union which can boast a better system of benevolent institutions. The Benevolent Society of Indianapolis was organized in 1843. It was a pioneer institution; its field of work was small at first, but it has grown into great usefulness.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

In behalf of the blind, the first effort was made by James M. Ray, about 1846. Through his efforts William H. Churchman came from Kentucky with blind pupils and gave exhibitions in Mr. Beecher's church, in Indianapolis. These entertainments were attended by members of the Legislature, for whom indeed they were especially intended; and the effect upon them was so good, that before they adjourned the session they adopted measures to establish an asylum for the blind. The commission appointed to carry out these measures, consisting of James M. Ray, Geo. W. Mears, and the Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State, engaged Mr. Churchman to make a lecturing tour through the State and collect statistics of the blind population.

The "Institute for the Education of the Blind" was founded by the Legislature of 1847, and first opened in a rented building Oct. 1, of that year. The permanent buildings were opened and occupied in February, 1853. The original cost of the buildings and ground was \$110,000, and the present valuation of buildings and grounds approximates \$300,000. The main building is 90 feet long by 61 deep, and with its right and left wings, each 30 feet in front and 83 in depth, give an entire frontage of 150 feet. The main building is five stories in height, surmounted by a cupola of



SCENE ON THE OHIO RIVER.

the Corinthian style, while each wing is similarly overcapped. The porticoes, cornices and verandahs are gotten up with exquisite taste, and the former are molded after the principle of Ionic architecture. The building is very favorably situated, and occupies a space of eight acres.

The nucleus of a fund for supplying indigent graduates of the institution with an outfit suitable to their trades, or with money in lieu thereof, promises to meet with many additions. The fund is the out-come of the benevolence of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, a resident of Delaware, in this State, and appears to be suggested by the fact that her daughter, who was smitten with blindness, studied as a pupil in the institute, and became singularly attached to many of its inmates. The following passage from the lady's will bears testimony not only to her own sympathetic nature but also to the efficiency of the establishment which so won her esteem. "I give to each of the following persons, friends and associates of my blind daughter, Margaret Louisa, the sum of \$100 to each, to wit, viz: Melissa and Phoebe Garrettson, Frances Cundiff, Dallas Newland, Naomi Unthunk, and a girl whose name before marriage was Rachel Martin, her husband's name not recollected. The balance of my estate, after paying the expenses of administering, I give to the superintendent of the blind asylum and his successor, in trust, for the use and benefit of the indigent blind of Indiana who may attend the Indiana blind asylum, to be given to them on leaving in such sums as the superintendent may deem proper, but not more than \$50 to any one person. I direct that the amount above directed be loaned at interest, and the interest and principal be distributed as above, agreeably to the best judgment of the superintendent, so as to do the greatest good to the greatest number of blind persons."

The following rules, regulating the institution, after laying down in preamble that the institute is strictly an educational establishment, having its main object the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young blind of the State, and is not an asylum for the aged and helpless, nor an hospital wherein the diseases of the eye may be treated, proceed as follows:

1. The school year commences the first Wednesday after the 15th day of September, and closes on the last Wednesday in June, showing a session of 40 weeks, and a vacation term of 84 days.

2. Applicants for admission must be from 9 to 21 years of age; but the trustees have power to admit blind students under 9 or

over 21 years of age; but this power is extended only in very extreme cases.

3. Imbecile or unsound persons, or confirmed immoralists, cannot be admitted knowingly; neither can admitted pupils who prove disobedient or incompetent to receive instruction be retained on the roll.

4. No charge is made for the instruction and board given to pupils from the State of Indiana; and even those without the State have only to pay \$200 for board and education during the 40 weeks' session.

5. An abundant and good supply of comfortable clothing for both summer and winter wear, is an indispensable adjunct of the pupil.

6. The owner's name must be distinctly marked on each article of clothing.

7. In cases of extreme indigence the institution may provide clothing and defray the traveling expenses of such pupil and levy the amount so expended on the county wherein his or her home is situated.

8. The pupil, or friends of the pupil, must remove him or her from the institute during the annual vacation, and in case of their failure to do so, a legal provision enables the superintendent to forward such pupil to the trustee of the township where he or she resides, and the expense of such transit and board to be charged to the county.

9. Friends of the pupils accompanying them to the institution, or visiting them thereat, cannot enter as boarders or lodgers.

10. Letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Superintendent of the Institute for the Education of the Blind, so as the better to insure delivery.

11. Persons desirous of admission of pupils should apply to the superintendent for a printed copy of instructions, and no pupil should be sent thereto until the instructions have been complied with.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In 1843 the Governor was also instructed to obtain plans and information respecting the care of mutes, and the Legislature also levied a tax to provide for them. The first one to agitate the subject was William Willard, himself a mute, who visited Indiana in 1843, and opened a school for mutes on his own account, with 16 pupils.

The next year the Legislature adopted this school as a State institution, appointing a Board of Trustees for its management, consisting of the Governor and Secretary of State, ex-officio, and Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, Phineas D. Gurley, L. H. Jameson, Dr. Dunlap, Hon. James Morrison and Rev. Matthew Simpson. They rented the large building on the southeast corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, and opened the first State asylum there in 1844; but in 1846, a site for a permanent building just east of Indianapolis was selected, consisting first of 30 acres, to which 100 more have been added. On this site the two first structures were commenced in 1849, and completed in the fall of 1850, at a cost of \$30,000. The school was immediately transferred to the new building, where it is still flourishing, with enlarged buildings and ample facilities for instruction in agriculture. In 1869-'70, another building was erected, and the three together now constitute one of the most beneficent and beautiful institutions to be found on this continent, at an aggregate cost of \$220,000. The main building has a façade of 260 feet. Here are the offices, study rooms, the quarters of officers and teachers, the pupils' dormitories and the library. The center of this building has a frontage of eighty feet, and is five stories high, with wings on either side 60 feet in frontage. In this Central structure are the store rooms, dining-hall, servants' rooms, hospital, laundry, kitchen, bakery and several school-rooms. Another structure known as the "rear building" contains the chapel and another set of school-rooms. It is two stories high, the center being 50 feet square and the wings 40 by 20 feet. In addition to these there are many detached buildings, containing the shops of the industrial department, the engine-house and wash-house.

The grounds comprise 105 acres, which in the immediate vicinity of the buildings partake of the character of ornamental or pleasure gardens, comprising a space devoted to fruits, flowers and vegetables, while the greater part is devoted to pasture and agriculture.

The first instructor in the institution was Wm. Willard, a deaf mute, who had up to 1844 conducted a small school for the instruction of the deaf at Indianapolis, and now is employed by the State, at a salary of \$800 per annum, to follow a similar vocation in its service. In 1853 he was succeeded by J. S. Brown, and subsequently by Thomas McIntire, who continues principal of the institution.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Legislature of 1832-'3 adopted measures providing for a State hospital for the insane. This good work would have been done much earlier had it not been for the hard times of 1837, intensified by the results of the gigantic scheme of internal improvement. In order to survey the situation and awaken public sympathy, the county assessors were ordered to make a return of the insane in their respective counties. During the year 1842 the Governor, acting under the direction of the Legislature, procured considerable information in regard to hospitals for the insane in other States; and Dr. John Evans lectured before the Legislature on the subject of insanity and its treatment. As a result of these efforts the authorities determined to take active steps for the establishment of such a hospital. Plans and suggestions from the superintendents and hospitals of other States were submitted to the Legislature in 1844, which body ordered the levy of a tax of one cent on the \$100 for the purpose of establishing the hospital. In 1845 a commission was appointed to obtain a site not exceeding 200 acres. Mount Jackson, then the residence of Nathaniel Bolton, was selected, and the Legislature in 1846 ordered the commissioners to proceed with the erection of the building. Accordingly, in 1847, the central building was completed, at a cost of \$75,000. It has since been enlarged by the addition of wings, some of which are larger than the old central building, until it has become an immense structure, having cost over half a million dollars.

The wings of the main building are four stories high, and entirely devoted to wards for patients, being capable of accommodating 500.

The grounds of the institution comprise 160 acres, and, like those of the institute for the deaf and dumb, are beautifully laid out.

This hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1848. The principal structure comprises what is known as the central building and the right and left wings, and like the institute for the deaf and dumb, erected at various times and probably under various adverse circumstances, it certainly does not hold the appearance of any one design, but seems to be a combination of many. Notwithstanding these little defects in arrangement, it presents a very imposing appearance, and shows what may be termed a frontage

of 624 feet. The central building is five stories in height and contains the store-rooms, offices, reception parlors, medical dispensing rooms, mess-rooms and the apartments of the superintendent and other officers, with those of the female employes. Immediately in the rear of the central building, and connected with it by a corridor, is the chapel, a building 50 by 60 feet. This chapel occupies the third floor, while the under stories hold the kitchen, bakery, employes' dining-room, steward's office, employes' apartments and sewing rooms. In rear of this again is the engine-house, 60 by 50 feet, containing all the paraphernalia for such an establishment, such as boilers, pumping works, fire plugs, hose, and above, on the second floor, the laundry and apartments of male employes.

THE STATE PRISON SOUTH.

The first penal institution of importance is known as the "State Prison South," located at Jeffersonville, and was the only prison until 1859. It was established in 1821. Before that time it was customary to resort to the old-time punishment of the whipping-post. Later the manual labor system was inaugurated, and the convicts were hired out to employers, among whom were Capt. Westover, afterward killed at Alamo, Texas, with Crockett, James Keigwin, who in an affray was fired at and severely wounded by a convict named Williams, Messrs. Patterson Hensley, and Jos. R. Pratt. During the rule of the latter of these lessees, the attention of the authorities was turned to a more practical method of utilizing convict labor; and instead of the prisoners being permitted to serve private entries, their work was turned in the direction of their own prison, where for the next few years they were employed in erecting the new buildings now known as the "State Prison South." This structure, the result of prison labor, stands on 16 acres of ground, and comprises the cell houses and workshops, together with the prisoners' garden, or pleasure-ground.

It seems that in the erection of these buildings the aim of the overseers was to create so many petty dungeons and unventilated laboratories, into which disease in every form would be apt to creep. This fact was evident from the high mortality characterizing life within the prison; and in the efforts made by the Government to remedy a state of things which had been permitted to exist far too long, the advance in prison reform has become a reality. From 1857 to 1871 the labor of the prisoners was devoted

to the manufacture of wagons and farm implements; and again the old policy of hiring the convicts was resorted to; for in the latter year, 1871, the Southwestern Car Company was organized, and every prisoner capable of taking a part in the work of car-building was leased out. This did very well until the panic of 1873, when the company suffered irretrievable losses; and previous to its final down-fall in 1876 the warden withdrew convict labor a second time, leaving the prisoners to enjoy a luxurious idleness around the prison which themselves helped to raise.

In later years the State Prison South has gained some notoriety from the desperate character of some of its inmates. During the civil war a convict named Harding mutilated in a most horrible manner and ultimately killed one of the jailors named Tesley. In 1874, two prisoners named Kennedy and Applegate, possessing themselves of some arms, and joined by two other convicts named Port and Stanley, made a break for freedom, swept past the guard, Chamberlain, and gained the fields. Chamberlain went in pursuit but had not gone very far when Kennedy turned on his pursuer, fired and killed him instantly. Subsequently three of the prisoners were captured alive and one of them paid the penalty of death, while Kennedy, the murderer of Chamberlain, failing committal for murder, was sent back to his old cell to spend the remainder of his life. Bill Rodifer, better known as "The Hoosier Jack Sheppard," effected his escape in 1875, in the very presence of a large guard, but was recaptured and has since been kept in irons.

This establishment, owing to former mismanagement, has fallen very much behind, financially, and has asked for and received an appropriation of \$20,000 to meet its expenses, while the contrary is the case at the Michigan City prison.

THE STATE PRISON NORTH.

In 1859 the first steps toward the erection of a prison in the northern part of the State were taken, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 5, this year, authority was given to construct prison buildings at some point north of the National road. For this purpose \$50,000 were appropriated, and a large number of convicts from the Jeffersonville prison were transported northward to Michigan City, which was just selected as the location for the new penitentiary. The work was soon entered upon, and continued to meet with additions and improvements down to a very recent period. So late as 1875 the Legislature appropriated \$20,000

toward the construction of new cells, and in other directions also the work of improvement has been going on. The system of government and discipline is similar to that enforced at the Jeffersonville prison; and, strange to say, by its economical working has not only met the expenses of the administration, but very recently had amassed over \$11,000 in excess of current expenses, from its annual savings. This is due almost entirely to the continual employment of the convicts in the manufacture of cigars and chairs, and in their great prison industry, cooperage. It differs widely from the Southern, insomuch as its sanitary condition has been above the average of similar institutions. The strictness of its silent system is better enforced. The petty revolutions of its inmates have been very few and insignificant, and the number of punishments inflicted comparatively small. From whatever point this northern prison may be looked at, it will bear a very favorable comparison with the largest and best administered of like establishments throughout the world, and cannot fail to bring high credit to its Board of Directors and its able warden.

FEMALE PRISON AND REFORMATORY.

The prison reform agitation which in this State attained telling proportions in 1869, caused a Legislative measure to be brought forward, which would have a tendency to ameliorate the condition of female convicts. Gov. Baker recommended it to the General Assembly, and the members of that body showed their appreciation of the Governor's philanthropic desire by conferring upon the bill the authority of a statute; and further, appropriated \$50,000 to aid in carrying out the objects of the act. The main provisions contained in the bill may be set forth in the following extracts from the proclamation of the Governor:

"Whenever said institution shall have been proclaimed to be open for the reception of girls in the reformatory department thereof, it shall be lawful for said Board of Managers to receive them into their care and management, and the said reformatory department, girls under the age of 15 years who may be committed to their custody, in either of the following modes, to-wit:

"1. When committed by any judge of a Circuit or Common Pleas Court, either in term time or in vacation, on complaint and due proof by the parent or guardian that by reason of her incorrigible or vicious conduct she has rendered her control beyond the power of such parent or guardian, and made it manifestly requisite

that from regard to the future welfare of such infant, and for the protection of society, she should be placed under such guardianship.

"2. When such infant has been committed by such judge, as aforesaid, upon complaint by any citizen, and due proof of such complaint that such infant is a proper subject of the guardianship of such institution in consequence of her vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from the moral depravity or otherwise of her parent or guardian in whose custody she may be, such parent or guardian is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care or discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

"3. When such infant has been committed by such judge as aforesaid, on complaint and due proof thereof by the township trustee of the township where such infant resides, that such infant is destitute of a suitable home and of adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or that she is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle and immoral life."

In addition to these articles of the bill, a formal section of instruction to the wardens of State prisons was embodied in the act, causing such wardens to report the number of all the female convicts under their charge and prepare to have them transferred to the female reformatory immediately after it was declared to be ready for their reception. After the passage of the act the Governor appointed a Board of Managers, and these gentlemen, securing the services of Isaac Hodgson, caused him to draft a plan of the proposed institution, and further, on his recommendation, asked the people for an appropriation of another \$50,000, which the Legislature granted in February, 1873. The work of construction was then entered upon and carried out so steadily, that on the 6th of September, 1873, the building was declared ready for the reception of its future inmates. Gov. Baker lost no time in proclaiming this fact, and October 4 he caused the wardens of the State prisons to be instructed to transfer all the female convicts in their custody to the new institution which may be said to rest on the advanced intelligence of the age. It is now called the "Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls."

This building is located immediately north of the deaf and dumb asylum, near the arsenal, at Indianapolis. It is a three-story brick structure in the French style, and shows a frontage of 174 feet, comprising a main building, with lateral and transverse wings. In front of the central portion is the residence of the superintendent and his associate reformatory officers, while in the

rear is the engine house, with all the ways and means for heating the buildings. Enlargements, additions and improvements are still in progress. There is also a school and library in the main building, which are sources of vast good.

October 31, 1879, there were 66 convicts in the "penal" department and 147 in the "girls' reformatory" department. The "ticket-of-leave" system has been adopted, with entire satisfaction, and the conduct of the institution appears to be up with the times.

INDIANA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

In 1867 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 to aid in the formation of an institution to be entitled a house for the correction and reformation of juvenile defenders, and vested with full powers in a Board of Control, the members of which were to be appointed by the Governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This Board assembled at the Governor's house at Indianapolis, April 3, 1867, and elected Charles F. Coffin, as president, and visited Chicago, so that a visit to the reform school there might lead to a fuller knowledge and guide their future proceedings. The House of Refuge at Cincinnati, and the Ohio State Reform school were also visited with this design; and after full consideration of the varied governments of these institutions, the Board resolved to adopt the method known as the "family" system, which divides the inmates into fraternal bodies, or small classes, each class having a separate house, house father and family offices, —all under the control of a general superintendent. The system being adopted, the question of a suitable location next presented itself, and proximity to a large city being considered rather detrimental to the welfare of such an institution, Gov. Baker selected the site three-fourths of a mile south of Plainfield, and about fourteen miles from Indianapolis, which, in view of its eligibility and convenience, was fully concurred in by the Board of Control. Therefore, a farm of 225 acres, claiming a fertile soil and a most picturesque situation, and possessing streams of running water, was purchased, and on a plateau in its center a site for the proposed house of refuge was fixed.

The next movement was to decide upon a plan, which ultimately met the approval of the Governor. It favored the erection of one principal building, one house for a reading-room and hospital, two large mechanical shops and eight family houses. January 1, 1868,

three family houses and work-shop were completed; in 1869 the main building, and one additional family house were added; but previous to this, in August, 1867, a Mr. Frank P. Ainsworth and his wife were appointed by the Board, superintendent and matron respectively, and temporary quarters placed at their disposal. In 1869 they of course removed to the new building. This is 64 by 128 feet, and three stories high. In its basement are kitchen, laundry and vegetable cellar. The first floor is devoted to offices, visitors' room, house father and family dining-room and store-rooms. The general superintendent's private apartments, private offices and five dormitories for officers occupy the second floor; while the third floor is given up to the assistant superintendent's apartment, library, chapel and hospital.

The family houses are similar in style, forming rectangular buildings 36 by 58 feet. The basement of each contains a furnace room, a store-room and a large wash-room, which is converted into a play-room during inclement weather. On the first floor of each of these buildings are two rooms for the house father and his family, and a school-room, which is also convertible into a sitting-room for the boys. On the third floor is a family dormitory, a clothes-room and a room for the "elder brother," who ranks next to the house father. And since the reception of the first boy, from Hendricks county, January 23, 1868, the house plan has proved equally convenient, even as the management has proved efficient.

Other buildings have since been erected.

THE LOG CABIN.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally 12 to 15 feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to "chink and daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, generally about two and a half feet from gable to gable, and on these poles were laid the "clapboards" after the manner of shingling, showing about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight-poles," corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees," which were chunks of wood about 18 or 20 inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to its handle. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet. As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney of the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and

mud, the sticks being laid up cob-house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed sometimes by glass, but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clapboards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in; but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior, over the fire-place would be a shelf, called "the mantel," on which stood the candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table-ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood—on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining corner was a rude cupboard holding the table-ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottomed or Windsor chairs and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler, seeking lodgings for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made

to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall: clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room, or in the "loft." When several guests were on hand at once, they were sometimes kept overnight in the following manner: when bed-time came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed upon the mid-floor, and put themselves to bed in the center: the signal was given and the men came in and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and the single men outside beyond them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and when any one wished to turn over he would say "Spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

COOKING.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chair. The long-handled frying-pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pan-cakes, also called "flap-jacks," "butter-cakes," etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread those days, and possibly even yet in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the "Dutch-oven." With coals over and under it, bread and biscuit

would quickly and nicely bake. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull, or bran, had been taken by hot lye; hence sometimes called “lye hominy.” True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended on the end of a swing pole, like a well-sweep. This and the well-sweep consisted of a pole 20 to 30 feet long, fixed in an upright fork, so that it could be worked “teeter” fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in early days were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, beans, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The “big wheel” was used for spinning yarn, and the “little wheel” for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music of the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The loom was not less necessary than the wheel, though they were not needed in so great numbers. Not every house had a loom

—one loom had a capacity for the needs of several families. Settlers having succeeded, in spite of the wolves, in raising sheep, commenced the manufacture of woollen cloth; wool was carded and made into rolls by hand cards, and the rolls were spun on the “big wheel.” We still occasionally find in the houses of old settlers a wheel of this kind, sometimes used for spinning and twisting stocking yarn. They are turned with the hand, and with such velocity that it will run itself while the nimble worker, by her backward step, draws out and twists her thread nearly the whole length of the cabin. A common article woven on the loom was linsey, or linsey-woolsey, the chain being linen and the filling woollen. The cloth was used for dresses for the women and girls. Nearly all the clothes worn by the men were also home-made; rarely was a farmer or his son seen in a coat made of any other. If, occasionally, a young man appeared in a suit of “boughten” clothes, he was suspected of having gotten it for a particular occasion, which occurs in the life of nearly every young man.

DRESS AND MANNERS.

The dress, habits, etc., of a people throw so much light upon their conditions and limitations that, in order better to show the circumstances surrounding the people of the State, we will give a short exposition of the manner of life of our Western people at different epochs. The Indians themselves are credited by Charlevoix with being “very laborious,”—raising poultry, spinning the wool of the buffalo, and manufacturing garments therefrom. These must have been, however, more than usually favorable representatives of their race.

“The working and voyaging dress of the French masses,” says Reynolds, “was simple and primitive. The French were like the lilies of the valley [the Old Ranger was not always exact in his quotations],—they neither spun nor wove any of their clothing, but purchased it from the merchants. The white blanket coat, known as the *capot*, was the universal and eternal coat for the winter with the masses. A cape was made of it that could be raised over the head in cold weather.

“In the house, and in good weather, it hung behind, a cape to the blanket coat. The reason that I know these coats so well is

that I have worn many in my youth, and a working man never wore a better garment. Dressed deer-skins and blue cloth were worn commonly in the winter for pantaloons. The blue handkerchief and the deer-skin moccasins covered the head and feet generally of the French Creoles. In 1800 scarcely a man thought himself clothed unless he had a belt tied round his blanket coat, and on one side was hung the dressed skin of a pole-cat filled with tobacco, pipe, flint and steel. On the other side was fastened, under the belt, the butcher knife. A Creole in this dress felt like Tam O'Shanter filled with usquebaugh—he could face the devil. Checked calico shirts were then common, but in winter flannel was frequently worn. In the summer the laboring men and the *voyageurs* often took their shirts off in hard work and hot weather, and turned out the naked back to the air and sun.”

“Among the Americans,” he adds, “home-made wool hats were the common wear. Fur hats were not common, and scarcely a boot was seen. The covering of the feet in winter was chiefly moccasins made of deer-skin and shoe-packs of tanned leather. Some wore shoes, but not common in very early times. In the summer the greater portion of the young people, male and female, and many of the old, went barefoot. The substantial and universal outside wear was the blue linsey hunting shirt. This is an excellent garment, and I have never felt so happy and healthy since I laid it off. It is made of wide sleeves, open before, with ample size so as to envelop the body almost twice around. Sometimes it had a large cape, which answers well to save the shoulders from the rain. A belt is mostly used to keep the garment close around the person, and, nevertheless, there is nothing tight about it to hamper the body. It is often fringed, and at times the fringe is composed of red, and other gay colors. The belt, frequently, is sewed to the hunting shirt. The vest was mostly made of striped linsey. The colors were made often with alum, copperas and madder, boiled with the bark of trees, in such a manner and proportions as the old ladies prescribed. The pantaloons of the masses were generally made of deer-skin and linsey. Coarse blue cloth was sometimes made into pantaloons.

“Linsey, neat and fine, manufactured at home, composed generally the outside garments of the females as well as the males.

The ladies had linsey colored and woven to suit their fancy. A bonnet, composed of calico, or some gay goods, was worn on the head when they were in the open air. Jewelry on the pioneer ladies was uncommon; a gold ring was an ornament not often seen."

In 1820 a change of dress began to take place, and before 1830, according to Ford, most of the pioneer costume had disappeared. "The blue linsey hunting-shirt, with red or white fringe, had given place to the cloth coat. [Jeans would be more like the fact.] The raccoon cap, with the tail of the animal dangling down behind, had been thrown aside for hats of wool or fur. Boots and shoes had supplanted the deer-skin moccasins; and leather breeches, strapped tight around the ankle, had disappeared before unmentionables of a more modern material. The female sex had made still greater progress in dress. The old sort of cotton or woolen frocks, spun, woven and made with their own fair hands, and striped and cross-barred with blue dye and Turkey red, had given place to gowns of silk and calico. The feet, before in a state of nudity, now charmed in shoes of calf-skin or slippers of kid; and the head, formerly unbonneted, but covered with a cotton handkerchief, now displayed the charms of the female face under many forms of bonnets of straw, silk and Leghorn. The young ladies, instead of walking a mile or two to church on Sunday, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands until within a hundred yards of the place of worship, as formerly, now came forth arrayed complete in all the pride of dress, mounted on fine horses and attended by their male admirers."

The last half century has doubtless witnessed changes quite as great as those set forth by our Illinois historian. The chronicler of to-day, looking back to the golden days of 1830 to 1840, and comparing them with the present, must be struck with the tendency of an almost monotonous uniformity in dress and manners that comes from the easy inter-communication afforded by steamer, railway, telegraph and newspaper. Home manufactures have been driven from the household by the lower-priced fabrics of distant mills. The Kentucky jeans, and the copperas-colored clothing of home manufacture, so familiar a few years ago, have given place to the cassimeres and cloths of noted factories. The ready-made clothing stores, like a touch of nature, made the whole world kin, and may drape the charcoal man in a dress-coat and a

stove-pipe hat. The prints and silks of England and France give a variety of choice and an assortment of colors and shades such as the pioneer women could hardly have dreamed of. Godey and Demorest and Harper's Bazar are found in our modern farm-houses, and the latest fashions of Paris are not uncommon.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

The Methodists were generally first on the ground in pioneer settlements, and at that early day they seemed more demonstrative in their devotions than at the present time. In those days, too, pulpit oratory was generally more eloquent and effective, while the grammatical dress and other "worldly" accomplishments were not so assiduously cultivated as at present. But in the manner of conducting public worship there has probably not been so much change as in that of family worship, or "family prayers" as it was often called. We had then most emphatically an American edition of that pious old Scotch practice so eloquently described in Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night:"

The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face
 They round the ingle formed a circle wide;
 The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
 The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride;
 His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,
 His lyart haffets wearing thin and bare;
 Those strains that once did in sweet Zion glide;
 He wales a portion with judicious care,
 And "let us worship God," he says with solemn air.

They chant their artless notes in simple guise;
 They tune their hearts,—by far the noblest aim;
 Perhaps "Dundee's" wild warbling measures rise,
 Or plaintive "Martyr's," worthy of the name;
 Or noble "Elgin" beats the heavenward flame,—
 The sweetest far of Scotia's hallowed lays.
 Compared with these, Italian trills are tame;
 The tickled ear no heart-felt raptures raise:
 Nae unison hae they with our Creator's praise.

The priest-like father reads the sacred page,—
 How Abraham was the friend of God on high, etc.

Then kneeling down, to heaven's Eternal King
 The saint, the father and the husband prays;
 Hope "springs exulting on triumphant wing,"
 That thus they all shall meet in future days;

There ever bask in uncreated rays,
No more to sigh or shed the bitter tear,
Together hymning their Creator's praise,
In such society, yet still more dear,
While circling time moves round in an eternal sphere.

Once or twice a day, in the morning just before breakfast, or in the evening just before retiring to rest, the head of the family would call those around him to order, read a chapter in the Bible, announce the hymn and tune by commencing to sing it, when all would join; then he would deliver a most fervent prayer. If a pious guest were present he would be called on to take the lead in all the exercises of the evening; and if in those days a person who prayed in the family or in public did not pray as if it were his very last on earth, his piety was thought to be defective.

The familiar tunes of that day are remembered by the surviving old settlers as being more spiritual and inspiring than those of the present day, such as Bourbon, Consolation, China, Canaan, Conquering Soldier, Condescension, Devotion, Davis, Fiducia, Funeral Thought, Florida, Golden Hill, Greenfields, Ganges, Idumea, Imandra, Kentucky, Lenox, Leander, Mear, New Orleans, Northfield, New Salem, New Durham, Olney), Primrose, Pisgah, Pleyel's Hymn, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Reflection, Supplication, Salvation, St. Thomas, Salem, Tender Thought, Windham, Greenville, etc., as they are named in the Missouri Harmony.

Members of other orthodox denominations also had their family prayers in which, however, the phraseology of the prayer was somewhat different and the voice not so loud as characterized the real Methodists, United Brethren, etc.

HOSPITALITY.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the log fire. If the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first-rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away, perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the new-comer's proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin'" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would "rive the clapboards" for the roof. By night the little forest domicile would be up and ready for a "house-warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the new-comer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were raked up from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground-hog" case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not the chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning, he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I git him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer; "thar's nuthin' in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he; "thar's deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

TRADE.

In pioneer times the transactions of commerce were generally carried on by neighborhood exchanges. Now and then a farmer would load a flat-boat with beeswax, honey, tallow and peltries, with perhaps a few bushels of wheat or corn or a few hundred clapboards, and float down the rivers into the Ohio, and thence to New Orleans, where he would exchange his produce for substantials in the shape of groceries and a little ready money, with which he would return by some one of the two or three steamboats then running. Betimes there appeared at the best steamboat landings a number of "middle men" engaged in the "commission and forwarding" business, buying up the farmers' produce and the trophies of the chase and the trap, and sending them to the various distant markets. Their winter's accumulations would be shipped in the spring, and the manufactured goods of the far East or distant South would come back in return; and in all these transactions scarcely any money was seen or used. Goods were sold on a year's time to the farmers, and payment made from the proceeds of the ensuing crops. When the crops were sold and the merchant satisfied, the surplus was paid out in orders on the store to laboring men and to satisfy other creditors. When a day's work was done by a working man, his employer would ask, "Well, what store do you want your order on?" The answer being given, the order was written and always cheerfully accepted.

MONEY.

Money was an article little known and seldom seen among the earlier settlers. Indeed, they had but little use for it, as they could transact all their business about as well without it, on the "barter" system, wherein great ingenuity was sometimes displayed. When it failed in any instance, long credits contributed to the convenience of the citizens. But for taxes and postage neither the barter nor the credit system would answer, and often letters were suffered to remain a long time in the postoffice for the want of the twenty-five cents demanded by the Government. With all this high price on postage, by the way, the letter had not been brought 500 miles in a day or two, as the case is nowadays, but had probably been weeks on the route, and the mail was delivered at the pioneer's postoffice, several miles distant from his residence, only

once in a week or two. All the mail would be carried by a lone horseman. Instances are related illustrating how misrepresentation would be resorted to in order to elicit the sympathies of some one who was known to have "two bits" (25 cents) of money with him, and procure the required Governmental fee for a letter.

Peltries came nearer being money than anything else, as it came to be custom to estimate the value of everything in peltries. Such an article was worth so many peltries. Even some tax collectors and postmasters were known to take peltries and exchange them for the money required by the Government.

When the first settlers first came into the wilderness they generally supposed that their hard struggle would be principally over after the first year; but alas! they often looked for "easier times next year" for many years before realizing them, and then they came in so slowly as to be almost imperceptible. The sturdy pioneer thus learned to bear hardships, privation and hard living, as good soldiers do. As the facilities for making money were not great, they lived pretty well satisfied in an atmosphere of good, social, friendly feeling, and thought themselves as good as those they had left behind in the East. But among the early settlers who came to this State were many who, accustomed to the advantages of an older civilization, to churches, schools and society, became speedily home-sick and dissatisfied. They would remain perhaps one summer, or at most two, then, selling whatever claim with its improvements they had made, would return to the older States, spreading reports of the hardships endured by the settlers here and the disadvantages which they had found, or imagined they had found, in the country. These weaklings were not an unmitigated curse. The slight improvements they had made were sold to men of sterner stuff, who were the sooner able to surround themselves with the necessities of life, while their unfavorable report deterred other weaklings from coming. The men who stayed, who were willing to endure privations, belonged to a different guild: they were heroes every one,—men to whom hardships were things to be overcome, and present privations things to be endured for the sake of posterity, and they never shrank from this duty. It is to these hardy pioneers who could endure, that we to-day owe the wonderful improvement we have made and the development, almost

miraculous, that has brought our State in the past sixty years, from a wilderness, to the front rank among the States of this great nation.

MILLING.

Not the least of the hardships of the pioneers was 'the procuring of bread. The first settlers must be supplied at least one year from other sources than their own lands; but the first crops, however abundant, gave only partial relief, there being no mills to grind the grain. Hence the necessity of grinding by hand-power, and many families were poorly provided with means for doing this. Another way was to grate the corn. A grater was made from a piece of tin sometimes taken from an old, worn-out tin bucket or other vessel. It was thickly perforated, bent into a semicircular form, and nailed, rough side upward, on a board. The corn was taken in the ear, and grated before it got dry and hard. Corn, however, was eaten in various ways.

Soon after the country became more generally settled, enterprising men were ready to embark in the milling business. Sites along the streams were selected for water-power. A person looking for a mill-site would follow up and down the stream for a desired location, and when found he would go before the authorities and secure a writ of *ad quod damnum*. This would enable the miller to have the adjoining land officially examined, and the amount of damage by making a dam was named. Mills being so great a public necessity, they were permitted to be located upon any person's land where the miller thought the site desirable.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The agricultural implements used by the first farmers in this State would in this age of improvement be great curiosities. The plow used was called the "bar-share" plow; the iron point consisted of a bar of iron about two feet long, and a broad share of iron welded to it. At the extreme point was a coulter that passed through a beam six or seven feet long, to which were attached handles of corresponding length. The mold-board was a wooden one split out of winding timber, or hewed into a winding shape, in order to turn the soil over. Sown seed was brushed in by dragging over the ground a sapling with a bushy top. In harvest-

ing the change is most striking. Instead of the reapers and mowers of to-day, the sickle and cradle were used. The grain was threshed with a flail, or trodden out by horses or oxen.

HOG KILLING.

Hogs were always dressed before they were taken to market. The farmer, if forehanded, would call in his neighbors some bright fall or winter morning to help "kill hogs." Immense kettles of water were heated; a sled or two, covered with loose boards or plank, constituted the platform on which the hog was cleaned, and was placed near an inclined hogshead in which the scalding was done; a quilt was thrown over the top of the latter to retain the heat; from a crotch of some convenient tree a projecting pole was rigged to hold the animals for disemboweling and thorough cleaning. When everything was arranged, the best shot of the neighborhood loaded his rifle, and the work of killing was commenced. It was considered a disgrace to make a hog "squeal" by bad shooting or by a "shoulder stick," that is running the point of the butcher-knife into the shoulder instead of the cavity of the beast. As each hog fell, the "sticker" mounted him and plunged the butcher-knife, long and well sharpened, into his throat; two persons would then catch him by the hind legs, draw him up to the scalding tub, which had just been filled with boiling-hot water with a shovelful of good green wood ashes thrown in; in this the carcass was plunged and moved around a minute or so, that is, until the hair would slip off easily, then placed on the platform where the cleaners would scratch into him with all their might and clean him as quickly as possible, with knives and other sharp-edged implements; then two stout fellows would take him up between them, and a third man manage the "gambrel" (which was a stout stick about two feet long, sharpened at both ends, to be inserted between the muscles of the hind legs at or near the hock joint), the animal would be elevated to the pole, where the work of cleaning was finished.

After the slaughter was over and the hogs had had time to cool, such as were intended for domestic use were cut up, the lard "tried" out by the women of the household, and the surplus hogs taken to market, while the weather was cold, if possible. In those days almost every merchant had, at the rear end of his place of

business or at some convenient building, a "pork-house," and would buy the pork of his customers and of such others as would sell to him, and cut it for the market. This gave employment to a large number of hands in every village, who would cut and pack pork all winter. The hauling of all this to the river would also give employment to a large number of teams, and the manufacture of pork barrels would keep many coopers employed.

Allowing for the difference of currency and manner of marketing, the price of pork was not so high in those days as at present. Now, while calico and muslin are eight cents a yard and pork is five and six cents a pound, then, while calico and muslin were twenty-five cents a yard pork was one to two cents a pound. When, as the country grew older and communications easier between the seaboard and the great West, prices went up to two and a half and three cents a pound, the farmers thought they would always be content to raise pork at such a price; but times have changed, even contrary to the current-cy.

There was one feature in this method of marketing pork that made the country a paradise for the poor man in the winter time. Spare-ribs, tenderloins, pigs' heads and pigs' feet were not considered of any value, and were freely given to all who could use them. If a barrel was taken to any pork-house and salt furnished, the barrel would be filled and salted down with tenderloins and spare-ribs gratuitously. So great in many cases was the quantity of spare-ribs, etc., to be disposed of, that they would be hauled away in wagon-loads and dumped in the woods out of town.

In those early times much wheat was marketed at twenty-five to fifty cents a bushel, oats the same or less, and corn ten cents a bushel. A good young milch-cow could be bought for \$5 to \$10, and that payable in work.

Those might truly be called "close times," yet the citizens of the country were accommodating, and but very little suffering for the actual necessities of life was ever known to exist.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Fires, set out by Indians or settlers, sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairies every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare

a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind, and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus, by starting a small fire near the bare ground about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm constituted a help in the work of protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze.

The following graphic description of prairie fires was written by a traveler through this region in 1849:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon fanned the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by the magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheatre, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril

of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge."

WILD HOGS.

When the earliest pioneer reached this Western wilderness, game was his principal food until he had conquered a farm from the forest or prairie,—rarely, then, from the latter. As the country settled game grew scarce, and by 1850 he who would live by his rifle would have had but a precarious subsistence had it not been for "wild hogs." These animals, left by home-sick immigrants whom the chills or fever and ague had driven out, had strayed into the woods, and began to multiply in a wild state. The woods each fall were full of acorns, walnuts, hazelnuts, and these hogs would grow fat and multiply at a wonderful rate in the bottoms and along the bluffs. The second and third immigration to the country found these wild hogs an unfailing source of meat supply up to that period when they had in the townships contiguous to the river become so numerous as to be an evil, breaking in herds into the farmer's corn-fields or toling their domestic swine into their retreats, where they too became in a season as wild as those in the woods. In 1838 or '39, in a certain township, a meeting was called of citizens of the township to take steps to get rid of wild hogs. At this meeting, which was held in the spring, the people of the township were notified to turn out *en masse* on a certain day and engage in the work of catching, trimming and branding wild hogs, which were to be turned loose, and the next winter were to be hunted and killed by the people of the township, the meat to be divided *pro rata* among the citizens of the township. This plan was fully carried into effect, two or three days being spent in the exciting work in the spring.

In the early part of the ensuing winter the settlers again turned out, supplied at convenient points in the bottom with large kettles and barrels for scalding, and while the hunters were engaged in killing, others with horses dragged the carcasses to the scalding platforms where they were dressed; and when all that could be were killed and dressed a division was made, every farmer getting more meat than enough, for his winter's supply. Like energetic measures were resorted to in other townships, so that in two or three years the breed of wild hogs became extinct.

NATIVE ANIMALS.

The principal wild animals found in the State by the early settler were the deer, wolf, bear, wild-cat, fox, otter, raccoon, generally called "coon," woodchuck, or ground-hog, skunk, mink, weasel, muskrat, opossum, rabbit and squirrel; and the principal feathered game were the quail, prairie chicken and wild turkey. Hawks, turkey buzzards, crows, blackbirds were also very abundant. Several of these animals furnished meat for the settlers; but their principal meat did not long consist of game; pork and poultry were raised in abundance. The wolf was the most troublesome animal, it being the common enemy of the sheep, and sometimes attacking other domestic animals and even human beings. But their hideous howlings at night were so constant and terrifying that they almost seemed to do more mischief by that annoyance than by direct attack. They would keep everybody and every animal about the farm-house awake and frightened, and set all the dogs in the neighborhood to barking. As one man described it: "Suppose six boys, having six dogs tied, whipped them all at the same time, and you would hear such music as two wolves would make."

To effect the destruction of these animals the county authorities offered a bounty for their scalps; and, besides, big hunts were common.

WOLF HUNTS.

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed so menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like mosquitoes, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting, method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the "circular wolf hunt," by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center of their field of operation, gathering not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten, or more wolves by this means would sometimes be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a little army, every one being well posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use

would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can be easily described.

BEE-HUNTING.

This wild recreation was a peculiar one, and many sturdy back-woodsmen gloried in excelling in this art. He would carefully watch a bee as it filled itself with the sweet product of some flower or leaf-bud, and notice particularly the direction taken by it as it struck a "bee-line" for its home, which when found would be generally high up in the hollow of a tree. The tree would be marked, and in September a party would go and cut down the tree and capture the honey as quickly as they could before it wasted away through the broken walls in which it had been so carefully stowed away by the little busy bee. Several gallons would often be thus taken from a single tree, and by a very little work, and pleasant at that, the early settlers could keep themselves in honey the year round. By the time the honey was a year old, or before, it would turn white and granulate, yet be as good and healthful as when fresh. This was by some called "candid" honey.

In some districts, the resorts of bees would be so plentiful that all the available hollow trees would be occupied and many colonies of bees would be found at work in crevices in the rock and holes in the ground. A considerable quantity of honey has even been taken from such places.

SNAKES.

In pioneer times snakes were numerous, such as the rattlesnake, viper, adder, blood snake and many varieties of large blue and green snakes, milk snake, garter and water snakes, black snakes, etc., etc. If, on meeting one of these, you would retreat, they would chase you very fiercely; but if you would turn and give them battle, they would immediately crawl away with all possible speed, hide in the grass and weeds, and wait for a "greener" customer. These really harmless snakes served to put people on their guard against the more dangerous and venomous kinds.

It was the practice in some sections of the country to turn out in companies, with spades, mattocks and crow-bars, attack the principal snake dens and slay large numbers of them. In early spring

the snakes were somewhat torpid and easily captured. Scores of rattlesnakes were sometimes frightened out of a single den, which, as soon as they showed their heads through the crevices of the rocks, were dispatched, and left to be devoured by the numerous wild hogs of that day. Some of the fattest of these snakes were taken to the house and oil extracted from them, and their glittering skins were saved as specifics for rheumatism.

Another method was to so fix a heavy stick over the door of their dens, with a long grape-vine attached, that one at a distance could plug the entrance to the den when the snakes were all out sunning themselves. Then a large company of the citizens, on hand by appointment, could kill scores of the reptiles in a few minutes.

SHAKES.

One of the greatest obstacles to the early settlement and prosperity of this State was the "chills and fever," "fever and ague," or "shakes," as it was variously called. It was a terror to newcomers; in the fall of the year almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons; everybody looked pale and sallow as though he were frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but derived from impure water and air, which are always developed in the opening up of a new country of rank soil like that of the Northwest. The impurities continue to be absorbed from day to day, and from week to week, until the whole body corporate becomes saturated with it as with electricity, and then the shock came; and the shock was a regular shake, with a fixed beginning and ending, coming on in some cases each day but generally on alternate days, with a regularity that was surprising. After the shake came the fever, and this "last estate was worse than the first." It was a burning-hot fever, and lasted for hours. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect; indeed it was. Nor would it stop for any sort of contingency; not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was imperative and tyrannical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't even have any Sundays or holidays; after the fever went down you still didn't feel much better. You felt as though you had gone through some sort of collision, thrashing-machine or jarring-machine, and came out not killed, but next thing to it. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something, and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and

sore, and was down in the mouth and heel and partially raveled out. Your back was out of fix, your head ached and your appetite crazy. Your eyes had too much white in them, your ears, especially after taking quinine, had too much roar in them, and your whole body and soul were entirely woe-begone, disconsolate, sad, poor and good for nothing. You didn't think much of yourself, and didn't believe that other people did, either; and you didn't care. You didn't quite make up your mind to commit suicide, but sometimes wished some accident would happen to knock either the malady or yourself out of existence. You imagined that even the dogs looked at you with a kind of self-complacency. You thought the sun had a kind of sickly shine about it.

About this time you came to the conclusion that you would not accept the whole Western country as a gift; and if you had the strength and means, you picked up Hannah and the baby, and your traps, and went back "yander" to "Old Virginny," the "Jar-seys," Maryland or "Pennsylvania."

"And to-day the swallows flitting
Round my cabin see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just inside my silent door,
Waiting for the 'Ager,' seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I am too thin and sorrow
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!"

The above is not a mere picture of the imagination. It is simply recounting in quaint phrase what actually occurred in thousands of cases. Whole families would sometimes be sick at one time and not one member scarcely able to wait upon another. Labor or exercise always aggravated the malady, and it took General Laziness a long time to thrash the enemy out. And those were the days for swallowing all sorts of roots and "yarbs," and whisky, etc., with some faint hope of relief. And finally, when the case wore out, the last remedy taken got the credit of the cure.

EDUCATION.

Though struggling through the pressure of poverty and privation, the early settlers planted among them the school-house at the earliest practical period. So important an object as the education

of their children they did not defer until they could build more comely and convenient houses. They were for a time content with such as corresponded with their rude dwellings, but soon better buildings and accommodations were provided. As may readily be supposed, the accommodations of the earliest schools were not good. Sometimes school was taught in a room of a large or a double log cabin, but oftener in a log house built for the purpose. Stoves and such heating apparatus as are now in use were then unknown. A mud-and-stick chimney in one end of the building, with earthen hearth and a fire-place wide and deep enough to receive a four to six-foot back-log, and smaller wood to match, served for warming purposes in winter and a kind of conservatory in summer. For windows, part of a log was cut out in two sides of the building, and may be a few lights of eight by ten glass set in, or the aperture might be covered over with greased paper. Writing desks consisted of heavy oak plank or a hewed slab laid upon wooden pins driven into the wall. The four-legged slab benches were in front of these, and the pupils when not writing would sit with their backs against the front, sharp edge of the writing-desks. The floor was also made out of these slabs, or "puncheons," laid upon log sleepers. Everything was rude and plain; but many of America's greatest men have gone out from just such school-houses to grapple with the world and make names for themselves and reflect honor upon their country. Among these we can name Abraham Lincoln, our martyred president, one of the noblest men known to the world's history. Stephen A. Douglas, one of the greatest statesmen of the age, began his career in Illinois teaching in one of these primitive school-houses. Joseph A. Wright, and several other statesmen of the Northwest have also graduated from the log school-house into political eminence. So with many of her most eloquent and efficient preachers.

SPELLING-SCHOOLS.

The chief public evening entertainment for the first 30 or 40 years of Western pioneering was the celebrated "spelling-school." Both young people and old looked forward to the next spelling-school with as much anticipation and anxiety as we nowadays look forward to a general Fourth-of-July celebration; and when the time arrived the whole neighborhood, yea, and sometimes several neighborhoods, would flock together to the scene of academical combat, where the excitement was often more intense than had been expected. It was far better, of course, when there was good sleighing; then the young folks would turn out in high glee and be fairly beside themselves. The jollity is scarcely equaled at the present day by anything in vogue.

When the appointed hour arrived, the usual plan of commencing battle was for two of the young people who might agree to play against each other, or who might be selected to do so by the school-teacher of the neighborhood, to "choose sides," that is, each contestant, or "captain," as he was generally called, would choose the best speller from the assembled crowd. Each one choosing alternately, the ultimate strength of the respective parties would be about equal. When all were chosen who could be made to serve, each side would "number," so as to ascertain whether amid the confusion one captain had more spellers than the other. In case he had, some compromise would be made by the aid of the teacher, the master of ceremonies, and then the plan of conducting the campaign, or counting the misspelled words, would be canvassed for a moment by the captains, sometimes by the aid of the teacher and others. There were many ways of conducting the contest and keeping tally. Every section of the country had several favorite methods, and all or most of these were different from what other communities had. At one time they would commence spelling at the head, at another time at the foot; at one time they would "spell across," that is, the first on one side would spell the first word, then the first on the other side; next the second in the line on each side, alternately, down to the other end of each line. The question who should spell the first word was determined by the captains guessing what page the teacher would have before him in a partially opened book at a distance; the captain guessing the nearest would spell the first word pronounced. When a word was missed, it would be re-pronounced, or passed along without re-pronouncing (as some teachers strictly

followed the rule never to re-pronounce a word), until it was spelled correctly. If a speller on the opposite side finally spelled the missed word correctly, it was counted a gain of one to that side; if the word was finally corrected by some speller on the same side on which it was originated as a missed word, it was "saved," and no tally mark was made.

Another popular method was to commence at one end of the line of spellers and go directly around, and the missed words caught up quickly and corrected by "word-catchers," appointed by the captains from among their best spellers. These word-catchers would attempt to correct all the words missed on his opponent's side, and failing to do this, the catcher on the other side would catch him up with a peculiar zest, and then there was fun.

Still another very interesting, though somewhat disorderly, method, was this: Each word-catcher would go to the foot of the adversary's line, and every time he "caught" a word he would go up one, thus "turning them down" in regular spelling-class style. When one catcher in this way turned all down on the opposing side, his own party was victorious by as many as the opposing catcher was behind. This method required no slate or blackboard tally to be kept.

One turn, by either of the foregoing or other methods, would occupy 40 minutes to an hour, and by this time an intermission or recess was had, when the buzzing, cackling and hurraing that ensued for 10 or 15 minutes were beyond description.

Coming to order again, the next style of battle to be illustrated was to "spell down," by which process it was ascertained who were the best spellers and could continue standing as a soldier the longest. But very often good spellers would inadvertently miss a word in an early stage of the contest and would have to sit down humiliated, while a comparatively poor speller would often stand till nearly or quite the last, amid the cheers of the assemblage. Sometimes the two parties first "chosen up" in the evening would re-take their places after recess, so that by the "spelling-down" process there would virtually be another race, in another form; sometimes there would be a new "choosing up" for the "spelling-down" contest; and sometimes the spelling down would be conducted without any party lines being made. It would occasionally happen that two or three very good spellers would retain the floor so long that the exercise would become monotonous, when a few outlandish words like "chevaux-de-frise," "Ompompanoosuc" or "Baugh-

naugh-claugh-ber," as they used to spell it sometimes, would create a little ripple of excitement to close with. Sometimes these words would decide the contest, but generally when two or three good spellers kept the floor until the exercise became monotonous, the teacher would declare the race closed and the standing spellers acquitted with a "drawn game."

The audience dismissed, the next thing was to "go home," very often by a round-about way, "a-sleighing with the girls," which, of course, was with many the most interesting part of the evening's performances, sometimes, however, too rough to be commended, as the boys were often inclined to be somewhat rowdyish.

SINGING-SCHOOL.

Next to the night spelling-school the singing-school was an occasion of much jollity, wherein it was difficult for the average singing-master to preserve order, as many went more for fun than for music. This species of evening entertainment, in its introduction to the West, was later than the spelling-school, and served, as it were, as the second step toward the more modern civilization. Good sleighing weather was of course almost a necessity for the success of these schools, but how many of them have been prevented by mud and rain! Perhaps a greater part of the time from November to April the roads would be muddy and often half frozen, which would have a very dampening and freezing effect upon the souls, as well as the bodies, of the young people who longed for a good time on such occasions.

The old-time method of conducting singing-school was also somewhat different from that of modern times. It was more plodding and heavy, the attention being kept upon the simplest rudiments, as the names of the notes on the staff, and their pitch, and beating time, while comparatively little attention was given to expression and light, gleeful music. The very earliest scale introduced in the West was from the South, and the notes, from their peculiar shape, were denominated "patent" or "buckwheat" notes. They were four, of which the round one was always called *sol*, the square one *la*, the triangular one *fa*, and the "diamond-shaped" one *mi*, pronounced *me*; and the diatonic scale, or "gamut" as it was called then, ran thus: *fa, sol, la, fa, sol, la, mi, fa*. The part of a tune nowadays called "treble," or "soprano," was then called "tenor;" the part now called "tenor" was called "treble," and what is now "alto" was then "counter," and when sung according to the oldest rule, was sung by a female an octave higher than marked, and still

on the "chest register." The "old" "Missouri Harmony" and Mason's "Sacred Harp" were the principal books used with this style of musical notation.

About 1850 the "round-note" system began to "come around," being introduced by the Yankee singing-master. The scale was *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do*; and for many years thereafter there was much more do-re-mi-ing than is practiced at the present day, when a musical instrument is always under the hand. The *Carmina Sacra* was the pioneer round-note book, in which the tunes partook more of the German or Puritan character, and were generally regarded by the old folks as being far more spiritless than the old "Pisgah," "Fiducia," "Tender Thought," "New Durham," "Windsor," "Mount Sion," "Devotion," etc., of the old Missouri Harmony and tradition.

GUARDING AGAINST INDIANS.

The fashion of carrying fire-arms was made necessary by the presence of roving bands of Indians, most of whom were ostensibly friendly, but like Indians in all times, treacherous and unreliable. An Indian war was at any time probable, and all the old settlers still retain vivid recollections of Indian massacres, murders, plunder, and frightful rumors of intended raids. While target practice was much indulged in as an amusement, it was also necessary at times to carry their guns with them to their daily field work.

As an illustration of the painstaking which characterized pioneer life, we quote the following from Zebulon Collings, who lived about six miles from the scene of massacre near Pigeon Roost, Indiana: "The manner in which I used to work in those perilous times was as follows: On all occasions I carried my rifle, tomahawk and butcher-knife, with a loaded pistol in my belt. When I went to plow I laid my gun on the plowed ground, and stuck up a stick by it for a mark, so that I could get it quick in case it was wanted. I had two good dogs; I took one into the house, leaving the other out. The one outside was expected to give the alarm, which would cause the one inside to bark, by which I would be awakened, having my arms always loaded. I kept my horse in a stable close to the house, having a port-hole so that I could shoot to the stable door. During two years I never went from home with any certainty of returning, not knowing the minute I might receive a ball from an unknown hand."

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

The history of pioneer life generally presents the dark side of the picture; but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No; for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not averse to a little relaxation, and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish them a good hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusements were the "quilting-bee," "corn-husking," "apple-paring," "log-rolling" and "house-raising." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusement, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. The "quilting-bee," as its name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy little insect that "improves each shining hour" were exemplified in the manufacture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon ladies for miles around gathered at an appointed place, and while their tongues would not cease to play, the hands were as busily engaged in making the quilt; and desire as always manifested to get it out as quickly as possible, for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came, and the hours would then pass swiftly by in playing games or dancing. "Corn-huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn, which was arranged for the occasion; and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner the husking began. When a lady found a red ear she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present; when a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. After the corn was all husked a good supper was served; then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded to the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed, and quite as innocent, as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

The amusements of the pioneers were peculiar to themselves. Saturday afternoon was a holiday in which no man was expected to work. A load of produce might be taken to "town" for sale or traffic without violence to custom, but no more serious labor could be tolerated. When on Saturday afternoon the town was reached, "fun commenced." Had two neighbors business to transact, here it was done. Horses were "swapped." Difficulties settled and

free fights indulged in. Blue and red ribbons were not worn in those days, and whisky was as free as water; twelve and a half cents would buy a quart, and thirty-five or forty cents a gallon, and at such prices enormous quantities were consumed. Go to any town in the county and ask the first pioneer you meet, and he would tell you of notable Saturday-afternoon fights, either of which to-day would fill a column of the *Police News*, with elaborate engravings to match.

Mr. Sandford C. Cox quaintly describes some of the happy features of frontier life in this manner:

We cleared land, rolled logs, burned brush, blazed out paths from one neighbor's cabin to another and from one settlement to another, made and used hand-mills and hominy mortars, hunted deer, turkey, otter, and raccoons, caught fish, dug ginseng, hunted bees and the like, and—lived on the fat of the land. We read of a land of "corn and wine," and another "flowing with milk and honey;" but I rather think, in a temporal point of view, taking into account the richness of the soil, timber, stone, wild game and other advantages, that the Sugar creek country would come up to any of them, if not surpass them.

I once cut cord-wood, continues Mr. Cox, at 31½ cents per cord, and walked a mile and a half night and morning, where the first frame college was built northwest of town (Crawfordsville). Prof. Curry, the lawyer, would sometimes come down and help for an hour or two at a time, by way of amusement, as there was little or no law business in the town or country at that time. Reader, what would you think of going six to eight miles to help roll logs, or raise a cabin? or ten to thirteen miles to mill, and wait three or four days and nights for your grist? as many had to do in the first settlement of this country. Such things were of frequent occurrence then, and there was but little grumbling about it. It was a grand sight to see the log heaps and brush piles burning in the night on a clearing of 10 or 15 acres. A Democratic torchlight procession, or a midnight march of the Sons of Malta with their grand Gyasticutus in the center bearing the grand jewel of the order, would be nowhere in comparison with the log-heaps and brush piles in a blaze.

But it may be asked, Had you any social amusements, or manly pastimes, to recreate and enliven the dwellers in the wilderness? We had. In the social line we had our meetings and our singing-schools, sugar-boilings and weddings, which were as good as ever.

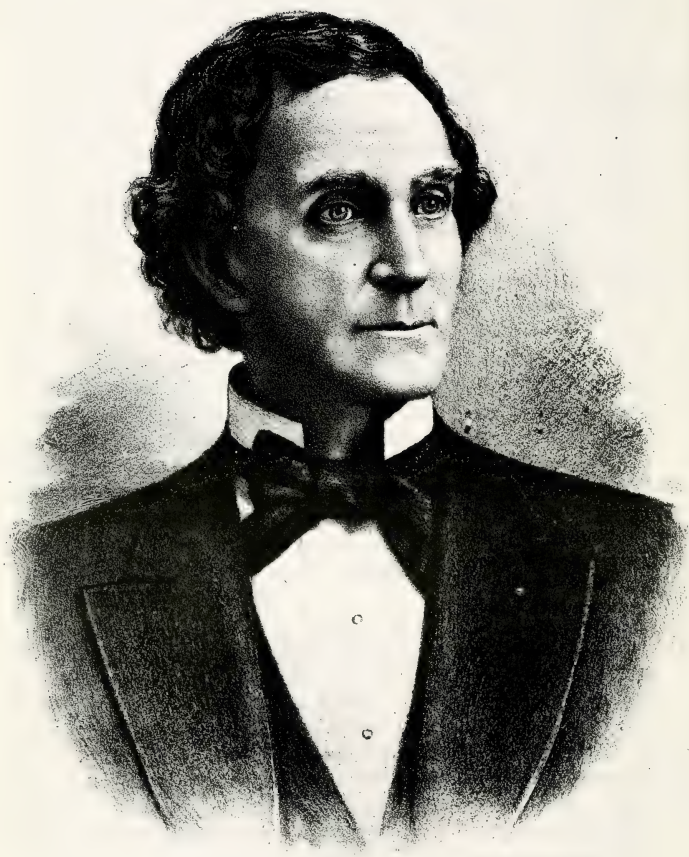
came off in any country, new or old; and if our youngsters did not "trip the light fantastic toe" under a professor of the Terpsichorean art or expert French dancing-master, they had many a good "hoe-down" on puncheon floors, and were not annoyed by bad whisky. And as for manly sports, requiring mettle and muscle, there were lots of wild hogs running in the cat-tail swamps on Lye creek, and Mill creek, and among them many large boars that Ossian's heroes and Homer's model soldiers, such as Achilles, Hector and Ajax would have delighted to give chase to. The boys and men of those days had quite as much sport, and made more money and health by their hunting excursions than our city gents nowadays playing chess by telegraph where the players are more than 70 miles apart.

WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE.

Illinois is a grand State, in many respects second to none in the Union, and in almost every thing that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far behind the best. Beneath her fertile soil is coal enough to supply the State for generations; her harvests are bountiful; she has a medium climate, and many other things, that make her people contented, prosperous and happy; but she owes much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to her present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy prairies. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands, and changed them from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. When but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Only a half century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air where now are heard the engine and rumbling trains of cars, bearing away to markets the products of our labor and soil. Then the savage built his rude huts on the spot where now rise the dwellings and school-houses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation! This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish? There are few, very few, of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What must their thoughts

be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk about the old-fogy ideas and foggy ways, and want of enterprise on the part of the old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such remarks are just, but, considering the experiences, education and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, misfortunes, hardships and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and many of them gone, point to them the finger of derision and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us rather cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy and, if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand-mills, or pounded up with mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, wove and made into garments by their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once; luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, inventions and labor-saving machinery of to-day they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions, yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospect of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but three-score years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, erst the home of the red men, yet the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely be made to realize that within these years there has grown up a population of 2,000,000 people, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the inhabitants of the older States. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well-cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up, and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little left of the old landmarks. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are only remembered in name.



Wm. M. Cash

PART II.

HISTORY OF JOHNSON COUNTY.

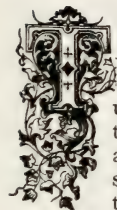


HISTORY OF JOHNSON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

BY D. D. BANTA.

INDIAN HISTORY — PRE-HISTORIC RACES — EARLY INDIAN OCCUPANTS — THE MIAMIS, THEIR HABITS AND CHARACTERISTICS — INDIAN RELICS — THE DELAWARES — THEIR RESIDENCE IN INDIANA — REMNANTS FROM OTHER TRIBES — LAST OF THE RED MEN.



THE history of the Indian occupation of a county situated as Johnson County is, prior to its colonization by the white man, must necessarily be meager and unsatisfactory. Occupying the level lands lying between the White and Blue rivers—lands covered by a rank and gloomy forest, and predominated by marshes and sluggish streams, it is no cause for wonder if neither that vanished race we call the Mound Builders, nor that vanishing one we call the Indians, found much encouragement to establish, within the region, permanent homes. While the surrounding counties are said to abound in the remains of the handiwork of the people who built the mounds, in all of Johnson County only the feeblest evidence of their occupation remains. On Sugar Creek, two miles above its confluence with Blue River, two mounds are to be seen which have never been examined by digging, but which appear to have had an artificial origin. In White River Township, on the farm of Levi Guseclore are two low mounds which have yielded ashes, which seems to settle the question of their artificial origin. The land between the rivers was, unquestionably, in the remote past, under the dominion of, and parts of it no doubt, actually occupied as places of residence by, the Mound Builders. But the prints of their occupation are far more numerous in Shelby County on the east, and Morgan on the west. The river hills in these counties afforded them both dry home sites, and dry fields for tilling maize. Trails leading from river to river connected the east and west communities, and the territory since framed

into Johnson County, was thus, no doubt, as well known to them as if they had made their homes on its every knoll. Besides, the Mound Builders were hunters as well as agriculturists, and the forests of the unoccupied country, we may well suppose, teemed with game.

During the past two years I have made such collection of Johnson County "Indian Relics," as time and opportunity permitted, and of the stone implements in my possession, or that I have seen, that were found in the county, quite a number are identical in pattern with implements that have been found in mounds. None of the implements referred to, were taken from mounds, but all are what is known as "Surface Finds," and were, of course, once lost by owners. It does not follow, however, that the losing owners were Mound Builders. Some stone implements taken from mounds, and which the Mound Builders had in common use, notably, the flints and axes, it is well known the Indians manufactured, and for aught we know, they made about everything out of stone that the Mound Builders themselves made. Furthermore, it may readily be seen that the stone implements found in Johnson County, while not manufactured by the Indians, may have come into their possession by finding elsewhere, and been lost again. It is a curious fact that many of the best specimens, and those most nearly allied to the mound-implement forms, have been found in places where there never could have been habitations, such as marsh lands. The losers must have been traveling at the time their loss occurred; and while this fact exists, another is equally prominent. On the knolls and high banks near the "Deer Licks," the places where we would expect the Indian encampments to have been, and where they were, judging from the great abundance of implements found, many implements are picked up belonging to the Mound Builders' patterns. No doubt, the Mound Builder hunters encamped at, and watched, the deer licks, and they may have lost the implements in question. And so, too, may the Indian. The only conclusive evidence after all, that the county was ever occupied by the people called the Mound Builders, must be found in the mounds themselves.

Of the Indian occupancy we know more, and yet how little of that! When the Ohio Valley first became known to Europeans, the Miami Indians were found occupying all the country from the Wabash to the Muskingum, and from the Ohio well up toward the lakes. They had no traditions of former migrations, but declared they had occupied the country from time immemorial. "The Miamis," says Bancroft, "were the most powerful confederacy in the West." When the country was first discovered their seat of

empire was on the Wabash, but for the sake of trading with the English "they moved their chief towns eastward." Their town of Piequa contained about 400 families, and was one of the strongest in that part of the continent." Of their occupancy we know little more than in a territory large enough for an empire they had few centers of permanent settlement, and their entire population must have been considerably less than the population of Johnson County at the present time. Bancroft says: "On the discovery of America, the number of scattered tenants of the territory which now forms the States of Ohio and Michigan, of Indiana and Illinois and Kentucky, could hardly have exceeded 18,000."* In 1760, according to Parkman, the same sparseness of population continued. "So thin and scattered was the native population, that even in those parts which were thought well peopled, one might sometimes journey for days together through the twilight forests and meet no human form. Broad tracts were left in solitude. All Kentucky was a vacant waste, a mere skirmishing ground for the hostile parties of the north and south. A great part of Upper Canada, of Michigan and of Illinois, besides often portions of the west, were tenanted by wild beasts alone. To form a close estimate of the number of erratic bands who roamed this wilderness would be impossible; but it may be affirmed, that between the Mississippi on the west and the ocean on the east, between the Ohio on the south and Lake Superior on the north, the whole Indian population at the close of the French War, did not greatly exceed 10,000 fighting men. Depending on the chase as the Miamis did for a livelihood, it is a most reasonable supposition that the wild animals found on their river, *Waupe Kom-i* (White River) and its tributaries, contributed to their support. From time immemorial their trails led from the Wabash across the Ohio into the Kentucky canebrakes, one of which passed through this county. Bands of Miami hunters could not fail to pursue the game inhabiting the White River country, and that meant the migration of families and the establishment of camps, and probably of villages, which were occupied during the hunting season. When the red man went to war he left his family behind, but when he went on an extended hunting excursion he took his family and all his personal belongings with him. His abiding place depended in the main, on the means of securing livelihood close at hand. Whenever, for any cause, the game migrated, he followed it. That every high and dry creek bank, and every dry knoll near living water in the county, has been occupied as a camping site, if not a village site, in the remote past, we have indubitable proof in the skeletons and other Indian remains found in

*The author evidently refers to the number of warriors.

the gravel pits and other excavations made. One of these places is in the northern part of White River Township. A line of broken ridges extends through parts of Sections 33, 34 and 35, in Congressional Township 14. Springs were within convenient distance, and excellent deer licks were found in the vicinity by the pioneer settlers. All the conditions were favorable to the occupancy of the knolls and ridges by an aboriginal population, and the remains found prove they took advantage of it. In the excavations made for gravel, human skeletons, stone implements, earthen pots, deer horns and bones, and in one place a buffalo's head and feet have been found, and that in such numbers as to lead to the conclusion that the occupancy was long continued.

Another place where the signs point to an ancient place of aboriginal habitation, is at the headwaters of Young's Creek. When the early settlers came to Johnson County, they found on that creek beginning on Section 31, and extending up through Section 30, in Township 13, an unusual number of deer licks, to which the deers resorted in large numbers during the summer season. In consequence of the sport to be had in that vicinity, it soon became a noted hunters' resort. Since the country has been cleared up, it transpires that the red hunters were in the habit of visiting this region of licks in pre-historic times. So numerous are the flints, stone axes and nondescript stone implements that have been picked up on the plowed fields in that vicinity, and that are yet to be found, that the conclusion cannot be avoided that there was a period when the Indians spent a considerable part of the year there. The knolls which were most used as places of habitation can be found from their relics, and it is even believed that on different knolls, a difference in the pattern of a majority of the flints found can be detected, which, if true, is a fact worthy of note, for it points to occupancy by different tribes, and consequently different periods.

Another place where the aboriginal hunters, with their families, made their abiding place, was on the banks of Young's Creek at Franklin. Over forty years ago while an excavation was being made for the foundation of a county seminary, numerous skeletons were found which attracted a good deal of attention at the time by reason of their unusually large size. In so many places in Indiana and the adjoining states have skeletons of extraordinary size been found, as to point to the fact of an occupation at one time by a tribe of unusually large men. This does not imply a different race—only a difference in the conditions of growth of the same race. We are not without an example of a similar development within a limited area since the occupation of the country by the white people. Fifty years after the disastrous defeat of Gen. St.

Clair, the skeletons of the Kentucky soldiers killed in that battle were exhumed, and out of more than seventy taken from one grave, two only were of men who had been less than six feet in height. In the early days of the country's history a skeleton was exhumed at Edinburg, the lower jaw of which was of such extraordinary development that it would readily fit mask-like over the lower jaw of the largest man in the community.

The Franklin skeletons were the theme of the first poetical effusion ever written or printed in Johnson County. On the 13th of December, 1845, the first number of the *Franklin Examiner* was issued by John R. Kerr, "the blind printer," in which appeared the following verses written by himself :

Lines on seeing human bones of extraordinary size taken from an excavation at the Johnson County Seminary.

Thy body for ages in silence hath slept,
And moulder'd in darkness, unknown and unwept;
For thy tribe and thy kindred have bowed to the ban,
Which dooms to the dust all glory of man.

A race though more feeble, more ruthless have come,
Who reck not to scoff as they break up thy tomb;
They scatter thy bones with the sands on the street,
To be trodden like dirt by the vilest of feet.

Thy relics, tho' mangled and scatter'd we see,
Yet plead for man's dignity, leaving him free;
His lore from the wide book of nature to draw,
Untrammelled by labor, by letters or law.

They carry us back to the records of Time,
When nature in majesty wild and sublime,
Bade all things of life to perfection expand,
And giant with mastodon strove for command.

But destruction did come like a merciless wave,
Sweeping widely the land of the mighty and brave;
And the tumuli standing in silence, are all
That record their existence, their might, or their fall.

Many other places might be pointed out, tending to prove that the country was occupied for centuries before the white men took possession. The vast number of flints and other stone implements that have been sown broadcast over the whole face of the country tends to prove this. The flint, the axe, the celt, all required labor and skill to fashion. With fair usage all would last a lifetime, and unless buried with the owner, would at his death descend to someone else, and without accident, last him a lifetime. Practically, the Indian's stone implement was imperishable, and the ones found represent the ones lost. We may well imagine that whenever a hunter shot an arrow tipped with a flint he did not shut his sharp eyes against the place of its descent. A large per cent. he

would lose, but he lost no more than he could help. Much less would he be apt to lose his other implements. To him they were expensive; he had few of them to look after, and it is a reasonable supposition that a red man seldom lost an axe, a scraper, a gorget or other like implement. And yet what a harvest of these things have been picked up one time or other in Johnson county! And what a long period of occupancy by men of the stone age, do the great number of implements which have been lost in as circumscribed a territory as Johnson County, indicate!

Between 1736 and 1748, according to Schoolcraft, the Delaware Indians, who at the time of the discovery of America, pitched their tents in the valleys of the Delaware and Schuylkill, were driven from their ancient home by the six nations, and migrated toward the setting sun, establishing themselves by permission of the Miamis, on the banks of the Muskingum. Here they ultimately joined in the league with the Miamis, Wyandotts and other tribes, against the encroachments of the Big Knife, of the Virginia frontier. "After a few years," continues Schoolcraft, "they took shelter on the White Water" (White River). This was with the consent of the Miamis. In truth it seems to have been a sort of exchange of territory, for it was not far from this time that the Miamis broke up their settlements on the Wabash, to a considerable extent, and went into the Ohio country to be near to the British in Canada.

By the consent of the Miamis, and their own act, the Delawares became involved with all the lands watered by the White River and its tributaries. Before 1791, there was a Delaware village at the junction of the east and west forks of White River, and it may be assumed in the absence of evidence to the contrary that the first migrations to the White River country, took place about the middle of the last half of the eighteenth century. They were river Indians, and kept to the streams. Their beautiful river they named the *Opecomeecah*. So says H. W. Beckwith in the Twelfth Indiana Geological Report, 41. On Daniel Hough's map in the same report the name is spelled *Wah-me-ca-me-ca*. The late John B. Dillon, Esq., gave the writer the following as the Miami name of the river, viz.: *Waupekomicah*. The orthography was his. These are different spellings, evidently of the same name. The Delawares may have utilized the Miami name. All their villages were on rivers. From the headwaters of the west branch of White River, to its junction with the east fork, Delaware villages were to be met with. The river afforded them an easy means of communication with all the towns. From these centers, hunters went on excursions for game, usually taking their families with them and building their lodges in the woods where the game was to be found. One of

these villages was in Johnson County. The reader who will examine a map of the county will observe that White River cuts off the northwest corner, a fraction over a 1,000 acres. On the west side of the river was the site of that ancient town. The first knowledge we have of it, comes from John Tipton, one of the commissioners to locate the State Capital, who visited the spot on two occasions in the spring of 1820. The first notice of the ancient village is in his "Journal," under date of May 26: "We then returned to our camp and set out to examine the northwest side of the river. Crossed into an overflowed bottom; came to a place where the river turns to the west, making a very short bend; runs hard against the west shore and seems to be a very difficult pass for boats of burthen. At this place the growth is all young timber. Some remains of old cabins. I am told there was an Indian village here. Mr. William Landers, who lives one mile back from the river, told me that an Indian said the French once lived here and that he, the Indian, went to school to a Frenchman in this place; but they left it about the time of Hardin's campaign, which was about thirty-three years ago." On the 5th of the month following, John Tipton again visited the place, and writes in his Journal as follows: "Here I am told was once a French village; then occupied by Delaware Indians, but evacuated by them about thirty-three years ago."

The statements taken together are very interesting. They establish the fact that the French began a settlement at the place indicated; that they subsequently abandoned it; that the Delaware Indians then took possession of it, and that, about 1787, they, in turn, abandoned it. Now, if the Delawares migrated to the White River country about 1775, as we may assume they did, the abandonment of the town by the French was before that time. How long? Not many years. Mr. Landers moved to the country in 1820, and the Indian told him that while the French yet lived there, he "went to school to a Frenchman." They had therefore abandoned the place within the lifetime of a man who told his story not later than in the spring of 1820. This would put the time somewhere between 1760 and 1775; and the first named year was the one in which, by treaty, French Dominion over the West passed to the English. How long before that they founded the town we have no means of conjecturing. Judge Franklin Hardin who has lived for fifty years in the neighborhood of the ancient town site, and who has been much interested in its history, says, that when William Landers came to the country there was a tract of land of 200 acres, and was overgrown with bushes, which had once been farmed by the Indians. Indians still lived on that portion of the once

cleared land, lying in White River Township on the west side of the river. Capt. Big Fire, Little Duck, and Johnny Quack, are remembered, while on the east side, and lower down on the old Morgan, or Denny place, lived Capt. White, another Indian. Here also, was an ancient cleared field. Still below Capt. White's place, on the left bank of the river, was, says Judge Hardin, another Indian location and burial ground, but no cultivation. This encampment was owned by Big Bear. On the old Morgan County part of the old Indian field, Capt. Tunis had his wigwam, and just adjoining in Marion, Old Solomon, his. The wigwams were situated on the right bank of the river, at the southeast corner of the farm, near the middle of Section 31. Here seems to have been, once, a stone wall thirty or forty feet long and five or six feet high, built of portable undressed stones, and laid parallel with the river, and a hundred feet distant. The Indians said this wall was built for defensive purposes against the Kentuckians; that they had seen a bloody battle fought there once, between them and the whites, beginning on the east bank of the river, where they were surprised, and that they were forced over the river, assaulted in the town, and finally driven out. "That thereafter the farm had never been occupied, except by a few returning families. The size of the brush growing on and about the once cleared land at that date, 1820, showed that it had but recently been abandoned. An old Kentuckian of great reliability, Stephen Watkins, on a visit to White River Township, twenty-five years ago, repeated precisely the same history of this town, and the battle and all the circumstances of the fight. He went so far as to point to the near battlefield; he said he had the particulars from one of the actors, and knew them to be true. Does history give any account of this battle? In Dillon's History of Indiana, it is shown that the Pigeon Roost Massacre took place in the north part of Scott County, about eighty miles south of this Indian town, on the 3d day of September, 1812. The next evening, 150 mounted riflemen, under command of Col. John McCoy, followed the trail twenty miles. On the 6th, the militia of Clark County (no number given) was re-enforced by sixty mounted volunteers from Jefferson County, and, on the evening of the 7th, 350 volunteers from Kentucky were ready to unite with the Indiana militia of Clark and Jefferson, for the purpose of making an attack on the Delaware Indians, some of whom were suspected of having been engaged in the destruction of the Pigeon Roost settlement. * * * But, it is said, a spirit of rivalry which prevailed among some of the officers defeated the intention of those, who, at the time proposed to destroy the towns of the friendly Delawares who lived on the western branch of White

River. Now hear what Maj. John Tipton says about these 'friendly Indians' on White River: 'In their way out, they (the escaping Indians) passed the Saline or Salt Creek, and I there took an old trail leading direct to the Delaware towns, and it is my opinion that while the Government is supporting one part of that tribe (the Delawares), the other part is murdering our citizens.

"It is much to be desired that those rascals of whatever tribe they may be harboring about these (Delaware) towns, should be routed, which could be done with 100 men in seven days.' With this spirit and purpose openly declared by the whites, how long do we imagine they waited for an opportunity to execute it? Will any one make me believe that 600 armed men at the Pigeon Roost Massacre, after viewing the slaughtered and roasted human bodies and burning houses, quietly dispersed and went home? Col. Joseph Bartholomew raided these towns on White River with 137 men on the 15th day of June, 1813. He found three towns, two of which had been burnt about a month before. (See Dillon, 524.) Who destroyed them? The reason that the battle at the Delaware towns, if a battle did occur, and the breaking them up on White River was never reported, is that the Government during the war with the other Indian tribes in 1811, 1812 and 1813, was supporting and protecting the Delawares who had promised to engage in peaceful pursuits. Gen. Harrison had directed the Delawares to remove to the Shawanee's Reservation in Ohio, and most of them had done so soon after the battle of Mississinewa, December 17, 1812. Those who refused to go received but little mercy. But another proof of this battle is in the fact that on the twenty-acre field, in the southeast corner of northwest quarter, Section 32, Township 14 north, Range 3 east, near Capt. White's old camp, large numbers of leaden bullets of every size, battered and bruised, have been found. I have had at least 100 of them myself, and have picked up at least nine, recently, in a wash of the river, and have been told of hundreds being found by others. I have passed a short distance from this field, on other grounds more suitable for finding them, but never yet found any except in this locality. And about three years since, on John Sutton's farm, one mile and a fourth west of the battle-field, and only one mile east of the Indian town, four frames of human bodies were washed out of a low, wet piece of bottom land. The skulls were carried off before I had an opportunity of examining them. No Indian ever buried his dead in a low, wet piece of land. They must have been buried there under pressing circumstances, and by white men."

Judge Hardin is a close and accurate observer. He has studied

the subject conscientiously, and his proofs are entitled to full "faith and credit" in all the courts of history. But I cannot agree with his conclusions as to the time when the battle he records was fought. I think it ante-dates by many years the campaigns of 1812.

In October, 1818, the Delaware Indians ceded their lands on the White River to the United States, reserving the possession thereof for a term of three years. But before their time was up they left their White River homes for a country beyond the Mississippi. They numbered, according to John Johnson, an Indian Agent residing in Ohio, but who seems to have been well acquainted with them, 2,300.* In the fall of 1820, a part of them were removed to Arkansas.† In the spring of 1821, the remainder were removed.‡ The county disagreeing with them, they were soon after given lands in Kansas, where a remnant yet remains to draw a yearly stipend from the United States. Parkman thus photographs the Delaware brave of the far west: "At the present day, the small remnant settled beyond the Mississippi, are among the bravest marauders of the west. Their war parties pierce the farthest wilds of the Rocky Mountains; and the prairie traveler may sometimes meet the Delaware warrior returning from a successful foray, a gaudy handkerchief bound about his brows, his snake locks fluttering in the wind, and his rifle resting across his saddle, bow while the tarnished and begrimed equipments of his half wild horse, bear witness that the rider has waylaid and plundered some Mexican cavalier." The cession of their country and final abandonment by the Delawares, seems to have been the signal for the hunters of other tribes to rush in. For a period of five or six years, following 1820, numerous bands of Indians visited the county in the sugar-making season, and again in the fall-hunting season. Some families wintered here. It would be difficult and perhaps serve no good purpose, to give in this place an enumeration of the camping grounds occupied by the Indians, subsequent to the settlement of the county. It will be enough to refer to a few of the more noticeable places. The highlands of Sugar Creek were a favorite Indian camping ground. The Indian name of this stream was *Then-a-mesay*. In the falls of 1824 and 1825, the Indians camped on the creek bluff not far from the "Sugar Creek Bridge." They are supposed to have been Wyandotts and were professors of the Christian faith. It is related that they had killed a bear and one Sunday morning some of the white men of the vicinity visited their camp to purchase bear meat. They found the Indians sitting quietly in

* See Historical Collections of Ohio, published by Henry Howe, in 1848, p. 146.

† Niles Register, vol. 19, p. 191.

‡ Fourteenth Geological Report of Indiana, p. 31.

their camp. "What do you want?" asked one of them who could talk English. "Bear meat," was the answer. "Come to-morrow, Indians do not sell to-day." The next year, or the year after, a band were encamped near the headwaters of Young's Creek. One Sunday morning Daniel Covert heard a strange noise in the distance and went to investigate. It led him into an Indian camp. They were at their devotions, and motioning him to a seat, he heard them sing hymns and utter prayers in their own tongue. They are supposed to have been the same Indians who had before that camped on Sugar Creek. A young Indian hunter, belonging to the same band, was accidentally killed on Sugar Creek, and buried at the roots of an oak, still standing on the bluff, between John Owens' house and the bridge. While "fire hunting" on the creek one night, he was shot by one of his own band by mistake. His comrades made a trough of an ash tree into which they put his body and covered it with a slab. Over his grave they set a post, as tall as a man, which they painted red, with a cross-piece painted black. The grave was enclosed with ash palings, driven into the earth.

When Judge Franklin Hardin, a lad of sixteen, first visited the country in 1825, riding double with his mother, they traveled along the Whetzel Trace, through what is now known as Clark Township. "Added to the gloom of this dismal place (the Grand Gulf), away to the northwest," says the Judge, "was an Indian encampment, making the most of their privilege to hunt here. They seemed to be making a drive of the game southward, the direction we were traveling to Loper's, on Camp Creek. The constant crack of the rifle, the crash of the brushwood, caused by the troops of the flying, frightened deer, as they rushed thundering on with branching horns and tails erect, widespread, grandly leaping high above the shrubbery, with heads averted, as if to see the distant foe, and the widely scattered flock of wild turkeys as they sped on with long outstretched necks, half on foot, half on wing, far as the eye could reach, was altogether a sight—one never to be forgotten by an old lady and a boy unused to such a wild scene." The Indian hunters who were making such a wild display at that time, belonged to a Pottawattamie band that were encamped on Section 36, Township 14, Range 4 east. James Kinnick moved to his place in 1832, and found thereon the remains of their camp. One of the wigwams was in a good state of preservation.

On a little creek which empties into Young's Creek from the northeast, in Section 16, Township 12, Range 4 east (it runs about a mile northwest of Franklin), the Indians were in the habit of camping early in the year, trapping and making sugar. The little creek bears the name of Indian Creek, which was given it by Levi

Moore, who settled on Young's Creek, close to its union with that creek. Moore was charged by the Indians with stealing their furs. But no harm ever came to him on account of it. At Henry Byers' place (near Mount Pleasant Church), was a noted camping ground. On one occasion the Indians left that camp for a few days, first tying their peltries in a bundle and springing it into a sapling beyond the reach of any prowling beast. On their return, their bundle was gone. It had evidently been stolen, but by whom, was never known. Not long after, William and David Burkhart, two brothers, living at no great distance from Byers', each had a horse stolen in one night. Like the furs, the horses were never heard of. It was thought by many of the pioneer settlers, that the Indians believing the Burkharts had stolen their furs, had taken their horses in retaliation.

In 1825 or 1826, a band of Wyandotts from Bellefontaine, camped "up the Hurricane" a short distance from Franklin. Samuel Herriott who was living in the town at the time, had a field of corn, and sold occasionally to the Indians, corn for their ponies. Frequently, when they would come after corn, Mr. Herriott would not be at home, when Mrs. Herriott, would see that they got their corn. She was, however, afraid of them, and always gave them something to eat, which kindness the Indians highly appreciated. There was a squaw belonging to the party by the name of Matilda, who had a pappoose, and Mrs. Herriott having heard of it, and her fear of the Indians having abated, she invited Matilda to come and see her and bring her pappoose. One evening at dusk, three Indian men, Matilda and a boy, walked unannounced into the Herriott home. After seeing that her company was seated around the fire and duly inquiring after their health, she turned to Matilda and asked, "Where is your baby?" "O, sitting up to the outside of the house!" was the mother's answer, and sure enough, on going out, there in the gathering gloom of the night, was the baby strapped firmly to a board.

During that evening's visit, an incident occurred that greatly frightened Mrs. Herriott. The baby had been brought in out of the night air and leaned up against the wall on the inside, and host and hostess and their guests were sitting around the blazing fire engaged in conversation. Mrs. Herriott and Matilda were at one side, and Mr. Herriott next to them, and after him came Dr. Grey Eyes, and then Jocko, and last of all an "ill-looking Indian" whose name has been forgotten. During the conversation, Jocko arose to his feet and presented Mr. Herriott a paper, which, on reading, he found to be a certificate from Gen. Cass, showing that Jocko had rendered important services to the United States in the War of 1812. Ma-

tilda had become interested in the matter by this time, and as something had been said about Pittsburg, she said to Mr. Herriott to ask Jocko if he had ever been there; and in response to the question, Jocko took a coal and making a map on the floor, pointed out the place where Pittsburg should be, and said "Yes." "Ever been to Philadelphia?" "Yes." "To Baltimore?" "Yes." "To Washington?" "Yes." And to other questions as to what places he had been in and persons seen in Washington, prompt answers came. After that Matilda and Mr. Herriott became engaged in conversation and during its progress Mr. Herriott noticed a pallor overspread his wife's face, followed by a visible trembling. Becoming alarmed, he was in the act of going to her relief, when he felt a clutch at his hair, and on turning around encountered Jocko, who had his knife out and was going through the motions of taking his scalp. This was Jocko's joke.

The high and dry lands bordering upon Indian Creek, in Hensley Township, afforded inviting camping grounds to the Indians. From this circumstance came the name. In the fall of 1824, the largest number of Indians ever known to enter the county, camped on Indian Creek. The number was estimated by the settlers at 100, consisting mainly of Miamis, with a few Pottawattmies. After a short time there the last, numbering about twelve, withdrew from the Miami camp, and made another on the south fork of the creek, in the southeast quarter of Section 27. After the fall hunt was over, about half of the entire number went elsewhere, and those left behind staid there all through the winter and until late in the fall of 1825. These Indians seem to have behaved themselves quite well. Among so many, it would be strange if there were not some who would steal. Richardson Hensley had cause to complain of the squaws in green corn time. Under pretense of buying his roasting ears, they would steal them before his eyes. "In spite of me," he said to the writer, "they would pull the ears and hide them in their blankets. Often I have jerked at one corner of the blanket and scattered the stolen corn on the ground." They also stole a dog belonging to John Stevens. His boys, Alexander and Gideon, and a foster son, Ephraim Hareell, went to their camp on Sunday in search of the dog, which they found tied securely, and took him home with them. The camp was deserted save an old man and his squaw. Their wigwam was made by stretching skins over a pole frame. In the center of the ground floor was a fire over which they had hung a brass pot, in which they were cooking an unwashed and unskinned bear's head, together with a quantity of black beans.

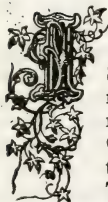
It seems that no Indian ever seriously violated the civil laws in

Johnson County. If the Burkhart horses were stolen by the Indians, it was never known. On one occasion a riot was threatened by the Indians in Franklin, which at the time, foreboded evil. It was in 1825, and most likely the Indians from Indian Creek were the chief actors. It was on the occasion of the fall muster, and Bartholomew Carroll, of Union Township, came, provided with whisky and honey, to sell to all who would buy. The Indians present were among his best patrons. Toward evening they became somewhat boisterous and some of them insisted on having whisky and honey free. This being refused, they mounted the wagon and proceeded to help themselves. With the aid of the cooler heads of the band, they were induced to desist. Mounting their ponies, however, they galloped around the public square whooping and screeching at the top of their voices, and finally left town. The militia present were armed and it required all the persuasive influence of the leading citizens, to hold the more hot-headed in check and prevent a collision. After 1826, but few, if any, Indians ever returned to the county to engage in any of their pursuits.

CHAPTER II.

BY D. D. BANTA.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS—TERRITORIAL TIMES—TRACES AND
EARLY ROADS—THE WHETZELS—THE BLUFFS—STRUG-
GLE FOR THE STATE CAPITOL—FIRST PERMANENT SETTLE-
MENT—STORY OF THE SETTLEMENT BY TOWNSHIPS—THE
WHITE AND BLUE RIVER SETTLEMENTS—FOUNDING FRANK-
LIN—REMINISCENCES.



INDIANA was admitted as a State of the Union in 1816. Delegates from thirteen counties framed the new State's constitution. The population at the time of admission was 63,897. The settled parts constituted a narrow fringe, extending from Wayne County, down the Ohio State line, to the Ohio River, thence down that to the Wabash, and thence up that to Fort Harrison, now Terre Haute. Throughout the entire region north of the border, savage Indians roamed. The White River, and its numerous tributaries, were owned and occupied mainly by the Delawares. The region was no less remarkable for the great abundance of game found in its forests, and of fish in its waters, than for the fertility of

its soil. The Indians were loth to part with their possessions, and the white people eagerly desirous of having them do so. After one or two abortive attempts to procure a cession, in October, 1818, a treaty was made, under which the Delawares surrendered their claim, and consented to their removal to a new home beyond the Mississippi, which was effected in the spring of 1821. Thereafter, their old possessions were known far and wide as the "New Purchase." Bands of Weas, Potawattamies and Miamis claimed small parts of this territory, and ceded the same, as did the Delawares, but the latter held undivided claim to all of Johnson County.


Before the time of their going, the smoke from white men's cabins was seen in many places throughout their domains. Bloomington, on the border, was settled in the early part of 1819. The same year, three permanent settlements were planted in Bartholomew County, one in Morgan and one in Marion, where Indianapolis was subsequently located. In 1818, James Wilson settled on the Blue River banks, four miles north of the present site of Shelbyville, and in the following year, a number of other pioneers, with their families, moved into Shelby County.

Trappers' and hunters' camps were to be met with along the streams, and in other favored places, all through the ceded region. It was not only celebrated for its great abundance of game, but also for its fur bearing animals, the most valuable of which was the beaver. Their dams and ponds were everywhere to be seen in the level lands of the country. Long anterior to the time of the treaty, the White River country had been the scene of the trappers' exploits. The Canadian voyageurs came as early as in the latter half of the seventeenth century. A hundred years afterward they were followed by the agents of the Northwest Company, and of the Mackinaw Company, which were British corporations. The American Fur Company, with John Jacob Astor at its head, followed about the beginning of the present century. All these drew large supplies of furs from the White River country.

The territory framed into Johnson County, lay along the line of an ancient Indian highway. Geologists tell us that in the night of time there flowed a glacial river southward through Johnson County toward the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville. The print of its bed remains to this day. That ancient river bed presents a comparatively smooth and even surface, nearly or quite all the way to the Falls. The buffalo that once traveled in herds from their winter feeding grounds in the Kentucky canebrakes to their summer pastures, on the Wabash, doubtless traveled over that smooth and level, ancient river bed. Certain it is the Indians did, and after

the day of civilization had come, the engineers laid out the line of railroad from Jeffersonville to Indianapolis upon it.

The Falls was a celebrated Indian crossing place. At the mouth of the Kentucky River was another. Thence, bearing northwesterly, a trail ran till it united with the Ancient River trail, not far from the upper rapids of the *Inquah sahquah*, the Indian name for the Driftwood River. At the mouth of the Kentucky, Brig. Gen. Charles Scott, with 800 mounted men, crossed the Ohio, on the 23d of May, 1791, on the march to the Wea village, eight miles below the present site of Lafayette. The route he took was, according to his report, "the most direct," and this would be along the line of the Kentucky River trail to the Driftwood, and thence along the Ancient River trail, through the territory of Johnson County. Not many years ago a broken sword blade and hilt with a pistol attached, was found in a running stream four miles south of Franklin. It belonged to a pattern of cavalryman's weapon that has long been out of vogue, but was to be met with a hundred years ago, and the inference seems reasonable that it was cast aside or lost by one of Gen. Scott's troopers on that march. All through the period of border warfare, the Indians living upon the Wabash and upon the upper waters of the White River, made frequent forays along these trails to the Kentucky settlements. Many a pale face's scalp has, no doubt, been carried at the belt of a brave, and many a white prisoner, foot sore and weary, has been driven by his savage captors, through the gloomy forests of this county. Later, in the contests between civilization and savagery, the yeomen soldiery from the settlements in the river counties, not infrequently followed the Ancient River trail in pursuit of their savage foes. Maj. Tipton, Col. Bartholomew, and others, were leaders in these expeditions, but there came a day when the wars were ended, and the trails became highways of peace. In the settlement of central Indiana the Kentucky River trail and the Ancient River trail were for a time important highways. Some of the first settlers found their way to the White River wilderness by them. Some time in 1819, Capt. Richard Berry, following the Kentucky River trail out to the Blue River crossing, built a cabin and established a ferry. North and south of his new home he blazed the old trail, and thereafter it came to be known as "Berry's trail." From the crossing at Blue River (a mile below the present site of Edinburg), it ran in a general northwest direction till it crossed Burkhart's Creek, in Section 20, Township 12 north, Range 4 east. Thence it kept a general north course, passing the Big Spring at Hopewell, and entering Marion County territory near the northwest corner of Pleasant Township.

Long after the settlement of the county, and the abandonment of the trail, evidences of it could be seen in the notches and blazes on the trees along its course. Two miles north of the Big Spring, at Hopewell, near the late residence of Daniel Covert, and in the near vicinity of a deer lick, in addition to axe marks on the trees, inscriptions cut in the bark were long to be seen. On one were the letters: IBMAL 1812. On another: E. MAXWELL 1814.* Still another was the legend, "FORTY RODS TO WATER ". A never-failing spring burst from the banks of the creek at the place indicated.

In 1818, Jacob Whetzel, an inhabitant of Franklin County, in this state, became the owner of a tract of land in what was known as "Harrison's Purchase," near the mouth of Eel River, to reach which, by the ordinary route of travel, required a journey by the way of Louisville. But Jacob Whetzel was not the man to go a round-about way when a nearer lay through the woods. He was of that Whetzel family so celebrated in border warfare. He had been used to the wilderness all his life, and was not a stranger to Indian fighting. When eleven years of age, his father had been killed, and himself and Lewis, a brother two years older, taken prisoners. Crossing the Ohio River, near which his father's cabin stood (which was not far from Wheeling, W. Va.), the Indians led the lads a distance of twenty miles in the Ohio woods, and camped for the night. Under cover of the darkness they escaped, and, eluding their enemies, who followed in hot haste, they reached the Ohio, which they crossed in safety, to find their father's cabin in ashes, and his mutilated body a prey to the wild beasts. It is said the boys vowed eternal enmity to the Indians, a vow which the elder kept in letter and spirit to the day of his death. His name never ceased, as long as he lived, to be a terror to the red men, and it is connected with many of the most romantic and thrilling episodes of border warfare.

Jacob Whetzel seems to have been of a less sanguinary disposition than his brother Lewis, although he bore his part well in the Indian wars of his time. He was in many of the principal campaigns, and rendered to both Generals St. Clair and Harrison, signal service as a spy. But when the fighting was done, he settled down to the peaceable life of an agriculturist. Nevertheless he remained a woodsman in a sense, and so the Eel River purchase being made, he applied to Anderson, the chief of the Delawares, and from him obtained a license to cut a trace from Brookville, on the White Water, to the White River. This was in June, 1818, and in July following, he set out to perform the work. His son

* Edward Maxwell, a brother of Dr. David H. Maxwell, who afterward lived and died at Bloomington, was living at the time at Madison.

Cyrus, a youth of eighteen, accompanied him, as also did Thomas Howe, Thomas Rush, Richard Rush and Walter Banks. His plan was to reach White River, and work back to Brookville. Taking one of the men, Thomas Rush, he went in advance, marking the route, leaving his son and the rest of the men to follow with nine days' provisions. Cyrus and his men had not entered far into the wilderness when, late one evening, they met a party of Indians whose actions, notwithstanding their warm protestations of friendship, excited suspicion. The two parties passed each other, but the white men who were unarmed, kept a more vigilant guard that night than was common even in that day. The night set in cloudy, and rain soon began falling, but the hours passed quietly on, until the camp fire burned low, when the man on guard discovered Indians lurking in the vicinity. Quietly waking his sleeping companions, they as quietly abandoned their camp, and, notwithstanding the gloom of the night, they followed Jacob Whetzel and his man, by "feeling of the notches and blazes cut in the trees." Whatever the motive that led the red men to prowl around their camp-fire that night, nothing more was seen of them again on that journey.

Meeting with no other hindrances, save such as were incident to the trackless wilderness, Cyrus Whetzel and his comrades journeyed on in the path indicated by the blazing of the trees, and crossed Flat Rock about seven miles below the present site of Rushville and Blue River, about four miles above Shelbyville and Sugar Creek, a little north of Boggstown. On reaching a water-course a few miles east of White River, a nest of honey bees was discovered in the hollow limb of a walnut tree, which yielded a liberal supply of honey; but it was too bitter to be eaten, and reluctantly they threw it away. Nevertheless, from this circumstance, came the name of "Honey Creek," the first creek within the borders of this county to receive a name at the hands of white men.

White River was struck at the Bluffs, the place being so named by Jacob Whetzel at the time, and we may well imagine that the scene which met the gaze of himself and companions was such as they little expected to see. Jacob Whetzel had set out to reach by a short cut a home at the mouth of the Eel River; but standing on the Bluff in the July days, he looked out over a wide, deep and rapidly flowing river, through whose clear depths the eye could penetrate to the white pebbles that lay on the bottom, far below, whose waters swarmed with fish, and whose level bottoms and the adjacent rolling uplands were covered with great forests that grew from a soil of wonderful richness, and there on the banks of the *Ope-co-mee-cah*, of the Delaware tongue, he resolved to establish his future home.

Jacob Whetzel went alone down the river to his Eel River possessions, while young Cyrus, with the axemen, turned back and began the work of cutting out what was long known as "Whetzel's Trace." Their progress was slow. A path was cut of sufficient width to admit the passage of a team. Their chosen route led them by what is now known as "Doty's Hill." After passing the rolling land extending a short distance back from the river, they found a level country, which at that season of the year, was one continuous swamp. In the dry seasons of previous years the Indians had burned it off, and the road makers went farther in their work that first day than any succeeding one. They reached the place of an ancient beaver dam near the present eastern boundary line of Pleasant Township. It was built across the outlet of a swamp and made a pond of water a half mile long, and varying in width from a few yards to several hundred, but at that time it apparently had long been deserted by its furry inhabitants.

The road these men made wound in and out among the trees and around the fallen logs as sinuous as a "runway." The purpose of its makers was to make a path along which the Whetzel teams could travel to the White River. They had no thought of any subsequent travel.

At the Hurricane, which they crossed in Section 18, Town 13 north, Range 5 east, and which afforded the only running water between Honey Creek and Sugar Creek, they established their camp, and thence worked on the road east and west. This they found to be a good camp site, and it occurred to Cyrus Whetzel to name the stream Camp Creek, a name that afterward gave place to Covert's Creek, and that in time to the present name, Hurricane, so given to commemorate a wind storm that prior to the settlement of the country had prostrated much of the timber along its course.

Slowly hewing their way through the woods eastward, the axemen came at length to a great swamp about two miles west of the present east boundary line of the county, which was known in the early day as the Great Gulf. This was a mile in width and two miles in length. Two streams, Flat Creek and the Leatherwood, entered the low land, constituting the gulf at its northern end, and their combined waters at the southern made Little Sugar Creek. Sugar Creek was already named when the Whetzels came. Its Indian name of *Theu-a-me-say* was not in use among the white trappers and hunters who were already familiar with it. Great forests of sugar trees grew at intervals along its banks, to which the Indians themselves, in the sugar making season, came, and to the circumstance of these growing trees, it is supposed the present name of the stream is owing.

Cyrus Whetzel never forgot the hardships endured while cutting out the "Whetzel Trace," and especially that part of it lying between Camp Creek and Sugar Creek. "We were often mid-sides in water," said he, "and at night we had to make brush heaps on which to sleep."

After crossing Sugar Creek they cut through to the next considerable stream, a distance of five miles, encamping on its banks late one evening, when Jacob Whetzel, on his return from his Eel River expedition, rejoined them. After the scanty meal of the evening, Jacob produced a bottle of peach brandy, which he had procured in Owen County, and over it, the party in a merry mood, pledged the memory of wives and sweethearts at home. To the inspiration due to that bottle, are the people of Shelby County indebted for the name of one of their prettiest streams—*Brandywine*. The name was given that night. Soon after, their provisions giving out, the road making was abandoned, and Whetzel and his men went on to their homes; but in a short time he returned and completed his work. Whetzel's trace proved of considerable importance in the settlement of Marion, Johnson, Morgan and Shelby counties. Hundreds of the early settlers traveled over all or parts of it in search of wilderness homes.

The following March, 1819, Jacob Whetzel, with his son Cyrus, returned to the Bluffs. Selecting a camping ground about 500 yards below the place where the Waverly mills were afterward built, he began building a cabin, but ere this was done, a violent snow storm came on and lasted until the snow was fifteen inches deep. At length, he prepared a place of shelter, and that spring cleared a small field in which he planted corn, not forgetting to plant a quantity of peach seeds he had brought with him. The following fall he moved his family to his new home, and thus he became the first settler in Morgan County.

The permanent settlements of the Delaware Indians were on White River, and their favorite mode of travel was in canoes along that stream. But their towns were nevertheless connected by trails, usually winding through the forests not far from the river. Through that part of Johnson County, in which White River runs, the Indian trail was on the east bank of the stream. Indeed, the highway from Martinsville to Indianapolis, which passes through Waverly and over the Bluffs, runs, in the main, not far from the line of that ancient trail. Other trails intersected it coming from the south, and so the White River trail was an important highway of the red men. And it cut some figure in the colonization of Johnson County by the white men. While many of the early settlers came into White River Township by the Whetzel trace, the

very first ones came by the White River trail, and it is therefore deserving of notice in this place.

From the year of the admission of Indiana, up to the time of the taking of the census in 1820, the population of the State more than doubled. The census showed a population of 147,178 in 1820. Indiana was well advertised abroad during the Indian wars. It had been well traversed by a citizen soldiery, principally from Kentucky, and the wars being over, the same soldiery and their friends came in large numbers in hunt of homes.

On the 11th of January, 1820, commissioners were appointed by the General Assembly to locate a new seat of government, which was done in the month of June following. John Tipton, who was subsequently elected to a seat in the United States Senate from Indiana, was a member of that commission, and he has left a Journal containing an account of the travels and action of himself and the commission, which, although very brief, and written without any pretence of literary skill, is nevertheless packed with valuable information to the student of the past. Tipton and Gov. Jennings set out from their homes at Corydon on the 17th of May. They laid in plenty of "baken coffey etc.," and took with them "Bill, a black boy" and a tent. Striking the ancient river trail somewhere below the present site of Columbus, they traveled thereon all the way through this county and on to the mouth of Fall Creek, above the present site of Indianapolis. The party, which had increased on the way till it numbered seven, did not reach Bezzy's place till Saturday evening, the 20th of the month. It took them four days to ride from Corydon to that place, and two hours and a quarter to ride from the upper rapids of the *In-quah-sah-quah*. With Bezzy they staid over night. Tipton, who "had an eye for good ground, and at various times owned large tracts," saw the beauty of the prospect around him. "Good land, good water and timber," he wrote in his Journal. The next morning at half after four o'clock they set out again, but now that these commissioners, accompanied by the Governor of the State, are traveling through Johnson County over an Indian path, and their movements become more interesting to the thread of this history, the Journal becomes provokingly obscure. It says:

"Sunday, twenty-first, set out at half-past four. At five passed a corner of Section 36, Township 11 north, of Range 4 east, passed a place where Bartholomew and myself had encamped in June, 1813, missed our way. Traveled east then. At 8 o'clock stopped on a muddy branch, boiled our coffey. At 9:30 turned back. I killed a deer, the first one I have killed since 1814. Came on the train (trail) at 10; found tree where I had wrote my name on the 19th

of June, 1813. We traveled fast and at 7 encamped on a small creek, having traveled about forty-five miles."

It was the northeast corner of the southeast Section of Nineveh Township, that was passed at 5 o'clock that Sunday morning; but where was it that General Bartholomew and himself had encamped in June, 1813? It was after passing that corner they missed their way and traveled east. If we knew the time that elapsed after passing the Section corner, before they missed their way, we might, with some degree of certainty, locate the "muddy branch" and perhaps identify the very farm whereon the future United States Senator killed his deer, that Sunday, June morning, so many years ago, and may be find the spot where grew the tree on which he wrote his name on the 19th of June, 1813. But the most we can say, is, that the encampment must have been in Nieveh Township. The boiling of the "coffey" and the shooting of the deer, most likely took place within the borders of Blue River, and the tree on which the name was written may have been in Nineveh Township, but was probably in Franklin Township.

The Commissioners were sworn in on the 23rd of May, and made the location on the 7th of June, fifteen days having been spent traveling up and down the country examining the several places mentioned in connection therewith. One of these was the Bluffs on White River. Recurring to Tipton's Journal, we find of the date of May 26th, this: "The bluff is about 150 feet above the river, but very uneven. The water good. * * Out of this bluff issues a number of fine springs, one of which some distance back from the river, has near twenty feet fall. Back of this bluff is a beautiful creek. They (the bluffs) front on the river near one mile. If they were level on top it would be the most beautiful site for a town that I have ever seen."

Two of the commissioners favored the Bluff for the capital location, but the majority went for the present site of Indianapolis. Before the commission to locate the capital set forth on their work, the United States Surveyors had begun their work in the New Purchase, and they kept it up, long after the capital site was chosen. All of Nineveh Township was surveyed by Abraham Lee, as early as the month of September in 1819. In June, 1820, John Hendricks surveyed so much of Franklin Township as lies in Congressional Township 12, Range 5, and, in August of that year, Thomas Hendricks surveyed Congressional Township 12, Range 4, being in the west part of Franklin Township. In the same month of August, John Hendricks surveyed all the lands comprised within the present boundaries of Blue River Township, and, as soon as he had completed this, he went over and surveyed the Congressional

Township, better known as Union, and, while he was at that, B. Bently was surveying Hensley. W. B. McLaughlin surveyed all of White River, in Congressional Township 14, and Bently all that is in Township 13; and, later in the season, all the territory now contained within Pleasant Township was surveyed by Thomas Hendricks, while John Hendricks surveyed all contained within Clark Township.

First Permanent Settlement.—The time has now come when the first permanent settlement is to be planted in Johnson County. In 1814 a young man by the name of John Campbell, born and reared in Tennessee, went to find a home north of the Ohio. Fate directed his footsteps to the vicinity of Waynesville, in the State of Ohio, where he married Ruth Perkins, a native of South Carolina. In 1817 he moved to Connersville, and in 1820 to the "new purchase" on Blue River. It was as early as the latter part of February, when, with his wife and four sons he set out through the wilderness to become the first settler of a county that was yet unformed and unnamed. Four little girls belonged to his household, but these were left behind to follow on horseback, when the home was prepared for them. A neighbor, Benjamin Crews, went with him and helped to clear a path and drive his domestic animals and team. The road which they cut must have been the most primitive of paths, for, when two years after, Alexander Thompson, Israel Watts and William Reynolds came over the same general route, they found a wagon road to Flat Rock, south of Rushville, but thence on they were compelled to cut their own way.

Campbell reached the Blue River on Saturday, the 4th of March, and at once began the erection of a pole cabin, on the tract of land lying immediately south of the present site of Edinburg, and the same spring cleared a small field which he enclosed with a brush fence to keep out his own stock, in time to raise a crop of corn. Crews returned to Connersville for his family and moved to Campbell's neighborhood the same spring, arriving on the 17th of April. On a spot already selected by him, which afterward proved to be on the Bartholomew side of the line, he encamped the evening of his arrival. That night his son Jonathan, a lad eight years of age, while lying down and looking at the moon, through the limbs of a large tree, "saw something reach out a hand and pull up a limb," to which he at once called his father's attention, who said it was a coon. The next morning, on inspection, the tree was found to be hollow, and Benjamin Crews at once cut it down, and as it fell crashing to the ground, a she bear and her two cubs tumbled to the earth from their den in a hollow limb. The dogs at once mounted the old beast, but cuffing them right

and left, she made her escape, leaving her cubs in the hands of their captors. Stripping the horses of their halters the two young bears were soon securely tied, but the horses now thoroughly alarmed at the unwonted commotion, and finding themselves at liberty, took the back track for the White Water country and ran eight miles before being overtaken and recaptured.

John Campbell's neighbors were Crews and Richard Beny, the latter who lived a little over a mile below him, but within the present limits of Bartholomew County, whither he had removed the year before. But he did not have to wait long for others to come in. A half dozen or more families, it is said, moved into the Blue River woods, the same spring, but this is not certain. A large number did come in during the year. The lands since incorporated, in part, into Blue River Township, were surveyed in August of that year, and on the 4th of October, the same year, were exposed for sale at the land office in Brookville. That day these purchases were made of Blue River lands (which were the first within the county) by James Jacobs, William W. Robinson, and John Campbell, (who afterward lived in Sugar Creek), and on the day following, John Campbell, the first settler, and eight others made entries. Thirty-nine entries in all were made before the close of the year, covering a total of 4,400 acres.

As far as now known, eighteen families moved into the new settlement during the year, of which Henry Catsinger, Simon Schaffer, Jesse Dawson, Zachariah Sparks, Elias Brock and Joseph Townsend, were Kentuckians; William Williams, and as already stated, John Campbell, were Tennesseans; Amos Durbin was from Virginia; John A. Mow and Joshua Palmer, were from Ohio; Isaac Marshall and John Wheeler were from North Carolina; Samuel Herriott, from Pennsylvania, while the native places of Louis Bishop, Thomas Ralston and Richard Cormorave are unknown.

The second year of the settlement, twenty-seven families are known to have moved in. Elisha Adams came from Kentucky and moved to the north end of the township, and founded the Adams neighborhood. Richard Foster and John and William, his brothers, Patrick Adams, Patrick Cowan, Arthur Robinson, Curtis Pritchard, David Webb, William R. Hensley, William C. Robinson, James Farrell, John Adams, John P. Barnett, Jacob Cutsinger, Isaac Harvey (a Baptist preacher), Lewis Hays, William Rutherford, Jefferson D. Jones, Thomas Russell and Samuel Aldridge, all Kentuckians; and Isaac Collier, Israel Watts and Jonathan Hougham, Ohioans; and Alexander Thompson, from Virginia; Jesse Wells and Thomas Doan, from North Carolina,

and William Reynolds, from Tennessee, moved in. By the close of this year, the lands contiguous to Blue River were taken up, and a line of settlement extended nearly across the south side of the township, while John Campbell, an Irishman, had laid the foundation of a settlement at the mouth of Sugar Creek, and Lewis Hays and William Rutherford had joined John Adams' settlement higher up the creek.

In 1822, fourteen families moved in. Of these Able Webb, James Connor, Hezekiah Davison, William Hunt, James M. Daniels, John Shipp, William Barnett, David Durbin, Hiram Aldridge and Thomas Russell were from Kentucky; Charles Martin and Samuel Umpstead were from Ohio; and it is not ascertained whence came Baker Wells and Samuel Johnson, who came in this year. In 1823, William Freeman moved from Bartholomew County into the township, and Richard Shipp and John Hendrickson also moved in. All these were Kentucky born. By the close of 1823, there were at least sixty-three families living in the township.

Let us turn now from the southeast to the northwest, from Blue River to White River. Capt. White, an Indian, early in 1820, was found occupying a tract of land on the east bank of White River, since known as the Denny place, and being near the center of the northwest quarter of Section 32, in Township 14 north, Range 3 east. Here was an extensive Indian clearing. Capt. White left the country the same spring, going with his people, the Delawares, to Arkansas, and in the "month of April or May," the same year, one Daniel Morgan, a bachelor from western Pennsylvania moved to White's place and took possession. He cultivated a small field of corn, but the squirrels devoured his crop before maturity, and he returned to the land of his nativity. In the fall of the same year, George Beeler, a resident of Morgan County, with his wife and sister-in-law, moved to Capt. White's place; and took possession; but Beeler died the same fall, and the White camp was once more vacated.

The following spring another man moved to the Capt. White place. This was Abraham Sells, a Virginian, who came to Washington County, in Indiana, about the middle of February, 1821. "Leaving the female members of his family in that county, accompanied by his brother John Sells and four of his sons, and three of his own, Isaac, William and Franklin, he set out for the White River and reached Jacob Whetzel's about the 1st of March." He had crossed over to the Indian trail, on the east bank of White River, up which he traveled, entering White River Township on Friday, the 3d day of March, 1821, and at once he took possession

of White's old wigwam. Abraham Sell's came to stay. He and his, brought seventy-five hogs, eleven cattle and eight horses, besides a goodly assortment of tools and provisions for the summer. Their families were to come in the fall. The hogs and cattle were turned into the woods to shift for themselves, together with such of the horses as were not in immediate use. A field of five or six acres was "brushed out" and enclosed with a temporary fence and planted in corn. "West of the river was an old hackberry deadening, containing fifteen acres, requiring but little labor to bring it into cultivation. In the year 1820, and in years subsequent, a small green worm stripped the hackberry trees of all their leaves, killing them in a few weeks."* That was also planted in corn. The corn grown on the Capt. White place was broken into and destroyed by their own hogs. After the crop was laid by, all except two of the company returned to Washington County, where John Sells, the brother of Abraham, and the latter's son, Issac, died. Late in the fall the others, with their families and household stuff, rejoined their White River brethren, and the permanency of their settlement was maintained.

Abraham Sells may justly be accounted as the first English-speaking white man to make a permanent home in White River Township. Close upon his heels, came Thomas Lowe, a North Carolinian, with his family and his two sons-in-law, Permenter Mullenix and William Sanders, and their families. Sells entered the township, as we have seen, on the third day of March, 1821, and Lowe came "between the 3d and 10," a very few days after. The latter settled on a choice tract of land in Section 8, about two miles northeast of the Bluffs, and at once made preparation for raising a corn crop, the ensuing season. About the middle of the same month of March, David Scott moved from near Bloomington, Ind., to White River Township, and camped just below the mouth of Pleasant Run,† near Abraham Sells, and cleared and planted a field of corn. His family he left behind, proposing to move them out the coming fall. Late in the Summer, however, his horses escaped, and he became so much discouraged, that he sold out to Sells, and abandoned the county.

On Wednesday, the 10th day of May, following, John Doty and his family, from Hamilton County, Ohio, entered the township. He had set out with his large family and all of his worldly possessions in search of a home "in the West," and entering the Whetzel trace at its eastern terminus, had traveled upon it till within three

* Judge Franklin Harden. John Tipton mentions a similar circumstance as being seen near the capital location.

† So named, it is said, because it was a pleasant running stream.

miles of its western end at the Bluffs. Coming to a shapely, well-wooded hill, then, as now, a landmark, along the northern side of which the trace ran, he was so well pleased with the outlook that he unyoked his cattle and made a camp, and "went to living." The next morning after their arrival, he and his three sons, Peter; Samuel, and George, began a clearing, and by hard work they managed to plant three or four acres in corn, which, when earing time came, fell a prey to the raccoons. It is said these rodents came in droves, and stripped it of the last nubbin.

During the time the father and sons were making their clearing, the family occupied an open camp and were greatly annoyed by rattle snakes. One morning while at breakfast, they were horrified at the sight of a monster which came crawling in at the open door of their camp. It had been attracted, it is supposed, by the odor of frying venison. More than thirty of these venomous reptiles were killed in and about the hill the first season. The next persons to move in, were Daniel Boaz and John Ritchey. These men with their families moved in one vehicle. Boaz was a Virginian, by birth, and Ritchey a Kentuckian. They came to White River in the fall of 1821, and were the last of the arrivals for that year. The close of the year saw eight families living in the White River settlement. Twelve more, it is certainly known, came the year following, 1822. These were Archibald Glenn, and John Murphy, from Kentucky; Nathan and Benjamin Culver, from East Tennessee; Nathaniel St. John, from Ohio; Daniel Etter, Michael Brown, Andrew Brown, and one or two others, who long since left the county, from Virginia; and William and Samuel Blean, who were born in Ireland. By the close of the second year, after the first settlement was made, not less than 100 people were living in the White River settlement.

Two settlement centers, the Blue River and the White River, have been under review; let us pass to a third. In the spring of 1821, Amos Durbin settled on the outskirts of the Blue River settlement, so far from its center that when the civil townships came to be organized, he was found to be in Nineveh Township, and he is therefore entitled to the distinction of being named as the first settler of Nineveh. The township derived its name from its principal creek, and it in turn from the following circumstance: Richard Berry had a son, Nineveh, who, while hunting one winter's day, crossed the creek, which was originally known as the Leatherwood, and killed a deer. With it on his back he undertook to recross the stream on a log, but losing his footing he fell in, and came near being drowned. His father ever after spoke of the stream as "Nineveh's

Defeat," but the early settlers dropped the latter half of the name, calling it NINEVEH, and it is so known to this day.

But another man must be accredited with the honor of founding the first distinctive Nineveh neighborhood. That man was Robert Worl, of whom but little is now known. He was an Ohioan, who set out for the New Purchase the latter part of the summer of 1821. With his family and a few personal effects he floated down the Ohio in a boat to some point on the Indiana shore, whence he made his way over the Indian trails to the Blue River Settlement, and thence through a pathless forest to Leatherwood Creek, or as it is now known, the Nineveh, where he arrived sometime in the month of September, and at once erected a pole cabin on the bank of the creek, a mile east of the present site of Williamsburg. Worl and his family lived alone through the fall and winter, depending for food mainly on the rifle. The region round about was filled with game. Wild turkeys, deer and bears were as plentiful as domestic stock in the same neighborhood is to-day.

Doubtless, the first fall and winter spent by the Worls in the Nineveh woods, they found exceedingly long and dismally lonesome; but the season of leaf and flower came at last, and with it three neighbors. On Friday, the 15th of March, Joah Woodruff and William Strain, came directly from Ohio, and Benjamin Crews, who two years before moved to the Blue River neighborhood, and settled over the line in Bartholomew County. All three had families, and had been Worl's neighbors in Ohio. That was a busy spring on the Nineveh. Crews camped by the side of a log for eight weeks, from the middle of March to the middle of May, by which time he had nine acres cleared after the fashion of the times, which he planted in corn, and then he built a cabin.

During the year of 1822, eleven men, with their families, are known to have moved into the Township. In addition to those already mentioned, were Adam Sash, Daniel and Henry Mussulman, and James Dunn from Kentucky, David Trout from Virginia, and John S. Miller from North Carolina.

The next year, James and William Gillaspie, William Spears, Curtis Pritchard, Louis Pritchard and Richard Perry, Kentuckians; and Jeremiah Dunham, an Ohioan, and Elijah DeHart, from North Carolina, moved in. In 1824, Robert Moore and George Baily Aaron Dunham, of Ohio, arrived, and Isaac Walker, Perry Baily, Joseph Thompson and Robert Forsyth, all from Kentucky. In 1825, Daniel Pritchard, John Parkhurst, William Irving and Amos Mitchel, from Kentucky, and Jesse Young, from Ohio, moved in, and, in the year following, came Thomas Elliott, Prettyman Bur-

ton, William Keaton, Clark Tucker, Daniel Hutto, John Hall, John Elliot, all Kentuckians, and Thomas Griffith, Samuel Griffith, Richard Wheeler, James McKane, James and John Wylie, Ohioans. In 1827, of those who came, John Kindle, Aaron Burgett and the Calvins — James, Luke, Thomas and Hiram — Milton McQuade, John Dodd, Robert Works and, as is supposed, George Henger and Jeremiah Hibbs, are all believed to have been from Ohio, and James Mullikin, David Forsyth and James Hughes, from Kentucky. The next year Joseph Featherngill, Gabriel Givens, Mrs. Sarah Mathes and James White came, followed by Hume Sturgeon, in 1829, and by Walter Black, David Dunham, John Wilks and Aaron Burgett, in 1830. Sturgeon was from Kentucky, Mrs. Mathes from Virginia, and the others from Ohio, save Black, whose native place is uncertain.

In the year 1822, the Burkhart brothers, David, Lewis, George, Henry and William came to this county from Greene County, Ky., by the way of the ancient river trail. Henry and George settled on the north side, while David built his cabin within the borders of Franklin Township on the land on which the late Michael Canary so long lived, and ultimately died. All three built cabins on the trail, and they have left their family name in Buckhart's Creek, in their old neighborhood. About the time of the arrival of the Burkharts, came Levi Moore along the trail, from the south as far as the Big Spring (now Hopewell), whence he turned to the east and built a cabin on the high ground, a few hundred yards west of the place where the Bluff road crosses Young's Creek. This cabin site has never ceased to be a place of residence. It is now occupied by John McCashin. Of Moore, but little is known. In the summer of 1825, he built a cabin and log stable on the east side of, and close to the line dividing the east and west halves of the southwest quarter of Section 9, in Township 12, afterward owned and occupied by Aaron LeGrange. Moore had entered the west half of that quarter, and publicly gave out that he owned the east half, but Adam Sash learning otherwise, entered that half, and the ownership of Moore's cabin and stable thus fell to him.

On Young's Creek, which flowed through the west eighty, he built a mill, but the site was inauspicious. At that point the creek run between low banks through a wide valley, and he found it impossible to construct a dam that would withstand the freshets. His log mill-house was built over the creek bed on piles driven into the earth with a maul, and he put in machinery with which he could grind "from ten to fifteen bushels of corn per day." Driven to desperation by repeated washouts, he at last felled a large sycamore tree top on his dam, hoping in this way to hold it down; but find-

ing it a vain effort, after a year or two he abandoned the enterprise, and soon after left the country and went, no one knew where. The foundation logs of his mill, after sixty-three years, are still to be seen, embedded in the Young's Creek mud, apparently as sound as the day they were placed there.

Moore left a bad reputation behind him. He was charged with over-tolling the grists that went to his mill, and, not content with that, he caught a portion of the descending meal in his wide sleeves which he transferred to his own barrel, a trick not uncommon with rascally millers of his day. It was laid to his charge also that he stole his neighbors hogs, and scrupled not to rob the Indians, who camped now and then in his vicinity. Certain, it is, that he and his family were phenomenally untidy about their home. Under the high porch of his cabin, his little flock of sheep were penned every night, winter and summer, to keep them from the wolves, a precaution that his pioneer neighbors could have excused perhaps, but the ducks and geese that slept upon the porch and in the cabin itself, to keep them from their prowling enemies, the foxes, and minks, the neighbors could not excuse. Moore could not build cabins and mill houses and roll logs without calling upon his neighbors for assistance, nor could they assist without dining at his table. But the memory of the combined odors of the sheep-pen, of the goose and duck sleeping apartment, and of the Moore cookery, remains to this day. It is said that a boiled egg was the only article of food a man could eat at the Moore table without a qualm. Nevertheless, Levi Moore left his name in a certain sense indelibly-impressed upon the county. Upon the little creek, that, taking its rise a mile north of Franklin and flowing thence southwesterly till it discharges into Young's Creek, not far from the site of his first cabin, he gave the name of "Indian Creek," from the circumstance that the Indians frequently encamped upon it in the early days, and by that name it is still known. In another stream, Moore's Creek, which unites with Young's Creek, near Hopewell, his name will be held in perpetual remembrance, for it carries his name.

In the month of February, 1821, Elisha Adams, a Pennsylvanian by birth, but moving from Kentucky, and Joseph Young, a North Carolinian, and Robert Gilchrist, from Washington County, Ind., came to the county. Young settled in the delta formed by the union of Sugar and Lick Creeks, while Adams moved farther north, and built a cabin near the present site of Amity. Lick Creek was so named by the United States surveyors, because of the great number of most excellent deer licks found near its source. But Young's cabin soon came to be known better than the licks, and the first settlers caring little for the name bestowed

by the surveyors, changed Lick Creek into Young's Creek, and time has sanctioned their act.

In the autumn succeeding Adams' arrival William Rutherford moved on Sugar Creek in Section 33, less than two miles northeast of Adams', and became the first settler in what is now known as Needham Township.

About the time Rutherford was building his cabin, Adams' horses strayed off, and while hunting for them in Bartholomew County, he met with John Smiley of Washington County, who said he was looking for a mill site. While hunting game, Adams had more than once noticed a place on Sugar Creek in Section 34, where he thought a mill could be advantageously built, and he not only acquainted Smiley with the fact, but gave him such a glowing account of the country adjacent to the site, that Smiley came to see for himself, the following summer. The place suiting him, he made a purchase, and in the ensuing fall moved his family to the county, and after erecting a cabin in which to live, began at once building a mill, which was finished the same fall, and which was the first mill in the county.

In October, 1820, George King, Simon Covert, Samuel and Cornelius Demarer, Peter A. Banta, William Porter, James and Wallace Shannon and Prettyman Burton, all of whom were residents of Henry and Shelby counties in Kentucky, made a tour of parts of Indiana, to "look at the country." Crossing the Ohio, a few miles below Madison, they traveled eastwardly through Jefferson and Switzerland counties, thence to Versailles, in Ripley, and through Napoleon and on to the "Forks of Flat Rock." Shortly after crossing the Ohio, William Hendricks joined them, but at the "Forks" he turned aside to become the proprietor of the county seat of Decatur County. King and his company kept on till they reached Connor's Prairie, where they took the back track on the Indian trail till they came to the location of the seat of government, where "four little cabins" were all there was of the future city. Crossing the White River at that place, they visited Eagle Creek and then White Creek, after which they re-crossed the river at Whetzel's. Riding up to the Bluffs, they followed Whetzel's trace out to the Indian trail, where they saw Loper's unfinished cabin, and thence they traveled southward past the Big Spring and Berry's ford, and so on to their homes, having been absent seventeen days.

The following fall, King and Covert, who were brothers-in-law, and William Shannon, a neighbor, returning to the state, made another journey to examine the country. This time they went direct to Indianapolis, passing through Johnson County, and attended the first sale of lots in that new city. Crossing White River

the same day, they rode to the neighborhood of Eagle Creek where they camped. The next morning they set out in earnest for the Wabash country and saw but one cabin from Tuesday morning till the following Sunday evening. The journey was a disappointment to them. The country was not apparently as good as they had been led to expect. "Good land was like the milk sick, still ahead." They returned to their homes by the way of the Vermilion River country.

After another year, King and Covert made a third trip to the state. This time they were accompanied by Garrett C. Bergen, and the purpose of their journey seems to have been to enter lands in Johnson County. King, who was the leader in all these expeditions, was of the age of forty years. His native place was Wythe County, in Virginia, whence he had moved with a widowed mother to Kentucky while a lad, where he had been apprenticed to a wheelwright with whom he had learned the trade. He had the knack of money getting, and having accumulated a small sum, he was desirous of settling himself in a new country at such a place as he would be enabled to control the location of a county town, on lands he might himself own. On this third visit he saw his opportunity. On the 8th of January, 1821, an act had been passed organizing Bartholomew County, and on the 31st of December following, bills to incorporate Morgan, Marion and Shelby counties had been approved by the Governor, leaving the territory lying between, to be incorporated thereafter. The situation was patent to every one, but King seems to have been the only one who was able to take advantage of it. On reaching the Blue River settlement he fell in with Samuel Herriott, whom he questioned concerning a suitable town site in the neighborhood of the center of the unorganized territory, and from him learned of what was supposed to be a suitable tract lying in the angle formed by the confluence of Lick and Camp creeks. The land lookers went at once to it, and after looking the land over and each selecting his tract, they rode off to Brookville to make their entries. But when there they learned that the unexpected thing had happened. Twenty-two days before, Daniel Pritchard had entered the very eighty that King had marked as his own. But George King was not the man, when once he had put his hand to the plough, to look back. He purchased the eighty adjoining the Pritchard tract on the west, while Bergen bought on the north and Covert on the east, as they had originally intended, after which they returned to the neighborhood of their purchases, and King finding the owner of the coveted eighty, paid him two hundred dollars for his bargain and took a conveyance in fee. Covert and Bergen returned to their homes,

but King remained. Securing names to a petition to the Legislature, praying for the organization of the territory lying between Morgan and Shelby into a county, he went by the way of Corydon; then the capital of the State, and procured the passage of an act organizing the new county, which receiving the signature of the Governor, became a law on the 31st of December, 1822, and the county was named Johnson, in memory of John Johnson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State.

John Smiley, the miller, was appointed by Governor Hendricks, sheriff of the county, and in accordance with the law, issued a writ of election to be holden on Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1823. Two voting places were named, one at the house of Hezekiah Davison, on Blue River, and the other at the home of Daniel Boaz, on White River. Israel Watts and Daniel Boaz, were elected associate judges; Samuel Herriott, clerk of the circuit court; William Shaffer, county recorder; and William Freeman, John S. Miller and James Ritchey, commissioners, and a county government was thereupon duly organized.

Here let us pause in our story and take a look backward. Up to the close of the year, 1822, there were three centers of settlement in the county, Blue River, Nineveh and White River, the first of which contained fifty-nine families, the second twenty and the third fourteen. There were a few cabins scattered here and there throughout the county, outside of these settlements as we have seen, enough by actual count to bring the whole number up to an even 100, which according to the usual method of computation in such cases, gives a population of 500.*

All these original settlers were poor men. It is hard for the people of this more favored age to form a clear conception of the depth of their poverty. The greater part were land owners, it is true, but unimproved land was selling at "Congress price," and a cabin and five or six acres of cleared land added from fifty to seventy-five dollars to that price. The number of acres of cleared land contiguous to the 100 cabins in the county did not exceed 500. Probably there were as many horses in the county as heads of families, and three times as many cattle. Hogs were becoming numerous, in a few localities, but were worth little more than so many wild deer. All the furniture in the 100 cabins did not cost as much as the furniture to be found in a single one of a good many houses in the county to-day. It is hard to estimate aggregate values in the absence of the assessor, but it is believed that

* In my History of Johnson County, published in 1881, by a printer's mistake the number is put at 550. It was written 500. I inadvertently repeated the mistake in "Making a Neighborhood."

excluding land values, an assessor on the first day of January, 1823, could not have found over \$5,000 or \$6,000 worth of property in the whole county.

Returning from this digression, we find that George King, having secured the county organization, early in the following spring (1823), moved to his purchase, that he might be on the ground when the time for locating the county seat came round. It was in the latter part of February or first of March, that accompanied by his two unmarried daughters and his married daughter and her husband, David McCaslin, and Simon Covert, whose wife staid behind until the ensuing fall, and Isaac Voorheis, a young and unmarried man. King left his Kentucky home and came to Johnson County. The movers found a road cut out to Elisha Adams' place, and thence on, assisted by Robert Gilchrist,* they made their own road up the east bank of Young's Creek to the mouth of Camp Creek.

It was late in the day when the axemen followed by the teams and cattle reached the creek, where they found a dark and turbulent stream rolling between them and their destination. Not knowing the fords the teams were driven back to a high dry knoll where a camp fire was started and a camp made. Little did the campers on that knoll, as they watched by the light and warmth of their camp fire that night, dream that they would live to see the day when that knoll would become the site of a college devoted to "Christianity and Culture."†

Hardly were the teams unhitched that evening, when it was discovered that the meal and sieve had been left at Adam's, whereupon King and Gilchrist and McCaslin returned, leaving Covert and Voorheis to occupy the camp alone. Other things it seems had been left behind, also, for the campers milked into and drank milk out of the bells, which had been brought for use in the range. The next morning on the return of King and McCaslin the pilgrims sought for and found a place to safely cross the "swollen stream." A beautiful tract of high and dry land on the north bank of Young's Creek, which has since been graded down and is now occupied by the residence of Judge Woollen and of others, was their objective point, but such a network of down logs overgrown with spice wood and other bushes all woven together, with wild grape vines, not to mention a forest of beeches, maples, hackberries, sycamores and buckeyes, did they encounter that the whole day was consumed in reaching their destination. The writer has repeatedly talked with

* In the early records this name is spelled Gilcrees. The family have since changed the spelling as in the text.

† This is the motto placed on the seal of Franklin College.

three of the men who cut the first road through what is now known as the Old Bear Plat of the city of Franklin and also with others who saw the place before the town site was cleared off and all agreed in pronouncing it the most impenetrable thicket in all the country round about. A hurricane not many years before had passed down Young's Creek and up Camp (now Hurricane), leaving a wide swath of fallen timber in its wake and it was through this the road was made that day.

In the evening, wearied and hungry, the emigrants reached the high ground King had selected for his cabin site. A tent was erected and a hasty camp made. The meal bag and the seive, having been brought up from Adams', a supper of corn cake and bacon was enjoyed. Tin cups took the place of cow bells for drinking vessels. At an early hour the men lay down on a browse bed before a glowing camp fire, under cover of a tent to sleep. They were too tired to talk and soon were in the land of dreams. During the night, however, a tempest of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning and wind arose, and such commotion ensued in the forest around them that they felt their lives were in peril. At intervals the crashing of falling trees could be heard, and before the blast had expended its force a large tree, close by, was wrenched from its roots and fell thundering to the earth, but happily in a direction from them. More than fifty years afterwards Col. Simeon Covert, speaking of that falling tree, said: "It shocked us greatly," and sure it must, as it crashed to the earth amid the blackness of night, in a tempest-tossed forest. The next morning work was begun on King's cabin, a two-roomed structure with an entry between, which served as a house for all, till the little fields were cleared and the crops laid by. That cabin stood on the highest part of the knoll which has since been cut down, crosswise of the present line of Jefferson street. The next step taken was to make clearings for corn. Covert's patch was amid the fallen timber in the track of the old hurricane. Over three acres he grubbed, chopped and burned, clearing after a fashion, and planting on the 30th of May. At the end of seventeen days he laid his corn by, and the following fall gathered at the rate of fifty bushels to the acre, of good corn. The particulars of King's and McCaslin's planting has not been remembered.

In the latter part of September, Simon Covert, having returned during the summer to Kentucky, moved his family to his new home. Quite a company accompanied him. John B. Smock, and his brother Isaac, who settled at Greenwood, and Daniel Covert, Moses Freeman and Joseph Voorheis, who subsequently settled on Young's Creek, in what was afterward known as the Hopewell

neighborhood, were of the company. About the time Cover set out for Kentuucky after his family, Thomas Williams, a Pennsylvanian by birth, but hailing from Washington County, in this state, came to the neighborhood, and began the erection of a cabin on the south side of the creek; and in the same month Covert returned, Williams moved his family and goods into his new home. He brought with him the first yoke of oxen that ever came to Franklin.

Five commissioners had been named, in the act of organizing the county, whose duty it was to meet on the first Monday in May, 1823, and select a town site for the new county. For some reason the meeting was deferred, till the 22nd of the month, at which time three of the five met at the house of John Smiley, on Sugar Creek, whence they proceeded to discharge that duty. "A paper village" had been laid out by Amos Durbin, near the mouth of Sugar Creek, the site of which the three commissioners went to see. On the northeast quarter of Section 8, in Township 13 north, Range 4 east, which lay a half mile from the geographical center of the county, was the highest, dryest and best drained tract of land to be found short of the Sugar Creek or White River highlands—a tract on which was an elevation, now known as Donnell's Hill, and there were some who thought the commissioners might make the location in that place. George King, sharing in that thought, had already entered the quarter section, but it is quite evident he preferred the location to be made on his Pritchard purchase. While at his house, and after examining the proposed site in the angle of the creeks, the commissioners inquired about the country at the center of the county, and even set out through the pathless woods to examine the place for themselves. But, for some reason, they went without a guide, and in a violent rain storm, that came up while they were on the journey, they lost their way, and finally, came back to King's cabin, without having seen the hill, whereupon, they at once proceeded to locate the town on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 12 north, Range 4 east, which forty acre tract King donated to the county, together with eleven acres lying between it and Young's Creek. It was made the duty of the locating committee to report their action to the county commissioners, and this being done, Samuel Herriott suggested that the new town be called Franklin, and it was so done.

In the following August * Franklin was surveyed, and on Saturday, the 2nd of September, the first sale of lots took place. John

* There is no written evidence of the date. Of two men who remembered the circumstances, one said it was in August, and another September. In my history of Johnson County, published in 1881, I adopted the latter date, but the fact that the sale of lots took place on the second of September, of which there is written evidence, excludes that month.

Campbell, of Sugar Creek, who had been appointed county agent, superintended the sales, and to encourage bidding he laid in a supply of whisky, with which to treat the thirsty crowd. The record shows that he presented a claim for whisky and paper of "\$1.18 $\frac{3}{4}$," and George Adams, who was present, and still survives, remembers that "there was plenty of whisky on hand." This was not the first whisky which had been at the new county seat. The surveyor, who ran the town lines, was drunk at the time, and the bend in Madison street remains a silent witness of that fact, to this day. Nor was it the last. In 1826, a further allowance was made to the agent of \$2.61 $\frac{3}{4}$, for "whisky and paper." At the time of the first sale of lots, the town site was covered with trees, logs, bushes and vines. The bush had been cut out enough to mark the lines, but it was several years before the streets and public square were entirely clear of bushes and logs. In the fall of 1824, when Daniel Covert made his second visit to view the country, the town site was yet uncleaned. During that year, however, improvements were begun. A man by the name of Kelly, from Jennings County, built a cabin on the west side of the square, and under the pretence of keeping a bakery, sold beer and cakes. In the same year of 1824, a log court house was erected on lot number 22, the site now occupied as a dwelling place by Christian Axt. William Shaffer, the county recorder, who was a carpenter by trade, had the contract for building the court house, and no sooner was that contract off his hands, than he erected a dwelling for himself on the southeast corner of the square. While he was at that work, John Smiley, the sheriff, built a log house on the northwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets, and about the same time a log cabin was erected on the lot west of Smiley's house, in which Daniel Taylor, hailing from Cincinnati, opened the first store in the new town.

In that year of 1824, or the following, Edward Springer built a cabin in the west side close to Kelly's and opened a smithy. In 1825, Joseph Young and Samuel Herriott erected the first frame building in the town which adjoined Shaffer's home on the north, and in which they conducted a general store and tavern business. The town developed slowly. The brush and logs and trees were still in the public square and the roads wound in and out among the trees and around the largest logs. Fire wood was convenient, and as late as 1828, when John Tracy came to the county, he found the town "still full of logs. The trees had been cut down and the tops used for firewood." The brush was grubbed in the public square by Nicholas Shaffer, who was paid for the work out of the county treasury, \$6.58. Preparing the logs for

rolling, and rolling and burning, seems to have been done voluntarily by the citizens, but they evidently made a long job of it. In the fall of 1826, Daniel Covert helped roll logs on the public square. The late John Herriott said: "I came here in May, 1827, and helped to cut the brush out of the public square. We met every evening for two or three weeks to burn logs and brush.* "After the logs were ready for rolling," said the late Jefferson D. Jones, "the citizens would meet about sundown and roll a few heaps." In 1828, the work was still going on. "All the trees were down in the public square" when John Tracy came in that year, "but a good many were still on the ground." When these were rolled and burned, the historian has been unable to learn. There are some secrets sealed even to him.

In 1826, one John Williams put up a saw-mill, which was propelled by oxen on a tramp-wheel; but it seems to have been a failure. Among the early settlers was John K. Powell, a hatter. It is remembered that for want of better material, he made his "sizing" of wheat flour, and that his hats in consequence had the infirmity of melting in rainy weather and of breaking in dry. Caleb Vannoy started a tan yard, in those early days, and Pierson Murphey and James Pitchey came as physicians and Fabrius M. Fuch and Gilderoy Hicks, as lawyers and Samuel Headly and Samuel Lambertson, as tailors. Others remembered were: Robert Gilchrist, Hezekiah McKinney, Harvey Sloan, Eli Gilchrist, James Frary, Simon Moore, Jesse Williams, John High, the Joneses and others.

The country around Franklin was settled slowly. One of the first to move in was John Harter, who settled on Young's Creek, about a mile below town, where he built a mill. He bought his mill irons of John Smiley, for which he agreed to pay in corn, two bushels to be due every other week, until the irons were paid for. The late Jefferson D. Jones, used to tell that Harter had no bacon and he no meal, and that by agreement, he took a half bushel of meal every other week from the mill, for which he left with the miller, its worth in bacon.

In 1825, Simon Covert and George King made an exchange of lands whereby the former became invested with title to King's 160 acres at the center of the county, to which he at once cut out a road and moved. Shortly after, Thomas Henderson, from Kentucky, located the quarter section containing the Big Spring, and made preparation to move to it. A large immigration soon followed, of Presbyterians, all of whom were from Henry, Shelby and Mercer counties, in Kentucky. Most of them were related, and all were

* History Presbyterian Church of Franklin, 1874, p. 196.

descendents of Dutch or French families, that had settled in or around New Amsterdam (New York), during the seventeenth century. Among those who moved to the Hopewell neighborhood, as it has since been called, during the early years of its history, may be mentioned, Moses Freeman, Daniel, John and Cornelius Covert, brothers of Simon; Joseph Voorheis and Isaac, the latter of whom came to the country as we have seen, with George King; Isaac Vannice and Samuel Vaunuys, Stephen Luyster, David Banta, Peter LeGrange and his sons, Peter D. and Aaron; John Voris, Simon Vanarsdall, Zachariah Ramsdall, Melvin Wheat, William Magill, John P. Banta, John Bergen, Peter Demaree, Andrew Car-nine, Theodore List, Stephen Whitenack, Peter Banta, Henry Van-nice, Peter Shuck, John Davis, Simon Vanarsdall, Joseph Combs and Thomas Roberts. On the south and west sides and south-west corner of the township, we find that Thomas Mitchel, Michael Canary, Dr. Robert McAuley, Jacob Demaree, Henry Byers and Ebenezer Perry, John Brunk and Joseph Hunt moved in quite early, and passing up the south side are the names of Major Townsend, John D. Mitchell, John Gratner, Joseph Ashley, John Harter, Alexander McCaslin, John C. Goodman, John Gibben and Jonathan Williams. In the central and northern parts were William Magill, Garrett C. Bergen, Peter A. Banta, Milton Utter, Henry, James, John and William Whitesides, Stephen and Lem-uel Tilson, Thomas J. Mitchel, John Brown, Elisha Dungan, Ed-ward Crow, David McCaslin, Harvey McCaslin, Robert Jeffrey, John Herriott, Middleton Waldren, Travis Burnett, David Berry, Samuel Overstreet, John Wilson, David, Thomas and George Al-exander, and William and Samuel Alison.

Needham Township was originally part of Franklin Township, and was settled as such. The first settlement made within its bor-ders is generally accredited to William Rutherford, who built his cabin in the fall of 1821, a short distance below the place where Smiley built his mill. The same year John Ogle settled within Johnson County, near the present site of the mill now owned by William Clark, Esq., where he himself built the first mill on the site about 1826. In 1822, John Smiley, as we have seen, moved to his place on the creek. The next year, the same in which King and Covert and McCaslin began the settlement at Franklin, John Mazingo, Squire and Lewis Hendricks, Abner Taylor, and William D. Smith, moved in. Afterward, in quick succession came Landron Hendricks, Jacob Fisher, Thomas Needham, Samuel Owens, Wil-liam and Isaac Garrison, Jacob Wiles, James Tetrick, Jacob Bowers, and Jesse Beard.

In October, 1820, George King and a number of others as we

have seen, made a tour through Central Indiana, during which tour they passed the crossing of Whetzel's trace and the old Indian trail, where they discovered a little cabin, newly built and with the roof partly on. It had never been occupied, but as the travelers rode by they noticed a wagon containing movers close at hand, coming through the woods, from the east, and they surmised that the movers were coming to the cabin. This is the first that is known of the cabin, at that crossing, and whether the movers then seen by King and his companions, took possession or not, it was Daniel Loper's cabin, and he moved into it about that time. He was distinguished for being the first white man to make a settlement in two townships of Johnson County—Pleasant and Clark—and yet of him very little is certainly known. No one knows whence he came nor whither he went. He seems to have been a genuine backwoodsman, a lover of the forest solitudes, and gave his confidence to no one. With him came a man by the name of John Varner, who was reputed to be of somewhat feeble intellect, and was his dependent and henchman. Loper owned a wagon and a yoke of oxen, with which Varner is known to have made several trips to the White Water country with the fruits of the chase which he exchanged for provisions and whisky.

But Loper did not remain long at the crossing. The following year, Nathaniel Bell, from Ohio, traveled the Whetzel trace in search of a home. "He rode on horseback with a sack under him, in which he carried his provisions. His horse carried a bell around his neck, which was kept silent by day, but when night came Bell made a camp, unloosed the bell, hobbled the horse, turned him out to graze, and then lay down to sleep. Bell having explored the Eel River lands, and not liking them, returned and called at the cabin of John Doty. * * Here he disclosed his purpose, and that was to get a description of the land at the crossing of the traces and enter it at Brookville, on his way home, and then settle there and keep a tavern and build a house, mill and a distillery for whisky. Applying to Peter Doty, son of John Doty, for aid in getting a description of the land, Peter agreed to furnish it for \$1, but Bell declared he had no money beyond the sum necessary to enter the land. Finally, Peter agreed to accept the bell on the horse and the desired information was thus obtained." *

In December, 1821, Bell entered Loper out, and the latter seems to have moved shortly after, to Whetzel's old camp, on Camp Creek, where he put up a cabin and thus became the first settler of Clark Township. Sometime after his removal to that place, John Varner died of a sudden illness, and was buried in a walnut

* Judge Hardin.

trough, covered with a slab, by Loper, with the assistance of the Dotys, a mode of burial not unfrequently adopted by the Indians. When they reached the place of the funeral, they found Loper digging a grave with a garden hoe and throwing the dirt out with his hands. A belief prevailed among some of the early settlers that Loper had been instrumental in the death of Varner, which was, no doubt, groundless. Soon after his death, Loper left the country, and his going was as mysterious as his coming had been. No one knew when he went nor to what place. Jacob Fisher, who saw his place in 1825, says: "It looked like it had been deserted two or three years." He was a thriftless, and doubtless a harmless frontiersman, who was mean-spirited enough to flee from a rumor, however groundless it may have been, rather than stay and fight it. After Loper left, his place continued to be a camping-ground for movers, but it ultimately gained the reputation of being haunted by a ghost. Old John Varner's spirit was believed in some quarters to rest uneasily in its walnut coffin. On one occasion, it is said, a company of movers were aroused in the dead hour of night by a mysterious appearance, and horror stricken they hitched up their teams and fled in hot haste, not halting until they reached John Doty's, at the hill.

If Loper was shiftless, Bell was worse. Loper courted the solitudes and meddled with no one; Bell loved company and that of the worst. He courted the patronage of land-lookers, and other travelers, but it was told of him and generally believed, that he or his confederates extorted money from his guests, by secreting their horses in the woods and demanding rewards for their return; and in consequence his cabin soon ceased to be a stopping place. Judge Hardin, in his account of a journey, made by himself and mother, through Johnson County in 1825, says: "Bell's location * * was renowned for a hundred miles away in every direction, and was a prominent point in all the travels of the pioneers in the New Purchase." At an early day he built a mill at the crossing which for a few years served to furnish an occasional sack of meal to the settlers. Judge Hardin who saw the mill, thus graphically describes it. "It was a strange piece of machinery, and when in motion produced unearthly sounds in its rattlings and creakings and rumblings. The hoop inclosing the runner was a section of a hollow log, sitting loosely over and around the grinder, to prevent the escape of the meal. When the team made a sudden movement, the revolving momentum often communicated to the enclosed hoop, and it, too, was thrown into a sudden circular motion. The strange drummings so frightened the horses, that they increased their gait beyond control, and the increased whirl of the grinder overcame its gravity

and caused it to take a tangential leap from above down among the horses and men. His mill was never profitable."

It was current report that Bell so managed matters at his mill as to steal more of the grist in corn or meal, or both, than he took by lawful toll. He wore the sleeves of his "warmus" or hunting shirt unusually large, in which he not only managed to pick up a few extra grains while tolling the grist, but on the pretense of examining the meal, as it came from the spout, he caught in his large open sleeves, a tolerable share of the meal as it poured to the chest below, after which folding his arms about him, he would saunter off to his own chest or cabin and unload. Sometimes his victims would remonstrate with him, but his usual reply was, "Well the little old man must live." On one occasion, it is said, his sleeves being well gorged with meal, the horses became frightened and ran off, knocking the mill-stones from their frail scaffolding to the ground below. Bell received a blow that knocked him down and scattered the meal, stored in his ample sleeves, in every direction. He was not seriously hurt, but he was badly scared and promised to do better in the future, a promise he soon forgot.

In addition to Bell's other misdeeds, he was accused of harboring horse thieves, and of being a hog thief himself. At a log rolling, Permenter Mullenix and he got into a quarrel, and the latter charged him outright with the crime of hog stealing. This was more than "the little old man" could stand, and so he went to Indianapolis and employed Judge Wick and Calvin Fletcher to prosecute Mullenix for slander. The action was begun, but Mullenix defended on the ground the charge was true, and making proof of the fact, to the satisfaction of the jury, had judgment for his costs. The case then went before the grand jury, the result of which was, Bell was indicted, tried and sent to the penitentiary. After serving his term he returned to his home, but soon after he abandoned the county, and his confederates were sent to the state's prison, or followed him. His place "became one of the most lonely and desolate places in the county, being overgrown by briars and brush, and deserted."

When Simon Covert moved his family to Franklin, in September, 1823, John B. Smock, and Isaac, his brother, from Mercer County, Ky., came with their families, and household goods also. They were destined to the neighborhood of the after site of Greenwood — a neighborhood soon to be known as the Smock neighborhood. Between Franklin and their destination, a pathless woods lay, and they were two days "bushing" a way to it. During the following year, 1824, the state road leading from Madison to Indianapolis was cut out, over which the same year, James Smock,

a brother, came to join them. In 1825, one over an even half a dozen of families joined them, viz.: Garrett Brewer's, Garrett Vandiver's, Garrett Sorter's, Robert Lyon's, and Joseph and John and Samuel Alexander's—all Kentuckians, from Mercer County. The Smock settlement was a half-way place between Franklin and Indianapolis, and from this may be accounted the fact of its comparatively slow growth, for many years. Up to about 1830, it appears that the number moving in was quite small. In addition to those already mentioned, may be named John Comingore, who came, in 1826, Cornelius Smock, in 1827, Alexander Wilson, in 1828, and Isaac Voris, in 1829.

In 1824, the state road was cut out, and notwithstanding the country in the center and south side of the township was inclined to be wet, settlers shortly began making entries of land, and, in 1828, David Trout, and a little later in the year, James Tracy and his grown sons, Nathaniel, Thomas and John, William Pierce and James Chenoweth built cabins and started clearings extending from the center of the townships outhward. All these men—excepting the Alexanders, who were Pennsylvanians, and David Trout, who was a Virginian, had moved from Nineveh—were Kentuckians.

On the fourth day of May, 1829, Pleasant Township was created by striking off from White River all the territory east of the range line, making the west boundary the same as it now is; but, up to 1838, Clark Township formed a part of Pleasant. Elections were ordered to be held at the house of Isaac Smock, and Isaiah Lewis was appointed inspector. The township took its name from its principal stream, Pleasant Run. Two explanations have been given, accounting for the name of the creek, one of which is, that when the country was first settled the stream was a gently flowing, pleasant running stream; and the other that it was the reverse of this, and the name was given by the way of irony.

Here, as everywhere else, it is difficult to fix upon the years when men moved in, but it is certain that an impetus was now given to immigration into the township. By mid-summer of 1834, the following persons are known to have moved into and about the Smock neighborhood, to wit: the Comingores, Henry and Samuel, the McColloughs, John Lyons, Peter Whitenack, Samuel Eccles, the Henrys, Robert, Hiram and Samuel, J. D. and William Wilson, John and James Carson, Dr. William Woods, William McGee and sons, William and Joseph Brenton, Marine D. West, Berryman Carder, and the Todds. All these were from Kentucky, except the Henrys, from Virginia, the Wilsons who were from North Carolina, the Woods, the McCulloughs and the Carsons, who were from Tennessee. Lower down in the Tracy and Trout neighborhoods,

Thomas Gant, the Hills, Littleton, Joseph, Squire and Charles, James Stewart, David Lemmasters, Reuben Davis, William McClelland, Daniel, David and John Brewer, Robert Smith, Abraham Sharp, and probably others, moved in, while over toward the south-east corner and east side came in Thomas Graham and his three sons, Samuel, James and Archibald, and also Lewis Graham, Isaac Clam and Andrew McCaslin, followed soon after by Ashford Dowden, Abraham Banta, Solomon Steele, Jacob Peggs and others. By the close of 1834, persons were located all over the township, but it could not be said to be fairly inhabited before 1840.

In 1821, Daniel Loper having been "entered out" by Nathaniel Bell, moved eastward on the "trace" to Whetzel's old camp on Camp Creek, where he made the first permanent home in what is now known as Clark Township. Shortly after, John Ogle moved into the northeast corner of what is now known as Needham Township (some say in the same year, but others in the year after), and, at the same time, his brother Levi, moved into the southeast corner of Clark. In 1822, a settlement was made on the east side of Sugar Creek, in Shelby County, by Joseph Reese, John Webb, and some others, and, attracted by this settlement, a few more came quite early into Clark Township, as also into Needham. In 1822, William and John McConnell came to the neighborhood, and it may be that the Ogles came the same year.

It is extremely difficult, at this time, to ascertain with any degree of certainty, the dates of arrival of the first and subsequent settlers, but next after Loper's cabin, and the Sugar Creek settlement, pioneers began moving upon the highlands in the north. The first one to go in was Hugh McFadden, and the second, Glen Clark. Both were here in 1825, and the probability is that both came that year. In 1826, there moved into the settlement thus begun, John L. McClain and Alexander Clark, from Kentucky, and three Hosiers, Robert, Jacob and Abraham. The next year, James and Moses McClain, and Robert Ritchey came in from Kentucky, and Moses Rains from Virginia. The year after, Jacob McClain, from Kentucky, and the year after that, Thomas Clark and Thomas Robinson, Kentuckians, and Edward Wilson and Samuel Billingsly, North Carolinians. In 1832, David Justice, Abraham Jones, Matthias Parr and James Kinnick, from North Carolina; and, in 1833, Andrew Wolf, George Wolf, Tennesseans, and all those mentioned above, save the few Sugar Creek settlers, and David Parr and John Fitzpatrick went into the neighborhood of Loper's old cabin. In 1834, there was quite an influx of immigrants: Allen Williams, John Tinkle, Robert Farnsworth, David Farnsworth, Henry Farnsworth, Aaron Huffman and Daniel Mc-

Lean, Tennesseans, and Henry White, Ellis White, Joseph Hamilton, Henry Grayson and Taylor Ballard, Kentuckians, and Charles Dungan, a Virginian; John Eastburn, a North Carolinian, and Oliver Harbert, born in Dearborn County, Ind., moved to the township in 1834. Clark Township was now filling up quite fast. The following persons are believed to have moved in during the year 1835, to wit: Joseph Hamilton, Theodore Vandyke, John Wheatly, Lyman Spencer, Parker Spencer, Caleb Davidson, Conrad McClain, Thomas Portlock and Samuel McClain; and James Williams, David McGauhey, John Harbert and James White, followed the next year, while James Magill, David McAlpin and Jacob Halfaker came in 1837.

Let us now go from the northeast corner of the county, to the southwest, and note the progress of settlement there. In the month of September, 1823, two young men, David and Alexander Stevens, sons of John Stevens, living in Jackson County, came to the Nineveh settlement to view the country. The best lands having been taken up in that neighborhood, Curtis Pritchard and William Spears went with them to look at the Indian Creek country in the next Congressional township on the west. It was on the 12th of September when the brothers and their guides reached the desired place. The latter had hunted game on Indian Creek, and had observed several choice locations. They struck the South Fork, or near the place where the Martinsville road now crosses, and going down that, not far from the confluence of the North and South forks, they encountered a man with a deer on his back who had a camp on a mound on the south side of the creek. His name was John Davis, and accepting his hospitality, they staid with him that night. He was living in a pole cabin about twelve feet square, with the fire place on the ground in the center, with a hole through the puncheon roof for the smoke to escape. Over the door was hung a bear skin, and bear and wolf and deer skins made the bed around the fire on which Davis and his guests and his two big dogs slept that night. Before retiring, the guests partook of an ash pone and of a wild turkey, which the woodsman hung before the fire over a broken pot lid to catch the dripping gravy, with which he basted the roasting fowl, using for that purpose a wooden spoon.

Davis was a hunter and trapper, who said he had come to the county from Clark County, in 1822. One William Horton, had come with him, and for a time they had camped together, but a disagreement arising, Horton had moved by himself and was living in a hut a half mile southward. Davis seems to have been quite a successful hunter and trapper, while Horton was less so. During the

winter of 1822 and 1824, it is remembered that the former trapped six beavers on Indian Creek, and killed five bears. The raccoons, muskrats and grey foxes taken, is not known. On one occasion he caught three wolves in a pen at one time. The following summer he married Polly Elkins, and continued to reside in the neighborhood till 1827, when he moved away. Horton left the country shortly after the visit of the Stevenses.

The next morning after the night of the feast, John Davis went with his guests, and showed them the lands on which John Stevens and Richardson Hensley and their families were so soon to make settlement; and then the boys returned home. Richardson Hensley, John Stevens' neighbor, shortly before the return of the two young men, had sold his farm and proposed returning to Kentucky, but they gave such a glowing report of the country they had seen, that both Stevens and he determined to move to it. Accordingly, on Wednesday, the 23rd of September, Hensley, with his family, and his two sons-in-law, William Davenport and Ambrose, his brother, and William Mitchell and their families, and John Stevens and his two sons, Alexander and Gideon, and a boy he had brought up, Ephraim Harrell, set out for the new country. The movers came in three wagons, Hensley and Stevens had one each drawn by three yoke of oxen, and Davenport and Mitchell joined in one drawn by one yoke of oxen and one pair of horses. Forty head of cattle and 100 hogs and a flock of sheep accompanied them.

They were five days on the road to the Nineveh, and four thence to the final stopping, a distance less than seven miles in a straight course. They had to cut a road every foot of that four days' travel. John Stevens and Richardson Hensley went before and chose the way, while William Mitchell, William Davenport and Alexander Stevens followed with their axes, and made a path for the wagons. On the evening of the third day they camped by a dead poplar tree, which caught fire during the night. The next morning, Friday, October 3, the journey was resumed, and at five o'clock that evening, they camped on a "black haw bush knoll" a half mile from what was soon to be known as Hensley's Spring. As the night closed in they looked back in the direction they had come, and were startled to see, barely two miles away, the flames blazing in the top of the poplar they had left burning that morning. The next morning the pioneers selected their respective tracts of land, and Hensley "without saying a word," cut down a straight sugar tree, measured off sixteen feet, cut it off, saying, "I've got the first cabin log cut." Cabins were erected as soon as could be, and were covered with lin bark. John Stevens returned to his family in Jackson County in about three weeks, leaving his son, Alexander, and

his foster son, Ephraim Harrell, who remained during the winter, taking care of the cattle and hogs. Early the next spring they returned to their father's home, and assisted him to make the final move, landing at their new home on Indian Creek, on Tuesday, the 6th day of April, 1824.

The work of clearing the land was begun as soon as the men could get at it. By the time for planting in the spring, Hensley had six acres cleared for corn and four acres for an orchard; each of his sons-in-law about three acres, and Stevens seven acres. The wild turkeys annoyed them by scratching up their corn as soon as it was planted. The squirrels followed the turkeys, and by the time for harvesting, the crop was nearly destroyed. Hensley sowed his orchard in turnips, and raised an immense crop—about 500 bushels, on which he wintered his cattle. In the following fall (1824), William Holman, Isaac Holman, Arthur Bass and Nathaniel Elkins moved to the township. During the ensuing winter, William Chase arrived, and the next season Peter Titus, and Charles and Mitchel Ross and Richard Perry. Following soon after came Henry Mussulman, Albert Roberts, John Schrem, John and Lewis Shouse and Aaron Holman; and at intervals during the years intervening between 1826 and 1833, James Taggart (who was afterward killed at the battle of Buena Vista), William Skaggs, Holland Jones, John Brunk, Nicholas Hobbs, Hiram Porter, Reason and John Slack, John Voris, Simpson Sturgeon, Montgomery Smith, Andrew Underwood, Leonard Leffler, John McNutt, William Mitchell, Thomas Lyman, S. W. Weddle, Thomas Lockhart, Thomas Alexander, John Clark, Jesse Wells, Samuel Fleener, Hiram T. Craig, John Boland, Samuel Woollard, Frederick Ragsdale, George Bridges, William Clark, Abraham Massey, McKinney Burk, Avery M. Buckner, Levi Petro, James Wiley, Elijah Moore, Stith Daniel, Thomas L. Sturgeon, James Forsyth, David and Uriah Young, Godfrey Jones, R. W. Elder, James Hughes, George White, Richard Joliffe and Perry Bailly.

Let us turn to Union Township on the north of Hensley. Some time in 1823, Bartholomew Carroll moved from Kentucky by the way of the Three Notched Line road, then newly cut out, and found his way through the bush to the South Fork of Stott's Creek, and settled in Section 34, where John Vandiver afterward built a mill. Carroll had a family, consisting of his wife, three sons, William, John and Samuel, and two girls. The grandfather of his children lived with him—a very aged man, who died, it is said, when he was one hundred and ten years old. Bartholomew Carroll was a genuine backwoodsman. He spent his time in the wil-

derness hunting game and wild honey. The country about him was well stocked with all kinds of game, common to the country, and an experienced bee-hunter could take honey in vast quantities. It is said that Carroll would sometimes have as many as 100 beehives marked in the woods at a time.

There is some uncertainty as to the time when many of the pioneers moved into Union Township. It is next to impossible at this time to get the names of all who came in, or the time when they came. In fifty years, much that was at the time of interest, sinks into oblivion.

In October, 1826, Peter Vandiver, John Garshuiler, Joseph Simpson and Mrs. Christina Garshuiler settled on the east side of the township, not far from the headwaters of the South Fork of Stott's Creek. The North and South forks of Stott's Creek run through this township. Both afforded mill sites in the west side of the township in the early times. They were so named from a family by the name of Stotts, who settled at the mouth of the stream in the early times. Another stream of this township is Kootz's Fork, which taking its rise between the two Forks of Stott's Creek, empties into the south one. A frontiersman by the name of Kootz lived at the outlet of this stream long enough to give immortality to his name. The same year Mrs. Gwinnie Utterback, with her family of eight sons and one daughter, settled on a tract of land lying half a mile south of the present site of Union village. In 1827, George Kepheart moved to Section 23, and Alexander Gilmer, to the northeast corner.

In 1828 there was growth. Nearly 2,000 acres of land were entered, and a dozen families moved in. Peter Zook, Samuel Williams, Henry Banta and John James stopped in the Vandiver neighborhood. Jacob List and Philip Kepheart located near the east boundary line. Benjamin Utterback moved near to his sister-in-law, and Adam Lash and James Rivers moved to the north side, and John Mitchell not far from the northwest corner, and Jesse Young near the center. In 1829 ten more families moved into Union, Robert Moore and Joseph Young into Jesse Young's neighborhood, afterward known as Shiloh, William Bridges and John James near Vandiver's, William Kepheart and James Vaughan in the Utterback neighborhood, and Henry Guseclore in the northwest corner. Peter Bergen and Andrew Carnine moved on the east side adjoining the Hopewell neighborhood, and John Millis settled not far from the center of the township. The next year Garrett and James Terhune, two brothers, settled a mile west of Vandiver's; Gideon Drake moved to within a mile of the Morgan County line; Bennett, Austin and William Jacobs moved up to the

north side; Nicholas Wyrick settled on the North Fork of Stott's Creek, and David and Cornelius Luyster on the east side of the township.

In 1831, Isaac Knox, John McColgin and Joshua Hammond, who were Virginians, settled in the northwest corner on the North Fork of Stott's Creek. Willis Deer and Wesley, his brother, and John L. Jones, settled near Mrs. Utterback; John Henderson to the northwest of them some miles; George Kerlin and Peter Shuck on the east side of the township, and Garrett Vandiver not far from the present site of Bangersville, while Serrill Winchester and Jacob Core moved into Jesse Young's vicinity. The next year, Jacob Banta and Samuel Throgmorton moved in, and in 1833, Daniel Newkirk, the gunsmith, Peter D. Banta, Peter Banta, David Demaree, John Knox, John Gets, Joshua Landers, and, probably, Jesse Harris, Peter Voris and John Shuck. The families moving into the North Fork neighborhood were nearly or quite all Virginians, but all the others, with but few exceptions, were Kentuckians. Garrett Terhune was New Jersey born, but moved from Kentucky. Jesse and Joseph Young, Gideon Drake and Robert Moore were from Ohio. Out of more than seventy families referred to, three-fourths were from Kentucky.

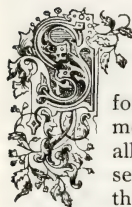
What was true of the nativity of the first settlers of Union Township, was true of all save Nineveh. That was settled by Ohioans mainly. In all the others the majority were Kentucky born. A sprinkling from east Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, western Pennsylvania, and also Ohio, was to be found in all neighborhoods.

We have seen that the population of the county at the time of its organization was about 500. In 1828 the number of polls, as shown by a report made by the Auditor of State to the Legislature, was 506, which would give a population of between 2,500 and 3,000. In 1830 the census showed a population of 4,019. In 1832 there were 908 polls, showing a population of about 5,000. In 1835, judging from the vote of that year, it had increased to at least 6,500, and in 1840 the census showed an increase to 9,352.

CHAPTER III.

BY D. D. BANTA.

THE PIONEERS—WHERE THEY CAME FROM—WHO THEY WERE
—ARRIVAL IN THE NEW COUNTRY—DESERTED CABINS—
ARCHITECTURE OF THE EARLY HOMES—MODES OF TRAVEL
—HARDSHIPS OF NEW COMERS—DOMESTIC ANIMALS—
MAST—HOG STEALING—SITUATION OF NEW HOMES—
PRIMITIVE TOOLS—MODE OF FARMING—HUNTING INCIDENTS
—WOMAN'S WORK—DOCTORS AND DISEASES—MORALS,
SOCIAL CUSTOMS, ETC.



SETTLEMENTS were first made in Johnson County early in 1820. All of the New Purchase was open to immigrants by that year, and when the time came for laying it off into counties, it was found that settlements in all had been begun about the same time. In all, the growth was slow in comparison to what has been seen in new counties further west, in a later day. At the end of the first year there were not to exceed twenty families in Johnson County. During the second the number increased to about fifty-five, and at the close of the third it was not less than 100. It took ten years to bring it up to 800.

The majority of the first settlers of Johnson County visited the country and selected the place of their future abiding before moving. The greater part of these made some sort of arrangement for shelter before coming. A few bought lands on which cabins had already been built by earlier settlers. Others unaided, or with hired or volunteer help, built their own cabins, while others still, hired the work done altogether. A cabin of two rooms, finished after the fashion of the times, usually cost about \$50. Not a few at the beginning moved to the country without knowing where they were going to locate, and having no promise of shelter. Occasionally one of these found an unoccupied cabin in the woods, into which he moved and lived until he could build for himself. Samuel Herriott, who came to the county in December, 1820, finding such a cabin on Sugar Creek, moved in. It had been erected the fall before, and was unfinished, having "neither door, floor, nor chimney." His wife, after raking a six-inch snow out, drove forks in one corner of the cabin and laying poles therein,

crossed them with clapboards on which she made the bed. This she curtained with the wagon-sheet, making it quite comfortable. In the center of the floorless cabin, against a stump, she set a fire burning, which gave warmth to the family, and over which she hung the pot when she wanted it to boil. In this primitive abode Mr. Herriott and his wife lived till about the first of February following, when they moved to their new home on the west side of the creek. This new cabin had a puncheon floor when they moved in, and Dame Herriott, more than fifty years afterward, speaking of her "one big pot and two splint-bottomed chairs," declared that when the men could sit on the edge of that puncheon floor and eat their dinners out of that pot, she "felt well fixed."*

But unoccupied cabins were not of common occurrence. The greater number of those who ventured to move to the country without having homes prepared beforehand, or friends to give them shelter, camped in the woods while building their cabins. In 1822, Andrew Pierce came to the White River settlement. His wife and he had walked all the way from Pittsburg, each carrying a bundle containing all their worldly goods. At their journey's end, which they reached after the winter weather had begun, they camped by the side of a log in the woods, till, with the help of the neighbors, a rude cabin was built, in which they found shelter. Benjamin Crews, who moved to Nineveh early in the spring of 1821, camped for eight weeks before his home was made. The season was so far advanced, and the necessities for raising a crop so great, that the first thing he did was to clear a field and plant it in corn, after which he put up a cabin. Sometime in 1826, Thomas Henderson, who was living at the Big Spring, notified his neighbor, Simon Covert, that a family had moved into the woods some miles to the westward of his place, and he proposed that they go and see who it was. Shouldering their axes, they set out, and at the end of a five miles' tramp, they found Mrs. Gwinnie Utterback, a widow with her family, consisting of eight sons and one daughter, camped in the woods a short distance south of the present site of Union village. The two pioneers, with the assistance of the Utterback boys, fell to with a will, and soon had a pole cabin up, into which the widow and her household at once moved, and began life in the Indiana wilderness in earnest.

At this distance an air of romance is cast about many occurrences that no doubt were painfully matter of fact to the parties concerned, at the time. In the fall of 1830, Garrett Terhune and

* History Presbyterian Church of Franklin, p. 193.

his brother James, arrived from Kentucky, and settled on the east side of Union Township, a mile west of Peter Vandiver's place. Garrett Terhune had a family of ten children, and he paid a man \$30, all the money he had, to move him out. No preparation for shelter had been made, and when the end of the journey was reached, the movers' goods and their families were literally turned out in the woods. The brothers at once built two open camps ten feet apart and facing each other. In the space between they made the camp fire, at which the meals were cooked, and around which both families gathered of nights listening to the moan of the autumn winds in the tree tops and the howl of the prowling wolves. At the end of six weeks they abandoned their camps for a double cabin which they had erected in the meanwhile. Peter Vandiver, Terhune's nearest neighbor, moved to the country in 1826. Ten children were in his family and they were without shelter. The father, assisted by the older sons, immediately built an open camp, twelve by twenty feet, into which the family moved and lived till a better house was made.

The "open camp," as it was called in the early days, was quite frequently met with at one time in the Johnson County forests. The most of those who came to the county without homes prepared beforehand, found shelter till that could be done, in the hastily constructed open camp. The greater number of the early settlers had cabins prepared before moving. This was specially true of those who came from the southern part of the state, and from Kentucky. But it would seem, that of these, the greater part moved into unfinished homes. The man who came in advance to build was quite often ready to return for his family and goods, as soon as his cabin was raised and had a roof on. Door, window, floor and chimney could be attended to afterward. Robert Forsyth's cabin was without floor, door, chimney, daubing, chinking or loft, when he moved to it. John P. Banta came to the county, a year before he moved, and built a cabin, put a roof on, chinked the cracks, and made a mud and stick chimney. When he moved to it in September, 1829, it was without door, window, floor or loft. William Keaton and his wife moved into theirs before a place for a door, window or chimney, was cut out. The top log of the door span had been cut out and the family climbed in and out as best they could, till such time as a larger entrance could be made.

It was so common in the pioneer times, this moving into unfinished cabins, that it seldom or never caused comment. It may be safely assumed that during the first ten years after the first white man moved to the county, more than half of the people who

came to find homes, lived for a time in unfinished cabins. Quilts and blankets hung over cabin doors and windows, gave protection against wind and weather for weeks, and in some instances, for months, to a large per cent. of the people who came during those first ten years.

The first cabins were primitive structures. They were made of round logs felled on or near the home site. Some were square enclosures, but most were parallelogram in form. Sixteen by eighteen feet was a common size, but some were 18x20. The roof was held in place by weight poles. The cracks between the logs were chinked with wood and daubed with tempered mortar to keep out the rain and cold. The back wall and jambs were made of dry earth invariably dug from beneath the floor and beaten so firmly into place as to stand the fires of many winters. Mounting above these was the mud and stick chimney, which, after a few years, usually had to be propped with a pole to keep it from falling. Slabs of ash—blue ash preferred—hewn to a face, made the floor—a floor that gave a silvery brightness at the touch of the scrubbing broom and mopping cloth. There were no carpets in those days, but in most families, Sunday morning saw the cabin floor as white as the table linen. If there was poplar plank to be had, it went into the cabin door, but if there was none, riven oak boards, smoothed with a drawing knife, answered the purpose. On wooden hinges the door was apt to swing, and its fastening might be a wooden pin, or better, a wooden latch with the string hanging out.

In the construction of many of the first cabins, not a nail, not a scrap of iron entered. Wood and clay composed it all. A "worm" fence around it protected it and the door-yard, from the cattle and hogs. Very soon a better order of cabin architecture followed. The two roomed cabin with its clapboard roof nailed on, its logs scotched, its doors and windows cased in sawed stuff and painted blue or red, was to be seen everywhere. Sometimes the two rooms would be separated by an "entry," making a form of cabin known in some quarters as a "saddle-bags cabin," but usually, the line dividing the two rooms, consisted of a wall of logs, through the middle of which was cut the "inside door."

Into the majority of the primitive cabins, the Johnson County pioneers moved during the autumnal season. Most of them came in wagons, but not all. Andrew Pierce and his wife walked all the way from Pittsburg, carrying packs on their backs. Stith Daniel, who settled near the present site of Trafalgar, packed through from Kentucky on horse back. Richard Perry, who came in 1823, brought part of his goods in a two wheeled vehicle, drawn by

oxen, and packed the residue on horse-back. He was ten days traveling 200 miles. Ladd, who settled at the bluffs, close to the line, moved all the way from North Carolina in a sled. George Bridges came to the country with two wagons, one of which was "home-made." The wheels were made of thick oak plank with iron tires. Not infrequently the wife and mother rode on horse back, and the biggest children walked. Mrs. John Doty rode all the way from the North Bend, below Cincinnati, and carried the baby. Mrs. Nancy Forsyth rode from her old Kentucky home on horse back. At the crossing of the Driftwood, she took on a sack of meal and carried her two year old baby in her lap before her, while the baby carried the pet house cat.

The fall of the year was usually chosen as the time to move, of necessity. The wretched condition of the Indiana roads as found at almost all other seasons of the year, operated largely to bring this about. From the season of the beginning of the fall rain, on through the winter and spring and till the summer drouths held the land in their dry embrace, it was next to impossible to haul a load from the Ohio River to central Indiana. Some years the dry season was of such short duration that the mud-roads held sway the year round. George Kerlin, who moved to the country in the month of September, 1831, found the roads next to impassable from the Ohio River out. At any other than during the dry season, it was a hard day's ride from Franklin to Edinburg and return. It occupied all of one day to ride to Indianapolis. When once in his new home the pioneer was apt to find his lines in any but pleasant places. His cabin was cheerless. Everything was new. The conveniences of life were scant. Much had to be left at the old home that could not be supplied in the new. It is difficult to convey to the people of this age an adequate idea of the unsupplied wants of the people who lived in the early days. Poverty abounded everywhere. There were few, indeed, who had money, and the majority lacked in everything that is now deemed essential to comfort.

In 1820, a man with his family, came to Johnson County from Tennessee, whose earthly all, was a "rifle-gun and fifty cents worth of powder and lead, a little scant bedding and a skillet and piggin." Another man had a "straw tick, a broken skillet, a bucket, a rifle-gun, a butcher knife and a steelyards." Still another man's outfit of culinary ware was a coffee pot and a few pewter dishes. And one man after clearing his little field for corn planted the seed with his axe, He had neither horse, plow or hoe, nor money with which to buy them. James and Moses McClain, who moved to this county from Oldham County, Ky., in 1827, brought their two families and their

worldly goods in one two-horse wagon. Moses had no money and James had 25 cents. Garrett Terhune, as we have seen, paid all his money to the man who moved him. He had a wife and ten children to maintain, besides two horses and a dozen head of cattle. The story of the hardships endured by this man and his family, as told by a son who survives, presents a most pathetic picture of the times. The first and second planting of corn failed, and the third which came was ruined by the frost. There was no grain for the cattle and many of them died. The horses were so poor that they could not work in the plow beyond two hours at a time, but had to be turned out to graze. Before the second year's crop came, Mr. Terhune had to have corn for bread. "I never ate acorns because I had to," said James, the son, "but I ate acorns because I was hungry." The meal was low in the barrel and the corn pone was cut into twelve pieces of equal size at each repast. The father without money went to the hawpatch to buy bread, where he met a distant relative who sold him the needed grain and waited for the pay. Thus they tided over their day of distress till the new crop came.

William Keaton had a somewhat similar experience. Being out of breadstuffs, he left a sick wife and a family of little children, and went to the neighborhood east of Edinburg to buy corn, without money. But, unacquainted as he was, everyone refused to sell to him, and then he went to Tannehill's mill. It had so happened that as he moved from Kentucky, he had brought a few pounds of wool which he had left at Tannehill's carding machine. The wool was still there and uncarded, and, in his extremity, he persuaded the miller to hold the wool as security for a grist of corn, and was thus enabled to return home with meal for his hungry family. Sometimes, during the first few years, breadstuffs could not be had at any price. The years 1824 and 1825 were exceedingly hard ones. The raccoons and the squirrels destroyed the corn patches to such an extent, that many who would have been provided otherwise by their own crops, had to work elsewhere. John Doty's family, living on White River, subsisted for weeks on dried venison, and his was not the only family reduced to this extremity. Twelve miles north of Indianapolis, on Connor's prairie, was an abundance of corn, and to that Egypt, many went from all parts of the country, and were supplied. On one occasion, Peter and Samuel Doty, John's sons, set out with their axes on their shoulders, and a few dollars in their pockets, to buy corn at the prairie. After they had gone four miles, Daniel Etter, a neighbor, overtook them. He left at home a wife and nine little children. Etter was without money, but he had a butcher knife — probably

one of his own make (for he was an expert blacksmith) and a steelyard that would draw 300 pounds.

At their journey's end the men found work, and in due time the Dotys, with the money they had and, with that earned, announced their intention of returning; but Etter was not ready to go. He had earned only twelve bushels and had his butcher knife and steelyard still on hand. Never had the outlook seemed to him quite so full of gloom before. He had made a hard struggle to maintain his family, and it seemed as if every year the difficulties became greater. "I cannot," said he, "return to my wife and children with only twelve bushels of corn. It is useless to try to live in this country any longer, and the sooner my troubles are ended the better." His friends, assuring him they had no intention of leaving him behind them, proffered to take his knife and steelyard and try their luck in the corn trade. That same evening they found a man who wanted a steelyard, and with that and the knife, thirty more bushels of corn were bought, and Daniel Etter was fairly beside himself with joy. The men at once went to work on two large dug-outs, into which the corn was laden, and after being lashed together they were floated down the river and landed at the mouth of Honey Creek, whence the precious grain was distributed among the neighbors.

Most of the Johnson County settlers brought domestic animals with them to the new country. In the beginning these were left mainly to shift for themselves. Men who were hard pressed to get corn to make bread for their families, made little effort to secure it for their beasts. There was no pasture, however, according to the present signification of that word, but the range was boundless, and a pioneer cow, hog, sheep, and even horses, soon learned to find a living in it. Probably most of the animals brought to the country were woods wise when they came, but if not, they soon became so. All soon became rangers, learning to go where the picking was the best. The readiness with which the domestic animals adapted themselves to their environments was often a subject of comment among their owners. Some curious stories are told relating to the early domestic animals. The pioneer describing his moving was apt to speak of "driving" his cattle and other stock, but he was not always accurate in the use of the word. After a few days' travel there was usually no *driving*, the stock following close upon the teams of their own accord. When Charles Dungan came from Washington County, Va., he brought two cows. For a few days they had to be driven, but after that they followed the teams as faithfully as the dogs, and although the roads were lined with movers, never once did they make a mistake in wagons.

They knew their owner's wagon, and when the camping place was reached at night they lay down, and were ready to resume the journey in the morning.

Amid the Johnson County forests, hickory, beech, oak and walnut trees grew in great abundance, and seldom failed to bear a bountiful mast. The strain of hogs common in that day, was a shifty one, and usually kept in good condition the year round. During the fall season when the new mast was falling, they became fat and were killed out of the woods for bacon. As early as 1824, wild hogs had become quite numerous along the border, and there were few men of the county who did not kill their meat in the woods. So wild were some droves that it required as great, and indeed sometimes greater, skill, to hunt them down than even the deer. The habit of the drove of returning at night to their usual bed enabled the hunter to creep up and get one or more shots in the morning. Not uncommon was it for the pig hunter to dig a hole in the earth, and filling it with water, drop in heated stones till a temperature was reached suitable for scalding, after which he dressed his meat and hauled it home.

The fat hog of the early days, it must be borne in mind, differed much from the fat hog of these days. It never became so fat it could not run with great swiftness, and if a ranger, as most were, it was sure to be more or less wild. Indeed, the tendency of the hog to relapse into a wild state, was more marked than in any other animal. Perhaps it was because the hog was less looked after than any other domestic animal. The writer remembers a barnyard fowl that had been overlooked by a moving family and left to shift for herself on an unoccupied farm. At the end of three months she was wilder than a quail, and at the approach of man would fly into the top of the tallest tree. The first lot of hogs that were driven through from central Indiana to an Ohio River town, was in 1824 or 1825. They were purchased in the vicinity of the bluffs on White River, by a man from Ohio, by the name of Jacob Lowe, and were turned into a large field on the old Whetzel farm, and men were employed to drive them back and forth for several days in order to train them for driving on the road.

The farmer's anxiety concerning his hogs was less for their food than for their safety. If they did not turn wild and thus escape him, they were liable to be killed or stolen. The foxes and wolves preyed upon the young pigs, while a bear did not scruple to pull down a full grown hog on occasion. But the owner feared the hog thieves more than the wild animals. The thieves infested every quarter of the county. Amid the dense woods, and far beyond the hearing of the nearest settler, it was no hard matter to

run down with trained dogs young swine and mark them with the thief's own mark. It was still easier to go into the woods and shoot a fat shote. Joseph Voorheis, who settled about three miles north of Hopewell, hearing a shot in the woods, went in the direction of it till he came to a couple of men who had killed and were skinning a hog. They appeared quite friendly, and affecting great admiration of his gun, one of them took it as if to look at it. No sooner was he disarmed than their demeanor changed. They threatened his life and the man really thought his end had come. The hog thieves reminded him that "dead men tell no tales," but finally relenting, they made him swear never to reveal what he had seen, and true to his oath, he never told it till after he moved to Iowa about thirty years ago, and after both thieves had long been dead. One of these men was a son of Nathaniel Bell, the first representative Johnson County had in the state's prison. Bell had long been suspected of hog stealing.

The grasses now common on every farm, were not indiginous to the soil. Blue grass, timothy, red-top, are all interlopers, and came after the settlements were begun. In the nature's deadenings, and along the margins of the open swamps, wild grasses grew scantily in patches. There were not many of these places to be found, however. Wild pea vines afforded a more bountiful and nutritious herbage than the wild grasses of the country. As the "deadenings" increased in acreage and age, the pasturage grew better. But the pioneers had to wait a good many years for the grass in the deadenings. In the autumnal season, the cattle fed on the acorns, like the deer, and at all seasons the thick underbrush afforded a nutritious browse on which cattle, horses and sheep "picked for a living." During the inclement winter weather when stock were loth to leave the clearing, the farmer felled lin, ash, maple and other trees that his stock might browse on the twigs. He, whose animals ranged the woods in quest of food, faced a constant fear of their loss by straying. The habit of wandering was apt to grow on all ranging animals, unless they were driven back to their homes at stated intervals. Statutes were passed providing for the return of straying beasts by the finders, but so common was the evil, that at one time hardly a farm could be found on which the recent loss of an animal was not lamented, or a posted one could not be pointed out. Every farmer had his "ear-mark," and every hoof of stock he owned, save his horses, bore it. This mark was made of public record, and by means of it, many a wandering beast was reclaimed. Upper and under-bits, smooth crops, half-crops, slits, swallow-forks, holes, and the like, at one time, disfigured one or both ears of every cow, hog, or sheep in the country.

The hardships from the straying propensity of animals was felt in its greatest severity by the new-comer. We know that he and his wife and children suffered from home-sickness. So severe was the attack now and then, that families moved back to the old home, to return to the new after the spell was over. Most families visited the old home in a year or two, and thus tided over the spell. Among the early settlers was a wide-spread belief that their domestic animals not infrequently suffered the pangs of home-sickness. At times an irresistible desire would seem to overcome a horse, a pig, and sometimes a cow, to return to the old place, and much trouble came to the settler in consequence. Samuel Owens had a horse that repeatedly went back to the old home in Clark County. Some curious stories have been told, illustrating this disposition to return, the following two of which are well vouched for:

Daniel Covert moved to the county in September, 1825, bringing with him horses, hogs and cattle. His horses becoming disquieted, set out for their old Kentucky home, but he overtook them near Columbus, and brought them back. Next, his hogs disappeared, but he recovered them all save one sow and eight shotes. These, after a vain hunt, he gave up for lost. Sometime during the winter, business called him to Kentucky, where he remained for a few weeks, and then set out for his Johnson County home. On his way back, a short distance south of Graham's Fork, in Jennings County, and not less than fifty miles from home, he met his sow and eight shotes, and a new litter of pigs, on the march southward. On inquiry, he ascertained where she stopped on the way for her new progeny to be born and to grow in strength sufficient to bear the hardships of the further journey. In the early part of January, 1823, Daniel Pritchard moved to the Blue River settlement, from Henry County, in Kentucky. Among other domestic animals he brought a sow with a family of pigs, six weeks old. In a day or two she and her pigs were missing, and after much hunting he gave them up as lost. But in a few weeks a letter came from his old home, announcing their safe return. The entire journey they had made, of over a hundred miles, swimming the river on the way, and not one was missing.

Central Indiana, at the time the first settlers came, abounded in wild animals, some of which, the deer, notably, was a blessing, while the most of the others proved a curse. Of all, the most malevolent was the wolf. He was a prowler and a thief. He hunted singly and in packs. The pioneer who killed a deer, dare not leave it in the woods over night, unless he sprung it to the top of a sapling. John Smiley, while living on Sugar River Creek, left his meat hanging under a shed at the end of his cabin, far above the

reach of the most active dog, but the wolves came, and leaping up to it, dragged it down and devoured it. Young calves found by them in the woods they were sure to devour, and on one occasion, a pack ran down a full grown cow, belonging to Garrett Terhune, and killed her. When found, they had chewed one leg off, and eaten other portions.

But it was in the destruction of sheep that the wolves did the greatest injury to the pioneer settler. To the wool he looked for his winter clothing. It made jeans for his own coat, and flannels and linsey woolseys for his wife's dresses; and it was therefore next in his economy to bread. Levi Moore, as written elsewhere, penned his sheep under his cabin; a few pioneers joined the pen to the cabin, while the greater number built a sheep house more or less remote from the dwelling place. If, by any chance, the flock was left unhoused over night, its decimation was probable before morning. On the occasion of a great storm of wind and rain that arose late one afternoon, John Doty's sheep failed to reach shelter. That night the wolves assailed them, but the leader of the flock, an old ram, made such a valiant defence, that he brought home early the next morning, every ewe and lamb unscathed. Unfortunately, however, for the hero of the occasion, his injuries were so severe, that after a few days he died. Of ten sheep taken to the Indian Creek neighborhood by Richardson Hensley, in 1824, seven fell victims to the wolves within three weeks.

Let us approach the pioneer's new home. We find his cabin in the heart of the green woods. If a creek flows in the neighborhood of his location, we will be quite sure to find him living on a bit of high ground near that creek, for there he will find natural drainage; but if no creek be near, on the highest, driest knoll, he could find on his purchase, has he built. Hard by his cabin site is almost sure to be a spring of running water, which he imagines will flow forever, but which he will be quite sure to see dry up about the time his farm is cleared. Look which way he will, green trees lifting their stately columns skyward, are crowned by an interwoven mass of branches that, when the vernal foliage puts out, obscures the sun till the autumnal frosts cut it down. Beneath is a dense thicket of spice-wood, hazel, green briars, young saplings and other underbrush, and underneath that, down trees scarcely less numerous than the standing, lie rotting in the dank soil.

Amidst this thick, moist woods, the new-comer must chop and grub and burn out his fields if he would eat bread of the corn of his own tilling. No sooner is he settled than he begins the laborious work. Marking out his proposed field, with a strong arm he begins the toil. Every thing "eighteen inches in diameter as high

as the knee," is felled, which, with all the down logs, save the great oaks and poplars, is made ready for rolling into heaps. All trees over that girth are left standing, and about their roots, sticks and brush are piled and burned to ensure speedy death and consequent failure of the next summer's foliage. The big logs he leaves till a more convenient season — a season that will hardly come ere the scorched trees rot and fall, and make the second clearing but little less laborious than the first.

This was the general plan, and diligent was that man, who, during his first fall, winter and spring, prepared, unaided, his five, six or seven acres for rolling. Now and then a man cleared smooth. The late Theodore List had one such field of nine acres cut in the green, and he told the writer that a man could have walked all over his field on the logs without touching earth, before they were rolled. It required four days' hard work with a large force of hands to roll those logs. How destructive to human muscle must have been the log-rollings of the early days! One day, two days, the log-roller might have endured without any material depletion of bodily strength, but when it came to six, eight, twelve, twenty, thirty, and in some instances even more days than that, year after year, rolling into heaps, both green and water-soaked logs, there was such a draft on the vital powers as made men grow old before their time. John Tracy rolled logs "from fifteen to twenty days every year until the country was cleared up." John Carson, as late as 1840, rolled logs twenty-two days in one year. James Ware rolled for thirty days one year. Peter Vandiver rolled "from twenty to twenty-five days every year, and went from one to five miles." Theodore List rolled twenty-four days in one year; Melvin Wheat twenty-two; George Bridges "over twenty"; Taylor Ballard "thirty days in common," but "rolled in one year thirty-five days," and Samuel Herriott thirty-six days, but he was a politician. But the pioneer farmer did not always have his logs rolled before planting and tilling his crop. Not infrequently he was so hard pressed that he was fain to plant amid the down logs. He found it all he could do to grub and burn the brush. The first crop of corn Simon Covert raised he planted amid the logs. Serrill Winchester felled his trees in winrows, and planted in the open spaces between. John Henry, of Nineveh, planted with the hoe amid the logs, and tilled his corn with the same implement.

How difficult it is to sketch a picture of life in early days, and leave out none of the lights and shadows. The pioneer's little field cleared and fenced according to the fashion of the times, the next step was to plow it and plant it in corn. Let the farmer of to-day, in imagination, enter such a field, with his well-muscled, full-fed

team of horses encased in the best harness the most skilled workman can make, and hitched to a steel plow, the like of which the fore-fathers never dreamed, and how disheartening his work would be amid the array of green stumps and trees, and the network of green roots! And yet how superlatively more difficult it was for the pioneer than it would be for the farmer of to-day. His team (if he had one) was small and weak for the want of proper food; his gears, home-made, even to the hames, to the tow-cloth, back-band, and to the single rope plow line. He was well off if his horse collars were not made of corn husks, by his own or a more skillful neighbor's hands. His plow was a shovel pattern, or a bar-share, the former of which has survived in a modified form, while the latter has long since disappeared. "This last was a bar on the land side with a broad flat share running to a point at the forward end, attached to a coulter, with a steel nose in front. The coulter extended up through the wooden beam of the plow; two wooden handles are attached to the beam and to the bar of the land side of the plow, the other handle connected with a wooden mold board, which pressed out the dirt and partially turned it. It was connected with the other handle by wooden pins or rounds."*

The bar-share plow was a cumbersome and unsatisfactory implement. It had a long beam, six feet or over, the bar was often three feet or more in length, and the handles raked far backward. The distance that intervened between the ends of the handles and the noses of the horses, when in motion, would, if seen in a modern field, lead to a good deal of jovial criticism. Plowing with the bar-share was laborious work, and when the point of the long bar struck a root, the kick-up of the long geared machine was never to be forgotten. It was a standing joke among the pioneer farmers, that "a bar-share would kick a man over the fence and kick him after he was over." In a few years the bar-share was superseded by the "Cary" plow, an implement approaching in its general shape the modern plow, and that in turn gave way sometime during the 40's, to the cast-iron plow. The shovel plow was the pioneer farmer's favorite. With it he broke up his corn ground and tilled his corn. His breaking shovel plow had a coulter fitted to the beam, which dropped to the point of the plow at such an angle that whenever the plow struck an impediment, it automatically "jumped out of the ground and over the root and into the ground on the other side." During the first years little or no harrowing was done, the rough condition of the fields forbidding it. All grain sown broadcast on fallow ground was brushed in.

*Dr. Philip Mason's "Autobiography," 105.

The pioneer farmer depended as much on the hoe as on the plow in tilling his corn. It was the rule with nearly all, to give the corn at least one good hoeing, which meant that the field must be gone over row by row, and the corn be hoed hill by hill. The new ground, after two or three years of cultivation, was prolific in weeds, which, with the plows in use, it was next to impossible to keep down; hence, the resort to the hoe. Of wet years, "pulling weeds" was a common mode of cultivation—a mode of culture that might have been designed by the evil one for the special torment of boys. The farmer of the early times owned but few implements, and nearly all of these were home-made. There was usually about one hand-saw, one cross-cut, one broad-axe, one auger, one chisel and one drawing-knife to the neighborhood, and these came from the "east," and if not kept to loan, they might almost as well have been, for everybody borrowed. If the farmer had a knack at working in wood, give him an axe and an auger or burning iron, and he could make almost any machine he was wont to work with. From the roots of an ash or an oak he could fashion his hames and sled-runners. He could make his own whiffle-trees, stock his plows, half-sole or make his sled, make an axle-tree for his wagon, if he had one, make a rake, a harrow, a scythe-snath, a grain-cradle, a hay-rack, a loom, winding blades, a wash-board, a stool, a chair, and in a pinch a table, a bedstead, a "dresser" and a cradle in which to rock his baby. If he was more than ordinarily clever he repaired and sometimes made his own cooperage, but he usually patronized the cooper, and always the blacksmith, the tanner and the wheelwright. He had little use for the shoemaker because he mended all his own shoes and made most of them, and less for the fuller and tailor, because his wife spun and wove all the cloth and cut and made all the clothes, and none at all for the house carpenter, because, with his axe, he could do about all the carpenter's work needed.

Let us return to the settler's new field. The breaking is done and the corn is planted. It may be late in the season according to the modern idea, but we must remember that the soil is virgin and that all vegetation grows rampant. Mrs. Nancy Forsyth remembers that her first planting of corn-beans shot up till the vines caught into the lower limbs of the trees. Simon Covert laid his first crop of corn by, within eighteen days after planting, and raised fifty bushels to the acre. But the luck more often went against the early agriculturist than with him. Many causes combined to jeopardize his corn crop. It ran the risks of late spring frosts and of the early fall ones, it was liable to be injured by cut worms, and there might be too much or too little rain. These risks are yet to

be run but the pioneer farmer experienced others and greater ones, which happily the modern farmer knows little or nothing of. The wood-peckers pulled up the sprouting plants and pecked into the roasting ears to an injurious extent, little dreamed of now-a-days; and when the grain had ripened, the wild turkeys feeding upon it, lessened the crop more than we are apt to think. And so of the raccoons. As soon as it was in roasting-ear state, these animals invaded the fields and pulling down the stalks, devoured the young corn like so many pigs. Samuel Doty describing to the writer the devastation done by the raccoons said: "The sound of their eating in the corn patch was like the sound of the eating of so many hogs." John Doty had a field of three acres entirely consumed by the raccoons.

But the depredation of the grey squirrels was greater than that from all other causes combined. These rodents swarmed throughout the primitive woods. They prowled around the fields and found hiding places in the dead trees left standing therein. As soon as the seed corn was covered they began their work of destruction, and kept it up till the grain was absorbed by the growing plant. With what certainty a squirrel will follow the row and dig in the corn-hills only, till he found the grain, there are men yet living who remember. Thence on till earing time the rodents could do no harm, but no sooner were the grains found on the cob than the spring marauders, accompanied by a full grown progeny, returned, and between themselves, the birds and raccoons, the little fields stood a sorry chance. Some years they were worse than others, but all were bad. The years 1824, 1834 and 1836, were specially bad ones. During the squirrel visitations the farmer put forth his utmost efforts to protect his crop. The children were sent to the fields armed with every conceivable device for making a noise. They rattled "horse fiddles" and bells, and beat on fence rails and hollow stumps and trees, with clubs. Mrs. Jacob Halfacre, a daughter of John Campbell, the first settler of the county, remembered in her old age, that the first work she and her sisters engaged in after their arrival on Blue River, which was about the first of June, was to keep the birds and squirrels out of their father's five-acre corn field. At daybreak he would waken her and her sisters, and they would immediately go to their respective stations in the field and begin the noisy demonstrations of the day. During the heat of the day the squirrels lay concealed in the woods, and they rested from their labors, but as the afternoon sun descended, the squirrels returned and they resumed their noisy demonstrations in the field.

Every possible plan for the destruction of the little animals was

resorted to. In some fields a dead-fall or other form of trap was to be seen in almost every fence corner. Nearly every farmer kept a gun, and it was used daily as long as the visitation lasted. Sometimes the farmers of a neighborhood would combine, and while one of their number would make the round of their fields, shooting squirrels as he went, the others would look after the tilling of his corn. Jacob Banta, who settled in Union Township, in 1832, had a hired hand, John Harrell, who, under his instructions, plowed half a day and shot squirrels the other half; and so faithfully did the hand perform his last half day's work, that the "stench from the putrid squirrels lying around the corn field, made the air sickening." The wife of John S. Miller, of Nineveh, with rifle on shoulder, patrolled the woods around the field, and kept the squirrels out, while her husband tilled the corn. So good a shot did this pioneer woman become, that she could shoot her game in the head, making as few misses as any hunter in the neighborhood.

The stories told of the abundance of squirrels some years, and of their destructiveness, almost challenge our credulity, but the stories are, nevertheless, well authenticated. Mrs. Millie Owens says there were seasons when she could stand in her door and see "fifteen or twenty squirrels on the fence at any morning or evening hour." James Owens, her husband, killed 200 in one day. Jacob Bower shot twenty-six on one occasion "without moving out of his tracks." William Freeman, without arising from his chair at the breakfast table, shot nine from a hill of ripening corn in the garden in front of his cabin door. Thomas Patterson shot two from a neighbor's chimney, and they fell into the fireplace within. "Sometimes they were so thick they would average one to every tree." No wonder they ate up the land. "Among the four families living in White River Township, in 1821," says Judge Hardin, "not a single bushel of corn was saved from the squirrels and raccoons." In the same year, George Barnett, on Blue River, bought a four-acre field of corn in the shock. "I helped remove the fodder," says Ambrose, his son, "and was the lucky one. I found one little ear of corn. So close had been the scenting of the grey squirrels, that they had overlooked but one ear in the four acres." John Harter stored a few bushels of corn in his cabin loft, but the squirrels found it out, and ere he was aware, stole every ear. John Smiley had a four-acre field of corn just ripened, when it was invaded by a swarm of the rodents, and in two days, every ear was eaten or carried away.

For the first few years the pioneer farmers confined themselves mainly to raising corn. But after mills suitable for the grinding and bolting of flour became accessible, they began to raise wheat. In spite of

sultry weather, the harvest season was a joyous one. The men of the neighborhood combined and went from field to field reaping and shocking as they went. They made a sort of social occasion of it, and thus the labor was lightened. At first it was with sickle the bearded grain was cut, but soon the cradle crowded the sickle out, but the social feature remained. A half dozen cradles mowing with military precision through the waving grain, and followed by as many binders, and the necessary complement of sheaf gatherers and shockers, was a cheering sight. The labor was hard, but there was time and opportunity for the jest and laugh. Harvesters, in those days, plumed themselves on their skill and endurance. Not every man was an expert cradler, but the ambition of every boy was to become one. More or less friendly emulation prevailed among every band of harvesters as to who should so far excel as to be conceded the leadership of the cradlers, and every one, whether cradler or binder, feared the odium that would attach should he, in the language of the times, "go to grass."

The harvest season was characterized by its good living. The best cooks in the neighborhood vied with each other, and as a consequence harvesters lived off the fat of the land. In many communities, perhaps in a large majority, whisky was deemed a necessity, and was passed freely with the water. In a few, butter-milk took the place of whisky, whilst in others, water alone was drunk. About the middle of the afternoon it was the custom in many places to send to the harvesters a basket of refreshments, the most important part of which consisted of the coffee pot, cream pitcher and sugar bowl. At the close of the day's work an elaborate supper was eaten, after which the laborers repaired to their homes, undisturbed by thoughts of dyspepsia, to rest and sleep, and be ready to repeat their experience on the morrow. In due time the wheat crop was taken to the threshing floor. This was usually prepared in the field by removing from a circular space, twenty or thirty feet in diameter, the grass, stubble and irregularities of surface, after which a few barrels of water were spilled over it, and it was then thumped with a maul, till the surface was quite smooth and hard, and solid. If the grain was flailed out out less pains were taken with the threshing floor, but usually the grain was tramped out with horses, and a hard floor became necessary. The grain the farmer removed from the chaff with a sheet. This was a slow process, requiring the labor of three persons, two at the sheet, and one to pour the chaff and grain. Fanning-mills were introduced slowly. Strange as it may seem, there existed in some quarters a prejudice against the fanning-mill, that kept it out for a good many years. In one neighborhood the fanning-mill became a church

matter, and it was seriously discussed as to whether it was not a violation of the laws of nature to raise the wind in so peculiarly an artificial manner. But the fanning-mill ultimately won.

The pioneer farmer long found his milling a difficult problem. The approved style of milling for many years was to carry the grist on horseback. For the first two or three years the grists were thus carried to the White Water Mills, a distance of sixty miles. As the country settled up the mills drew closer, and it was not long before the water mills on the creeks of the county, Smiley's, Harter's, Ogle's, Thompson's and others, not to mention the horse-mills, afforded facilities for grinding nearer home. As late as 1830, however, John Carson carried his grist a distance of twenty-two miles to mill. About the first of November, 1824, John Stevens and Richardson Hensley sent their sons, with grists, to Tannehill's mill, on the Driftwood, about six miles north of Columbus. The corn had been gathered and dried for the purpose. The boys were Gideon Stevens, aged ten years, and Elijah Harrell, his foster brother, aged eleven, and Bloomfield Hensley, also aged eleven. Each carried two bushels in a sack, strapped to the horse's back. It took two days to go and return.

How did the pioneer spend his winters? He fed his beasts. His horses he usually kept in an unchinked log stable, and his cows he left out of doors to endure the winter weather as best they could. It required many years for him to realize the economic value of warm barns for his beasts, or to think it worth while to prepare a dry, comfortable place for his wife to do the milking in. He cut and hauled firewood from time to time, as it was needed; somewhere around his cabin was the woodpile, like as not it was near the front door. If a lane passed the front door, the woodpile was quite sure to be in that lane. To this woodpile he drew wood on his sled, principally limbs of dead trees from the deadening, or he dragged whole trunks of trees to it on the log sled or the "lizzard." In the woodpile he cut his wood as he needed it, and both cut and uncut took the rain and the snow and the sleet, the same as the unhoused cattle. The woodpile in the lane was a conspicuous place during pioneer times. Here the sled, the log sled and the lizzard were, also axes, mauls and wedges lay around. In process of time its mound of chips became the driest spot on the farm, and while it was not always suffered to become a bedding place for the hogs, it seldom escaped being the milking place and the sleeping place of the cows. There are men yet living who have a lively recollection of the odors that exhaled from the woodpile during the spring and summer weather.

On suitable days the pioneer made rails or worked in his clearing, and on bad ones he half-soled his sled, made a handle for his axe, mended his gears, fashioned a basket, and made and mended shoes for himself and family. Or, perhaps, he went hunting. Not all of the pioneers were hunters, but a majority were more or less fired with a love for the chase. And what a splendid hunting ground lay at their doors! The woods were full of game — bears, panthers, wolves, deers, wild turkeys — what a rare catalogue for the lovers of forest sports! To some the chase brought in its season, lasting delight, while to all, the game was a never failing source of food supply. Johnson County was well supplied with most excellent “licks,” to which the deer resorted in great numbers, all through the warm season of the year, and the merest tyro could kill a deer in a “lick.” The county, as indeed all of central Indiana, abounded in a bountiful and variegated mast, on which the deers, bears and wild turkeys fed and fattened in its season, and little wonder the woods abounded in game. Joab Woodruff is said to have killed 370 deer in the fall of 1822, and George Doty told the writer that he killed 300 in 1821 and 1822. Samuel Herriott bought 600 deer hides one year. Nathan Perry says he has frequently seen as many as forty deer in one herd. Judge Franklin Hardin remembers to have seen as many as twenty-five on one occasion, corralled in a bend of White River. William Burkhart found Rock Lick, in Union Township, by pursuing a well beaten path, known as a run-way, leading to it for a distance of seven miles. Isaac Collier shot thirteen deer early one morning, at Collier’s Lick, in the edge of Brown County. In 1834, Henry Muselman started a herd of deer in the vicinity of Franklin, which he followed to within a short distance of Indianapolis; and thence back to their starting place, and during the chase killed six.

Venison was plenty indeed, and unskillful was that pioneer who could not now and then secure one for his table. Many persons kept the larder supplied the year round. William Rutherford, on one occasion, knocked one in the head with an axe, as it ran past him where he was making rails. One, pursued by dogs, took shelter in Gideon Drake’s sheep pen adjoining his cabin, and Mrs. Drake and a neighbor woman, closing the door of the pen, slaughtered it, and made venison of it before the pursuing hunter came up. One Sunday morning, shortly after King’s cabin was built, Isaac Voorheis was sitting on the bank of Young’s Creek, immediately south of Judge Woollen’s present residence. Hearing the bay of a dog up the creek, he looked that way, and saw a deer coming toward him. Keeping quiet, it came down to a point opposite to him and

plunged in, but the current carried it down against a log, when Voorheis rushed in and caught it, and in his hands it became venison for the family.

Wild turkeys were more abundant even than deer. Wherever there was food for them they were to be found in goodly numbers. Their "keonk" was a familiar sound to the inmates of every cabin. In the spring of 1823, a drove passed over the after site of Franklin, numerous enough to make a well marked trail a hundred yards in width, but they were extremely poor, and were, no doubt, migrating in search of food. Simon Covert has been heard to say that for several years after he moved to the neighborhood of the Big Spring, he could at any time within a two hours' hunt during the fall and early winter season, kill one or more turkeys. Jacob Fisher was an expert turkey-pen builder, and thought nothing of catching six or eight turkeys at a time in his pen. As late as 1850, flocks of fifty were to be seen in the woods in Union Township, and in 1856, a wild turkey hen hatched a brood within fifty yards of John Barlow's house in Clark Township. Wild turkeys often did much mischief scratching up the newly planted corn, eating it after it was grown, and treading down the smaller grain before it was harvested. Richardson Hensley, of Hensley Township, lost his first planting of corn by the turkeys scratching it up.

Men who bring a wilderness, inhabited by wild beasts, to a state of civilization, never lack in romantic incidents with which to add flavor to the tales told in old age. There are but few, indeed, who do not yield to the charm of border life incident. Men who came in conflict with the wild beasts of the country, necessarily met with experiences that when afterward related, bordered on the romantic. However dangerous some of the encounters had with the wild animals by the pioneer hunters of the county, no man ever lost his life, or for that matter, received serious injury, save Lewis Hendricks, who lived in the Sugar Creek neighborhood, in an encounter with a bear, when he met with an accident that left him disabled for life. He had wounded the animal, and in company with a neighbor, was hunting for it. One on either side of a brush fence in which it was supposed to be lying, they were walking slowly along, when it rushed out and attacked Hendricks. His companion ran to his assistance and shot the infuriated animal, but not before it had stripped the flesh from his arm, and otherwise injured him.

Hardly a hunter of any note lived in the county during the first ten years, who could not boast of his success as a bear hunter. Curtis Pritchard, William Spears, Robert Worl and Jacob Woodruff, while hunting, found three full-grown bears holed in trees. Kind-

ling a fire in the hollow of one of the trees, one was smoked out and shot. Cutting the tree down before it fell, another descended and ran with such rapidity as to escape the flying bullets. Five dogs pursued it, and, after a half-mile chase, brought it to bay. Two of the dogs it killed outright, and crippled badly two others, before it was dispatched. The third beast was shot and killed as the tree fell in which it had concealed itself. Bear meat was prized by some as an article of food. Benjamin Crews had at one time 800 pounds of the meat cured and smoked like bacon, which he sold for the same price.

The most ferocious beast that roamed the woods was the panther. The bear, the wolf, and even the deer, would fight savagely when in close quarters, but each would run from the hunter whenever it could. The panther, on the contrary, was reputed to make battle with man without provocation. Two brothers by the name of Smith, living in Nineveh, in the early days, went to hunt straying cattle. They carried no guns, and when night came, they made a camp-fire and lay down and slept. During the night one of them was awakened by a noise, and stirring the fire to a blaze, he plainly heard a panther leap off through the bushes to an open space not far distant, where it stopped and lashed the earth with its tail. Several panthers were shot at Collin's Lick, one by a man named John Weiss, and under circumstances showing the narrow risk an unskilled hunter sometimes ran. Weiss carried a very inefficient arm, and had no experience as a hunter. He went to the lick to watch for deer, and while hiding in ambush, he happened to look around and was horrified to see close by, a panther crouched, ready to spring upon him. Without a thought, he brought his gun to bear upon it, and through sheer good luck, shot it dead in its tracks. Weiss never went hunting again.

Near the headwaters of Honey Creek, Samuel and John Bell were lying in wait at a marsh much frequented by deer. The sun went down and twilight was coming on, when Samuel's attention was directed to an object crawling toward his brother, who was several yards away. It was a panther, and he knew enough of the habits of the animal to know it meant mischief. But he was an experienced hunter, a good marksman and with all, had a cool head and steady nerves. Taking deliberate aim, he shot the beast through the head. More hunters, however, got into trouble with wounded deer than with all the other animals of the country. John Smiley once knocked one over, and on going to it, it arose to meet him with "hair turned the wrong way." Smiley sprang behind a sapling and it made a push at him with lowered antlers. Laying hold of a horn on either side of the sapling, he held on for

dear life. Round and round both went until wearied with the fruitless contest, the buck smoothed its hair in token that his fight was over, when Smiley let go, and he walked off undisturbed. Joseph Young, of Union Township, knocked a buck down one day, and on touching its throat with the knife, it sprang to its feet and made at him. Young jumped behind a large oak tree and the deer took after him, but by hook and by crook, he managed to keep the tree between him and his assailant, receiving no more than an occasional pick of the horn. After its rage had abated, it gave its antlers a toss and disappeared in the thicket.

One of the most desperate encounters with a wounded deer was had by Henry Mussulman. To the throat of a paralyzed buck he touched his knife, when it gave an unexpected flounce, sending his knife flying through the bushes. It was a powerful deer, and the hunter who had his knee on its head and a firm hold of its antlers saw at a glance, that his safety depended on holding it down. Of course there was a struggle, and although the advantage at first was with the hunter, yet it soon became evident to him that the animal's power of endurance was equal to, if not greater than, his own. His knife was lost, and his unloaded gun was leaning against a tree more than twenty feet away. What was he to do? Realizing more and more that his safety lay on keeping on top, he held on in grim desperation. In their struggle a spice bush was broken, and in the splintered stub he thought he saw a weapon of deliverance. If he could only put those baleful eyes out, the victory was his. One after another he broke off the splintered stubs, and jabbed them into the creature's eyes, till their sight was gone, after which he left the blind Sampson of the woods to stumble over the logs and thrash through the bushes in impotent rage, till he could load his gun and give it the death shot.

Another incident in this connection, may be mentioned. Jesse Wells, an old time settler on the Blue River, who was long well-known as a Methodist minister, was given to hunting. On one occasion he "creased" a deer, and proceeded to bleed it. Taking hold of its hind leg to turn it over, the creature came to life, and giving one tremendous kick, which knocked the knife so far away that it was never afterward found, the animal leaped to its feet and furiously assailed him. Wells was a lithe, active man, but in spite of his best efforts to secure shelter behind a large poplar standing close by, the enraged brute succeeded in piercing his knee with one of the sharp prongs of its antler. Once behind the tree the animal abandoned the fight, and disappeared in the forest. Jesse Wells ever after walked with a stiff knee, which came of the wound received in that fight.

Thus far have we written, using the masculine *he*, *his* and *him* almost exclusively. Of course *she* was there, the sharer in all the hardships that befell him, and in all his triumphs. But let us enter the cabin and catch a glimpse of her life. All through the summer and fall the wife has been as busy as the husband, and during the winter, if possible, more so. Perhaps the labor of cooking was not as severe as in this day of greater abundance. Certainly there was less to cook, and for that matter, less to cook it in. The pioneer housewife had never seen a cooking stove. If she had a skillet, a metal oven, a boiling pot or two, a frying pan, a coffee pot, a griddle and a johnny-cake board, she knew herself to be well supplied with cooking utensils. She baked her loaves and pones and dodgers in the oven, and her biscuits and slapjacks in the skillet. Her chunks of venison, back bones and spare-ribs, she roasts in the metal oven. Into the same vessel she puts her sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and, when the orchard comes to bearing, her apples also, when she wants to bake them. If she wants a pound cake on an extra occasion, she bakes it in a teacup, set in that oven, or, if a pie, she slips the plate in which it is made into the hot oven or skillet. Her boiled dinners came out of the pot much as her granddaughter's do to-day; and her chicken pot-pies, the favorite dish at every house raising and log-rolling, came piping hot out of the same pot or its mate. Naught came to her larder that she could not cook to suit the taste of those who sat at her board.

But cooking was to her a minor care. Children were apt to come in quick succession in her cabin, and they had to be clothed as well as fed, and upon her fell the burden of their clothing. She might, or she might not, have to go into the clearing and "pick trash" or "nigger logs," or "right up" burning log heaps. She might, or she might not, have to hoe corn and pull weeds or stand guard in the field to keep the squirrels out; but there was no escaping the clothing question. She was responsible for the jeans and the linsey. Her husband sowed the flax and sheared the sheep, for this was a man's work. If he pulled the flax and washed the wool he did well, for it was not so certain that this was a man's work. He broke the flax and peeled the walnut bark with which the wool was dyed, but there his work ended, unless the weather was very bad, when he might "swingle" the flax. She washed the wool and picked the burs out of it, and saw that a part of it was properly placed between layers of walnut bark in the drying trough, and then covered with water and left to soak till the ooze gave it the right color. That done, she dried it and washed it and, until the carding machines came, hand-carded both the colored and uncolored, into rolls and spun them into yarn, "sixteen to twenty

cuts a day, besides the regular housework." If there was an out-house, the loom was set up therein, but if no out-house, it went into a corner of the cabin, even if a bed had to be pulled down to make place for it, and on that loom she wove the web of jeans, the flannels, the linseys, the tow-linen, and the table cloths, the sheetings, the towelings, the coverlets, not forgetting a web of linen "seven hundred fine" for her husband's Sunday and court-day shirts. If she was a good weaver she could weave three yards of jeans per day and do her housework, and five or six yards of flannel or linsey and do her other work.

But the spinning—and I have not mentioned the hackling and the spinning of flax—and the weaving did not bring her to the end of her toil. No, indeed; she was the seamstress and the tailoress, and before the web was finished perhaps, she has had to cut off a piece for a garment for one of the boys. Hundreds of mothers in Johnson County did this. But whether she finished her web before thus cutting, or after, the burden of cutting and making the clothes for the family fell upon her. Her husband might patronize the tailor when it came to cutting and making his Sunday frock coat, but if his wife was particularly bright, he let her do it. At any rate she cut and made all his every day clothes; she cut and made the boys' "dandys," roundabouts, jackets, "warmuses," trousers and shirts, and knit all the socks; she cut and made all her own clothes, and all her daughters', till they grew old enough to help her. What toil was hers to be sure. There was no season of the year marking the end of her labors; no days of bad weather gave her rest. Not even the night could she call her own, for long after she had put her children to sleep, she darned and patched their frayed clothes. Even when she visited, she carried her knitting or sewing. Only when her hand was enfeebled in old age or palsied in death did she rest. The times were primitive, and fashions underwent little or no changes for a generation. Every young man of consequence was expected to provide himself with a broadcloth suit for the event of his marriage, which was to be the suit of his life, and to last for dry weather and Sunday-wear for many years. If his wife got a silk dress on that occasion, she was pretty sure to keep it till she could exhibit it to her grandchildren. "Spring bonnets" and "fall bonnets" were unknown. On all ordinary occasions, the "sun bonnet" was deemed good enough, but in most cabins, especially of church-going people, there was a box or deep drawer, smelling of rose leaves, which held among other articles of finery, "mother's bonnet." It was not the home-made, and it never went out of fashion, till the dear old head, which it was made to cover, was shut out from mortal sight beneath the coffin lid.

How the times have changed since the days when Johnson County was being settled! It may be doubted whether there was a vehicle in the county the first ten years other than the road wagon or cart. The first carriage taken to Union Township was in 1831. In those days both men and women walked or rode on horseback, when making neighborhood journeys. Men's and women's saddles were unusually conspicuous furniture in the entries and porches of the cabins of the well-to-do of the early days. Quite frequently, however, husbands and wives rode double—a practice, when once begun, that was quite apt to be kept up till the third child was born. It was inconvenient to ride double and carry more than two children. Even swains and their sweethearts thought nothing of riding double.

I have been asked, "How were the cabins of the pioneers lighted of evenings?" The blazing fire in the large fire place threw a flood of light all over the cabin and its inmates. By the firelight the family talked, the children cracked nuts or played games, the mother spun or knit, and the youth of an inquiring mind read in such books as came to hand. If a better light than the fire-light was needed, it came from a metal lamp of rude pattern in which grease sputtered around a burning rag wick, or from a tallow candle. The fire on the hearth stone was an object of more solicitude in the early days than in these. If it went out, as it sometimes did, what would the inmates of the cabin do? Borrow. There were no matches, and the flint and steel was always the last resort. There are men living, who, while yet boys, knew what it was to trudge through the snow, a half mile or more, to borrow a fire brand to renew the flame at home. In the summer season a log in the field or deadening would often be kept smouldering to keep fire in stock, while in winter the coals and brands would be carefully buried in the embers for the same purpose.

Allusion has been made elsewhere to the frequency of evening visits among the pioneers. To light their pathway through the gloomy forests, the leader usually carried a firebrand, which he waved back and forth over the path; or, if the night was extremely dark, he carried a torch made of hickory bark or of dry oak splinters; though some carried lanterns. A gourd bored full of gimlet holes and fitted with a socket within, to hold a candle, made a lantern that was sometimes seen, though the favorite lantern was the tin lantern, so aptly described by Longfellow, the poet, in "The Theologian's Tale":

Pierced with holes, and round, and roofed like the top of a lighthouse,
Casting into the dark a net work of glimmer and shadow.

Much has been said and written of the want of markets in the early days. Perhaps that want has been unduly magnified. The people had so little to sell that the want of a market could not have been greatly felt. As late as sometime in the 40's, very little surplus produce was grown in Johnson County. All the corn produced was fed therein, and there was oftener too little for that purpose than too much. The first market for which there was any substantial demand, was the hog market, and it was not deemed any particular hardship in those days, to drive hogs in droves to the river towns. After a few years a little surplus wheat was produced, and the farmer who hauled to Madison or Lawrenceburg, receiving 25 cents, 37½ cents, or 50 cents per bushel, found little profit in it. But for many years there were few farmers who had more than one wagon-load to spare for the market. The majority found after setting apart the seed wheat and wheat for bread, that there was less than a load, and as a consequence, it was quite common for two neighbors to unite their teams and make up a joint load, and go together to the river town. About 1844, the wheat crops of the county began to increase to such an extent, that its marketing became an object of interest to the farming community. The railroad from Madison was slowly being built towards Franklin, and its ultimate completion was anxiously looked for. Between the 1st and 30th of October, 1846, 14,494 bushels of wheat were bought in Franklin at 50 cents per bushel, all of which was hauled to Edinburg. The cars did not reach Franklin till sometime between the 17th and 24th day of August, 1847.

For many years dressed pork in the county was worth \$1.50 and \$2.00 per cwt., although it sometimes sold as low as \$1.00. Good work horses were worth from \$25 to \$50 each; milch cows from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Joab Woodruff bought twenty head of one and two-year-old cattle, when he came to the county, for \$50, which was \$2.50 each. Chickens sold for 50 cents to 75 cents per dozen. Fat turkeys, tame or wild, from 15 to 25 cents each; butter, 5 to 8 cents per pound; eggs, 3 to 5 cents per dozen; saddles of venison, from 25 to 50 cents; maple sugar, 6¼ to 10 cents per pound; coon skins were worth from 20 to 40 cents, depending on quality; deer skins, 20 to 30 cents, but about 1824 or 1825, Samuel Herriott bought 500 at 6 cents each. Farm labor was worth from \$8 to \$10 per month, while 25 cents per hundred was the customary price for cutting timber and making rails. In 1825, Henry Mussulman made rails for a bushel of meal per hundred, and the meal was worth 25 cents per bushel. Jacob Banta paid \$3.00 per acre for clearing land eighteen inches and

under. Corn brought from 10 to 20 cents per bushel; oats, from 8 to 12½ cents, and ginseng, 25 cents per pound. This last article was for many years one of the chief articles of exportation. All ages and sexes hunted for, and dug, ginseng with great perseverance and industry, sure of a certain sale of all they could find, at a good price for that day.

Foreign stuffs were of high price. Samuel Herriott bought four pounds of coffee at 50 cents per pound, as he came through Madison to this county, in 1820, and when George King moved out in 1823, he paid 62½ cents per pound in the same market. On the authority of the late Thomas Williams, it may be stated that Daniel Taylor, the first merchant in Franklin, sold two and a half pounds of coffee for \$1, but the quality is not known. From the books kept by Daniel Mussulman, of his mercantile transactions in 1835 and 1836, it appears that prices ruled at that time as follows: coffee, 20 cents per pound; tea, \$1.50; pepper, 25; salt, 2½; sugar, 12½ to 16⅔; indigo, 16½ per ounce; iron, 10; nails, 9½; sugar kettles, 5 cents per pound; book muslin, 75 cents per yard; calico, 37½ to 40½ cents; flannels, 75 cents, and blue jeans, 37½; wall paper (for window shades), 12½ cents per yard; bed tickings, 30; domestics, 16⅔, and shirtings, 25 cents; tin cups, 6¼ each; almanacs, same price; meal sieves, 75 cents; grass scythes, \$1; sickles, 62½ to 75; wool cards, 37½ to 43; paper of pins, 12½; paper of tacks, 25; foolscap paper, 25 cents per quire; letter paper, 37½; saddle blankets, \$1.50 each; a "Leghorn bonnet," \$2.25, and "trimmings for same," \$1.43. The natural result of men's surroundings was to foster a spirit of industry and economy. The scarcity of money and the great difficulty of getting it, made men thoughtful in spending it. Luxurious living was not thought of, and extravagant expenditures were seldom indulged. And men were careful to look after their just dues. Not a few instances appear in the old records, of claims being filed against the county for 12½ cents, 18¾ cents and 25 cents. It is in memory that a customer at a store was found on settlement indebted to the merchant in the sum of 18¾ cents, and had not the money wherewith to pay. The merchant wrote a note which the customer signed and afterward paid. With the habits of industry and economy appertaining to the pioneers of this county, there could be but one result. They improved the county and accumulated wealth, and their well improved farms, and the great material wealth of to-day, are the necessary outcome of all this primitive toil and thrift.

The scarcity of money goes without saying. There was next to no money in circulation for many years after the first settlements were made. An era of speculation followed the close of the war,

the evil effects of which began to be felt about 1819. Then it was the banks began to weaken, and in no state were the results more serious than in the new State of Indiana. "The bank of Vincennes, which had become the State Bank of Indiana, with branches at Corydon, Vevay and Brookville," failed, leaving for that day a large sum of worthless paper in the pockets of the western people. The money in circulation in Indiana consisted mainly of depreciated bank bills and silver, mostly of Spanish coinage. The fips, nines-pences and quarters were kept in circulation till worn out, while the half dollars and dollars were cut into halves and quarters usually denominated "sharp shins."

For many years after the state government was organized, its fiscal officers annually reported the depreciation of the state's money in the treasury, for which the General Assembly authorized the proper credit. One such instance occurs in the history of Johnson County, and doubtless there were others. In 1826, the board of justices allowed John Campbell, the county agent, a credit of 13½ cents for depreciation of money in his hands belonging to the county library fund.

This scarcity of money was not as serious an evil as it may seem to the reader of the present. The pioneers were less dependent, in a certain sense, than the people of to-day. Almost every thing that went into the living of the people, was produced in the country, and out of the want of money, a system of exchanges arose, which made its want unfelt. The taxes were next to nothing, and but little money was needed. A man out of debt *could* get along quite well with an exceedingly small sum during the year. The ginseng that was dug by the family was readily bartered for coffee or calico, at 25 cents per pound. His deer hides and venison saddles, the merchant took likewise in exchange for "store goods." If he had one horse more than he needed, he gave it in exchange for clearing and rail making, and the little money he found in his pocket toward the end of the year, he paid out in taxes and for leather to make shoes for his family, not forgetting himself a hat, and once in a long while, his wife a shawl, or an extra Sunday dress. Many a pioneer has been compelled for want of the necessary postage, to leave his letter in the postoffice for weeks. To all the other obstacles that the Johnson County pioneer encountered, add the scourge of sickness incident to the new country. For forty years the autumnal fevers withstood the skill of the physicians throughout central Indiana. These fevers, of both intermittent and remittent types, appeared oftentimes in their most aggravated forms, and occasionally neighborhoods would almost be depopulated by them.

The years 1820, 1821, and 1822, were attended by more fatal sickness in the southern border counties than has ever been experienced since. Whole communities in some instances fell victims to the prevailing diseases. So alarming did the mortality become, that by an act of the General Assembly passed December 31, 1821, Friday, the 2nd day of the following April, was set apart as a day for public prayer to "God Almighty, that He may avert the just judgments impending our land, and, that in His manifold mercies, He will bless the country with fruitful seasons, and our citizens with *health* and peace." That same year, 1821, an epidemic of intermittent and remittent fevers set in during the latter part of July, in the new town of Indianapolis, and continued until some time in October, during which nearly every person was more or less indisposed, and seventy-two, or about one-eighth of the population, died.*

The fall succeeding the first settlements in the spring, the scourge broke out on Blue River, and prevailed to such an extent, that there were hardly enough well people to attend to the wants of the sick ones. In the eighteen families living in that neighborhood, two adults, one the wife of Joseph Townsend, and the other, Richard Connor, died. There were no sawed boards in the place suitable for making a coffin, in which to bury Mrs. Townsend (whose death is believed to have been the first white person's in the county), and in the emergency, Allen Williams knocked the back out of his kitchen cupboard, and with the lumber thus obtained, made a coffin. About the same time a man by the name of Mills, died in the Whetzel neighborhood, near the Morgan County line, and his coffin was made of boards hewn with the broad axe out of wild cherry wood. The same fall Thomas Beeler, while endeavoring to found a settlement in the White River bottom, above the Bluffs, fell a victim to the scourge of the country. Up to 1836, there was little or no abatement in the malignance of the prevailing fevers. After that time there was a perceptible diminution of sickness throughout the county, which lasted up to about 1843, when the tide turned again, and for a period of five or six years, intermittents and remittents again scourged the land.

About 1859, the first draining tile manufactory was established in the county, and it marked the beginning of the era of the final disappearance of the autumnal fevers. Since the wet lands of the county have been cleared and drained, a case of fever of the types, common in the early days, rarely is developed.

How to be feared, and how inexpressibly gloomy the sickly seasons were to the pioneers, their descendants can never know.

* Drake's Diseases of the Valley of North America, 311.

An attack of bilious fever, or of fever and ague, might run its course in a few days, and the patient be "up and about" again. Indeed, with the "fever and ague" a great many were in bed only while the paroxysm lasted. And yet, apparently, the most innocent form of autumnal sickness might at any moment, develop into a malignant type of disease, requiring instantaneous and the most heroic treatment, to save the patient's life. One might have two or three chills in as many days, each followed by fever, and there be no cause for alarm; but if a "sinking chill" set in, the experienced ones knew how important it was to have medical attention at once. Unless a re-action could be brought about, the patient's death was quite sure to occur within a day or two. As soon as the doctor reached the bed-side of such a sick person, he began at once a course of treatment calculated to bring about the desired re-action. Stimulants such as brandy, capsicum and quinine were given in large doses, and applications of mustard were freely made. Instances are given, where, during fourteen hours 100 grains of quinine and one quart of brandy have been administered before a re-action could be brought about. On one occasion, a man had a sinking chill, which was followed by a sweat that lasted two days and two nights. At midnight a doctor visited him, and among other things, prescribed a dose of rhubarb. His wife got the medicines mixed, and instead of the rhubarb, administered 120 grains of capsicum at one dose. The next morning when the doctor returned, she met him at the gate with the tears streaming down her face, and lamenting that she was the unfortunate cause of her husband's death. After examining his patient, and finding that he had passed the crisis, the doctor relieved the wife of her anguish by saying, "Madame, your mistake has saved your husband's life."

Doctors' services were hard to secure in the beginning, and the medicines known to the people, were powerless in bad cases of sickness. Elisha Adams, who died in the fall of 1823, was visited by a doctor who came from Columbus. Not infrequently the doctors themselves succumbed to the prevalent diseases. At one time, in the town of Franklin, of five physicians, only two, Drs. Donnell and Ritchey, were able to ride, and so extensively were their services in demand, that they rode from place to place on a gallop, each riding daily not less than fifty miles. Judge Franklin Hardin gives the following graphic description of the condition of affairs during the sickly seasons:

"Death numbered his victims by hundreds. The land was filled with mourning, and the graveyards filled with the pioneer dead. Many persons seemed to die from pure stagnation of blood in the veins. The doctors, by following the old system, only

accelerated the crisis. Active stimulants only were found to be suitable. A quart of whisky in a night, with large doses of quinine, once more restored life and mobility to the blood and saved the patient. From the first of August to the first of October in each year, no business requiring labor was set apart to be performed. Sickness was the rule, and business was despatched, medicines provided and preparations made to meet the sickly season. After this was over, in any assemblage, one-half the members at least, wore pale faces. This was the age of quackery and quack medicines. After the quinine in the shops was used up, which was often the case before half the sickly season was over, the people had no remedy except in the use of boneset and gentian. The sick, therefore, readily fell in with any promised relief. Sappington's pills and others, with big names, heralded by a long list of curative virtues, found a ready sale. Against the walls of every cabin, suspended from nails, hung two or three dozen small bottles already emptied of their contents, but with little, if any realization to the sick, of the promised benefit. A cart-load could have been gathered in a day, and such a collection would present to our children now an interesting and strange display of old curiosities, and form a long catalogue of quack nostrums."

It remains to take a glance at the intellectual and moral condition of the pioneers. We have seen something of the poverty of the people in general: the intellectual was as great if not greater. Border life seldom promotes mental activity. The home life of the pioneer was one of hum-drum toil. The subjects of his thought and conversation were usually of the commonplace. No newspapers came freighted with the world's occurrences, to stir the pulses of his life. He knew, and would know, nothing of what was going on outside of his immediate neighborhood, save as he might hear from the lips of an occasional acquaintance, or stranger whom he met from abroad. He had but few books, and read little in those he had. When he talked it was usually with one whose area of knowledge was no wider than his own. How utterly dry and dull and fruitless life must have been to the many in those days. There was, however, an excepted class. The men who indulged in the chase could not help being students to some extent of natural history. They studied the ways of the beasts and the birds. They learned to read the "signs" in the woods and along the streams, and became more or less experts in woodcraft. These men became educated in a certain sense, and in old age they, in general, could talk intelligently and instructively of what they had seen and learned of forest life.

The early pioneers, unconsciously, perhaps, felt the evil ten-

dency of their surroundings, and longed that their children might be better. Most of them had been scantily educated in youth, and all expressed a desire to see their own children have the advantages of the good schooling that had been denied them. In accordance therewith, whenever the number of children in a neighborhood was enough to fill a school-house, one was provided, and a schoolmaster employed. Those first school-houses were of the most primitive style, and the first schoolmasters were in general meagerly educated, but both served their purpose. That first generation of scholars may not have been as well trained in the rudiments of knowledge as are their great-grandchildren of to-day, but the zeal for the cause of elementary training which they derived from their fathers and the poorly equipped schools, they passed on down the line, and the great-grandchildren are reaping the benefit to-day.

The inquirer after the facts of the past is constantly reminded of the exhibition of lawlessness on the part of some at the beginning, and for several years after the county was organized. But it was mainly confined to lower grade crimes. An examination of the records of the Circuit Court of the county for a few years after its organization, discloses a state of society which indicates, at a glance, something of the moral condition of the people. At the March term of this court for 1824, the second term of court ever held in the county, of six causes on the docket, four were for batteries and affrays. At the September term of that year of twelve causes, eight were criminal, five being for batteries and affrays. At the March term for 1825, of fifteen causes on the docket, ten were criminal causes, seven of which were for batteries and affrays. At the September term of that year, of fifteen causes, eight were criminal and seven for batteries and affrays. At the March term for 1826, of nineteen causes in all, thirteen were criminal, and of these, eleven were for batteries and affrays. At the September term for the same year, of seventeen causes on the docket, ten were criminal, and of these, seven were for batteries and affrays. At the March term, for 1827, of thirty-seven causes in all, nineteen were criminal, and of these, sixteen were for batteries and affrays. At the September term for that year, of thirty-seven causes, twenty-one were criminal, and of these, nineteen were for batteries and affrays. And so on. The record shows that the fighting and quarreling prevailed to an amazing extent. The principal business of the circuit court (and we have no record of what was done by the justices) was trying cases of assault and battery and of affrays. In 1826 there were 173 votes cast at the general election held in the county, and eighteen prosecutions in the Circuit Court for fight-

ing, which was one fight to every ninth voter. And yet in the face of these figures, men whose memories took in the times when they were being made, were wont to say that "not half the fights in the county ever got into the courts," and I think their estimate was about right.

But the reader must not be misled by the figures. The county taken as a whole was far less given to turbulence than the figures would seem to indicate. There was relatively but little fighting done in the country neighborhoods. Most of it took place at the elections, at the musters, and at the towns. At the first election on Blue River, which was held at the house of Hezekiah Davison, the first keg of whisky ever brought to the county was on the ground in the interest of William Williamson, a candidate for clerk of the Circuit Court. Being free to all thirsty voters, during the day, many became intoxicated, after which a promiscuous fight was inaugurated, during which the combatants beat, bit, scratched and gouged each other, and wallowed in the mud and mire as was never known in the county before, and for that matter, for many years after. On the same day at the White River voting place, it is remembered that John Doty and Permenter Mullenix had a hard fight over their respective candidates. Men fought over very trivial matters in those days, but to their credit be it written, they usually deferred their collisions till they could meet in some public place, and hence the country neighborhoods were far less pestered with brawls than the court records would seem to indicate.

Strange as it may sound to modern ears, it is nevertheless true that men fought for the sport of the thing. It was not uncommon for a lusty man, who, feeling the effect of a dram of ardent spirits, and taking pride in his manhood, to challenge the crowd he happened to be in, and it was seldom some one did not accept his challenge, when a fisticuff at once ensued. A man yet living, narrated a circumstance to the writer, illustrating in a high degree the spirit of the times. He was at a log-rolling when one of his associates began vaunting his powers. "I can tie your hands behind your back," said my informant. It was agreed that he might make the attempt. A rope was brought, and everything being ready, my informant, who was a large, powerful man, promptly knocked his man down and tied his hands behind him before he recovered. It was deemed a good joke. But the lawless element did not have it all their own way. In truth, the large majority of the people were law-abiding in all particulars. There were neighborhoods in which a personal encounter not only did not take place the year round, but in which no man lived who engaged therein at the elections or musters. The truth is, a limited number of the people

comprised the rowdy element that engaged in the most of the brawls. The fines constituted the seminary fund, and Thomas Calvin, a noted pugilist of the early days, used to say, he "carried up one corner of the county seminary." The repressing influence of the law was made to be felt from the beginning, while the sentiment of the great majority of the people was unqualifiedly in favor of order.

With the first comers came the Christian Church. John P. Barnett, who came to the county in 1821, was a Baptist preacher, and finding others here of like faith, they organized in 1823 the first church in the county. Early in the history of Nineveh Township, a Baptist Church, under the preaching of Mordecai Cole, was organized at the home of Daniel Mussulman; and when Richardson Hensley moved into Hensley Township, he carried with him a Baptist faith, and a Baptist Church was soon planted on Indian Creek. In 1824, the Presbyterian Church, the first in Franklin, was organized, and shortly after the Presbyterian Church of Greenwood, and in 1831, the Presbyterian Church of Hopewell, and in 1832, the Presbyterian Church of Shiloh in the western edge of the county. In 1823, the Rev. James Scott, an itinerant Methodist minister, traveling up White River and preaching to the settlers wherever he found them, came to the Bluffs, where he preached and ultimately organized the first Methodist Church in the county.

In this review, the social life of the pioneers deserves a word. Among the brightest pictures that have been handed down to us from their times, are those representing its social life, and many persons of to-day, led captive by them, long for the return of that social life, forgetful of the fact that by reason of changed conditions, it would be as much out of place now as would the return of the wild beasts that then inhabited the woods. The people in the beginning were dependent on each other. In sickness and in health, at home and abroad, they felt and realized this dependence. In sickness, the pioneer's neighbors volunteered to nurse him, and to plant or plow or harvest his corn, according to the season when his sickness came. If a doctor was required a neighbor volunteered to go after him, and if the sick died, he well knew that his neighbors would volunteer to dig his grave and lay his body to rest, and most likely show kindness to his family after he was gone.

The peculiar difficulties attending the labors of the pioneers required the joining of forces. The men of the neighborhood had to unite to build their cabins and to roll their logs. It was quite common to swap work in order that the strength of two or more might be exerted to a common end. Even housewives not infre-

quently found profit in this kind of combination. In corn planting time, families frequently exchanged work, and old and young would drop and cover corn side by side. In the harvest field, reapers, cradlers, and binders marched in phalanx across the fields of grain. Men were wont to "splice" teams when they went to market at a river town. Now, out of all this interdependence and association, came sociability. Men and women who are a great deal together are quite sure to grow to like each other, and to love each other's society.

But other causes combined to promote sociability. The absence of newspapers and books promoted conversation. When the winter weather came and the fire was kindled in the wide-mouthed fire place, and sent its genial warmth to the remotest corners of the room, the tongues of those who sat around it were loosened. They had naught else to do, and so they talked to escape the pangs of their own inanition. The family circle was in truth the talking circle. And it was this love of conversation that led to the family visiting that was such a feature of the early times. During the seasons when the work was slack, neighbors visited each other till "bed-time," or longer, according to circumstances, and the visits were always returned.

The social habit manifested itself in divers ways. Saturday was a day on which men went to the towns, or other central place, to hear the news. They talked of their crops, of the incidents occurring in the various neighborhoods, and thus was established a habit that is yet observed, although the cause has long gone by. All over central and southern Indiana, men frequent the towns on Saturdays as on no other day.



CHAPTER IV.

BY D. D. BANTA.

SCHOOLS — EARLY LEGISLATIVE ACTS IN RELATION TO — EXAMINATION AND QUALIFICATIONS OF EARLY TEACHERS — PRIMITIVE BUILDINGS AND METHODS — FIRST SCHOOLS — LIST OF EARLY PEDAGOGUES — LATER AND MORE IMPROVED METHODS — PROVISIONS OF NEW CONSTITUTION — PRESENT SCHOOL CENSUS — FLANKLIN COLLEGE.



CONGRESS of the United States, in the month of April, 1819, passed an act to enable the people of the Indiana Territory, to form a state constitution and to organize a state government. Five propositions were offered for the "free acceptance or rejection" of the people, through their delegates in convention assembled, two of which related to learning. In the first it was proposed to grant the sixteenth section in every congressional township "to the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools," and in the fourth, to reserve an entire township "for the use of a seminary of learning." To the everlasting honor of the members of the first constitutional convention of the state be it written, they accepted these propositions in a spirit as broad and liberal as that in which they were tendered. The constitution they framed provided that all moneys realized from the sale of school lands should "remain a fund for the exclusive purpose of promoting the interest of literature and the sciences, and for the support of seminaries and public schools." And it was further provided that "It shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all."

Whatever may be said of the performance, the promise made by the new state was as liberal as the most zealous lover of learning, of that early day, could have wished. The state stood committed in her organic law to a free school system that should begin in the district school, and end in the university. But how utterly impossible it was to carry into immediate effect these commendable resolutions. All of Indiana was a savage wilderness, save a narrow border along the southeastern, southern and southwestern

boundaries of the state. The population was less by nearly four thousand than the population of Johnson, Shelby and Bartholomew counties, at the time of the taking of the last census; and the cash value of all the property in the state was, doubtless, less than that within any one of the counties named, at the same time. The constitution itself wisely provided that "no lands granted for the use of schools" should be sold before 1820, the year in which the first settlers came to Johnson County. As a matter of fact, more were sold prior to 1828, at which time the first legislative act was passed, authorizing the sale. Prior to that time, the laws authorized the leasing of the school lands, and in some townships of the state, they never have been sold, but are still leased, and the proceeds turned into the school fund of the townships.

It would be a useless task to present, even an epitome of the many school laws that were passed from the organization of the state up to the time of the adoption of the present constitution, in 1850, when a radical change in educational affairs was brought about. Whether these laws were wise or unwise, it would be hard to judge, save from a speculative stand-point, for the funds derived from the school revenue sources, were in general, so meager that the maintenance of a district school depended more upon the enterprise of the people in nearly every case, than upon the law. Yet the laws passed from time to time served one most excellent purpose; they pointed out a convenient line of action to the people who were desirous of maintaining schools, and gave a sanction to all their efforts.

The first comprehensive school law was passed in 1824. It provided for three trustees in every school district, a feature that was kept on foot up to the time of the adoption of the new constitution. These trustees were given authority to examine teachers in reading, writing and arithmetic, the only studies mentioned in that law or in any succeeding, for many years. For thirteen years the district trustees were the school examiners, and we may well imagine the character of some of the examinations. Hardly one in a hundred may be said to have been fitted to conduct a school, let alone pass upon the qualifications of another before hand, to do the same thing. We may readily see the course such an examination would be apt to take if made at all. While it was not uncommon to meet with trustees who could neither read nor write, it seldom, if ever, happened that there was not one of the three, at least, who did not make some claims to elementary book knowledge. The candidate's hand-writing could be seen of all, and in the early days a full, round, smoothly flowing hand was more than half the accomplishment. It opened the store door to a

clerkship for the ambitious youth; it was pointed to as a master qualification in the candidate who was running for public office, and to the school-master it was deemed an invaluable acquisition. It is easy to see how the trustees would scan the candidate's chirography. They could do this and remain silent. Mentally, they could admire or criticise, and not subject themselves to criticism in turn. As to the rest, they talked with the candidate on various themes, judging of his general fitness for school teaching, from what he said. If they were not book-learned, they were, at least, fair judges of men. They could give an estimate of the applicant's general intelligence, more or less satisfactory to themselves, and one which nearly always had the merit of satisfying their constituency.

In 1837, the law was so changed that three county examiners were chosen to conduct examinations in lieu of the district trustees who were to be appointed by the circuit judge of the county. This system, with modification, principally affecting the appointing power, continued in vogue up to 1852. It was unquestionably a step upward. It afforded an opportunity of securing men, qualified to discharge the duty, which was a great deal. But such men were not always secured, if we may judge from contemporaneous history. Barnabas C. Hobbs, a former superintendent of public instruction in this state, made application for a license to one of these county examiners. The only question asked was: "What is the product of 25 cents by 25 cents?" "We had then," says Mr. Hobbs, "no teachers' institutes, normal schools, nor 'best methods' by which nice matters were determined, and precise definitions given. We were not as exact then as now. We had only Pike's arithmetic, which gave the sums and the rules. These were considered enough for that day. How could I tell the product of 25 cents by 25 cents, when such a problem could not be found in the book? The examiner thought it was $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents, but was not sure; I thought just as he did, but this looked too small to both of us. We discussed its merits for an hour or more, when he decided that he was sure I was qualified to teach school, and a first-class certificate was given me."

The early laws provided for the erection of school-houses, but like every other public improvement of that day, the school house when made, represented the labor of the district applied to the material growing on the ground. Under the law the trustees were empowered to call out every "able bodied male person of the age of twenty-one or upwards, being a freeholder or householder, residing in the school district," one day in each week until the building was completed. Such person might, in lieu of work, pay in "plank,

nails, glass or other materials," but if he failed to work or pay in materials, he suffered a fine of $\cdot 37\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each day lost. The law provided further that the school-house should be "eight feet between the floors, and at least one foot from the surface of the ground to the first floor, and finished in a manner calculated to render comfortable the teacher and pupils, with a suitable number of seats, tables, lights, and everything necessary for the convenience of such school. These exceedingly general requirements were not always observed in the building of school-houses. All were not raised a foot above the earth, nor all eight foot from floor to ceiling, but so general was this last requirement observed in Johnson County, that the old school-houses, in general, bore strong resemblance to each other on the outside.

In the beginning the few houses erected were of the most primitive style of log cabin architecture. Indeed, some were little or no better than the hunter's camp. The first school-house built in the south half of White River Township, was arranged for the fire to be kept burning in the center of the earthen floor. A chimney built on four posts planted in the ground, about six feet apart, and rising to the roof, was intended to carry the smoke away. The benches were arranged on the four sides of the fire. Usually the chimney was placed in one end. One house in the south part of the county, in very early times, was made without a window. It was lighted by the door and its very large chimney. As the children increased in a neighborhood, to a number sufficient to support a school, their fathers were quite sure to make provision for one. While they themselves were, in general, the most meagerly educated, they, nevertheless, were anxious that their children should have good school advantages, and willingly they joined in providing school-houses. Whether made of round or hewed logs — whether eight feet between the floor and ceiling, or less, all school houses (save a few at the very first) had puncheon floors, capacious fire-places with mud and stick chimneys, long benches made of slabs or puncheons. Every house had a long window, made by cutting out a log the full length of one side or end of the house, beneath which window was the writing table. This was made by laying a plank on pins, driven with an upward slant into the wall, or if a plank was not to be had, which was sometimes the case, by laying smoothly shaved riven boards thereon, or even smoothly shaved halves of logs.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the efficiency of the pioneer schools, was the want of competent teachers. This want was felt in every county in the state with more or less severity. "The pioneer teachers were generally adventurers from the east, or from

England, Scotland or Ireland, who sought temporary employment during winter while waiting for an opening for business," says Barnabas C. Hobbs. The southern states furnished their quota, and western Pennsylvania was not behind any section of equal area in the number sent forth to become educators of the youth of the land. While there was one here and there of the early teachers who was well qualified for the work, the great majority, it must be admitted, were not. So loud were the complaints of the inefficiency of the school teachers throughout the state, that they reached the ears of the governor. In the annual message of Governor Noble, in 1833, he thus calls the attention of the General Assembly to the subject: "The want of competent persons to instruct in the township schools, is a cause of complaint in many sections of the state, and it is to be regretted, that in employing transient persons from other states, containing but little qualifications or moral character, the profession is not in that repute it should be. Teachers permanently interested in the institutions of the country, possessing a knowledge of the manners and customs of our extended population, and mingling with it, would be more calculated to render essential service, and be better received than those who came in search of employment." And he proposes as a remedy for the evil the establishment of a seminary for the special training of our native teachers or the incorporation of the manual labor system with the preparatory department of the Indiana College at Bloomington.

All sorts of teachers were employed in Johnson County. There was the "one-eyed teacher"; the "one-legged teacher"; the "lame teacher"; the "single-handed teacher"; the teacher who had, "fits;" the teacher who had been educated for the ministry, but owing to his habits of hard drink had turned pedagogue; the teacher who got drunk on Saturday and whipped the entire school on Monday. Some are remembered for the excellence of their teaching, and some for their rigorous government. Some are remembered for their good scholarship and some for their incompetency. As late as 1848, teachers were employed in Johnson County whose license certified that they could teach arithmetic to the "Single Rule of Three." While the curriculum of studies was confined mainly to reading, writing and arithmetic, there were schools wherein no book was used but the spelling book. There were schools taught by teachers who did not claim to be able to teach anything beyond spelling, reading and writing. One such was taught by John Pruner in the northwest corner school house of Union Township. Pruner taught two or three terms in succession, and proved himself an acceptable and popular teacher. The children spelled and read

and wrote in accordance with the custom of the schools of the times. It came to pass, however, that some of his students wanted to study arithmetic, and there came a young man to the neighborhood, Abram Aten, who claimed to be able to teach it. He offered himself as a candidate for the school against Pruner, and there was at once a great commotion in the neighborhood. Should the popular Pruner be thrown overboard to make room for a man who could cipher? was the all-absorbing question. A school meeting was held and the matter was thoroughly canvassed. Nothing could be said against the character of either candidate, and so the question was debated upon the square issue of arithmetic or no arithmetic. Fiery speeches were made extolling reading and writing and John Pruner on the one side, and reading, writing and arithmetic and the untried man on the other. A great deal of feeling was evinced, and it looked at one time as if the district would be rent assunder. On taking the vote, those in favor of the arithmetic carried the day by two or three majority, and Aten was given the school. Thomas Lynam was a popular pioneer teacher, but he made no pretense to a knowledge of arithmetic. One of his pupils, A. B. Hunter, ciphered through the arithmetic without any assistance from his teacher.

One of the curious chapters of the times, is the low wages paid for all manner of intellectual labor. The governor of the state received \$1,000 per year, a supreme judge and a judge of the circuit court each \$700, a member of the General Assembly drew \$2 per day, and legislated on Christmas and New Year's days the same as on any others, except when they happened to fall on Sunday. Salaries of officers were even less in some of the eastern states. The governor of Vermont received \$750 per annum for his services, the secretary of state \$450, and the treasurer \$400. Ministers, well educated, and of most excellent natural abilities, preached the year round for \$300 or less; nay, the "Rev. Allen Wiley, a man of varied learning, deep in theology, strong in faith, and full of the Holy Ghost, received that year (1830) as his portion of the sum total, \$20. My colleague, Rev. Amos Sparks, a most unique man, full of goon common sense, of marked eloquence and power in the pulpit, and popular with the people, received for his portion, being a married man with several children, \$175, a part of which was paid in dicker."* An unmarried circuit rider of the times, who was paid \$100 per year, was deemed to have been paid a good compensation.

Small salaries were likewise the rule with teachers. The Rev. B. R. Hall, the first principal of the Indiana Seminary, at

* Early Methodism in Indiana, p. 19.

Bloomington, which was the state school, received a salary of \$250 per year. He was elected in 1823, and when two years after, the board of trustees elected John M. Harney to the chair of mathematics and philosophy, one applicant informed the board by letter that he was "educated in England, and would accept the situation at a salary of \$250 and find his own family." For a great many years the pay of teachers was in general, kept at the lowest notch. The first school taught in Hensley Township, was by Jesse Titus, a "lame school-master," at \$1.00 per scholar. This was in the winter of 1826-27. He could not have had over nineteen scholars, which would reduce his compensation to \$6.00 per month. Out of that he paid his board, which cost him \$1 per month. The patrons of his school were all poor men, but anxious to afford means for the education of their children. John Stevens had three to educate, and as an inducement to Titus to teach the school, he proffered to set off the board against their tuition, and it was done. Ten dollars and \$12 per month was quite frequently paid to teachers in Johnson County during the early days. Indeed, a subscription school of twenty-five scholars, at \$1.50 per scholar, was long considered a well-paying school. The winter schools might go over this, but the few summer schools taught, so often fell below, that it was quite customary for the teacher to "board around," in order to make up the loss as nearly as he could.

In 1844, Anderson B. Hunter taught a school in Waggoner's smoke house, which had been fixed up for the occasion, for \$8 per month, and boarded himself. In the spring of 1846, he taught for \$14 per month, paying for his board 50 cents per week. A like condition of things prevailed elsewhere in the state. In Orange County, a subscription school was taught at "three bits per pupil for three months." In 1845, schools were taught in that county at \$10 per month. Nor was this peculiar to Indiana alone. In Massachusetts the school system had reached such a stage of development by the year the first settlers came to Johnson County, that the school-districts had been laid off in such a manner that "no scholar is obliged to walk further than three-fourths of a mile from the extremity to the center of the district where the school is situated." Public schools were kept open from three to four months each winter, and a master was paid "from \$10 to \$20 per month," while a mistress for a summer school was paid "from \$5 to \$6 per month."* The wages paid to teachers during the formation period of our state's history are believed to have been in the main up to the level of the wages paid in most of the other states during the same period.

* Nile's Register, vol. 20, p. 108.

It is much to be regretted that we have no record of the time when the earlier schools of the county were opened. It would seem that the time has passed when the information can be supplemented by an appeal to human memory. No other query calls out such a diversity of answers as the one relating to the time and place of the first schools. Inasmuch as a considerable settlement was established on the Blue River, before at any other point, it seems reasonable to suppose that the first school in the county was opened in that neighborhood. In this place a reference will be made to some of the earlier schools of which we have knowledge, but without any attempt at a chronological arrangements of them.

In White River Township I have encountered three first schools. It is claimed that a school was taught somewhere in the south half of the township, in a log school-house, in which the fire was built in the center of the dirt floor. The name of the teacher is not given. It is very certain that Mrs. Samuel Parks, a widow, taught a school in her own house, sometime after her husband's death, which occurred in August, 1825. By some, hers is said to have been the first school in the township. In very early times a double log cabin stood on the Bluff road between the bluffs and the present site of Brownstown. One John Collins, a school-master, lived in one of the rooms, and taught a school in the other, as early as 1826. It is remembered of him that he owned the land on which the house stood, and at play-time he made the school children "pick trash." The labor of the children at the noon hour in the clearing may have been understood beforehand. I remember a school which run four days in the week, nor was he required to call books before 9 o'clock in the morning. Fridays as well as Saturdays the teacher gave to the cultivation of his corn. Three of the largest boys of the school, all belonging to the same family, by some sort of an arrangement between the father and teacher, worked in the latter's clearing of mornings, and helped him plant his corn. They thus earned the money to buy their books and possibly paid a part or all the schooling of the family for that term. They had a walk of two miles to the master's clearing, and were always on the ground by sun up. I yet remember the great store they set by their bright new Eclectic Readers.

A like uncertainty as to the first school taught, we encounter on entering Union Township. William Bond, about 1832, taught a summer school in the neighborhood of the present site of Union village. About the same time, a pole cabin was built for a school-house, on the west side of George Kerlin's farm, on the Three Notched Line Road, in which Jeremiah Callahan opened the first school. In Hensley Township there were *three* first schools, but

the weight of evidence seems to point to the fact that in the winter of 1826-7, Jesse Titus taught *the* first school. The log house in which the school was taught was erected near the present Friendship Church site, and was 16x18 feet, and fronted south. A log for a window was cut out at the west end, and the sash was filled with "paper glass." The wide-throated chimney was in the east end, and under the long window, logs split into halves, and smoothed to a face, were mounted on a sort of trestle work for a writing table. The following is the roster of children that attended that first school: Ephraim Harrell, Gideon and Betsy Stevens, Betsy Harrell, Avery, Godfrey, Elizabeth and Nancy Chase; Abram, Daniel, Permelia and Anna Heethers; Polly, Bloomfield, Roland and Richard Hensley; Milford, Bluford and William Richardson. The American Spelling Book was used in that school, and the English First Reader. Toward the close of the school, six or seven of the scholars were furnished with copy books, and set to making "pot hooks and hangers." The succeeding winter, Samuel B. Elkins taught in the same house, and by some this was thought to have been the first school. Elkins is said not to have been "very good in figures, but wrote an excellent hand, and was a good reader and spelled well," and above all, was a "good hand with young children."

In 1824, Aaron Dunham moved from Brown County, Ohio, to the Nineveh neighborhood, in which there were living at the time, twelve families. He was an educated man for his time, being a good mathematician and a good grammarian. I have seen specimens of his hand writing among the files of the Circuit Court, and I know that he wrote an excellent hand. In November of this year, Dunham came to open a school in a log cabin, formerly lived in by William Strain, about one-fourth of a mile northeast of Williamsburg. This house was furnished with a puncheon floor, split log benches, greased paper windows and a hewed log writing table, resting on stakes driven into the earth. The teacher was paid \$40 for a three months' school. About twenty scholars attended, of whom Jeremiah Woodruff, then twelve years old, and still living, was one. One of the girls, a Miss Dunham, studied grammar, and young Jeremiah tried it for a day, but his father, Joab Woodruff, who was the leading man in the community, pronouncing grammar nonsense, the boy abandoned it. About twenty scholars attended that school, the following of whom are remembered, viz.: the brothers, Jeremiah, William and Nelson Woodruff, a Miss Dunham, Benjamin Crews' three boys, David Twet's two children, William Strain's two, and Daniel Pritchard's two. Mr. Dunham continued to teach

for many years in Nineveh Township with the approbation of his patrons, and the loving remembrance of his pupils.

In 1826, Benjamin Baily taught a school close to the Vicker-man place in the same township. This school was in a cabin on a dirt floor. At a very early day a school was opened not far from the present site of Amity, by James Hemaner, who was succeeded the next year by one named McClosky. George Adams, yet living, attended both those schools and still has the "ciphering book" he wrote then. He used Bennett's arithmetic, and according to the custom of the times he transferred the examples to a copy book together with the processes employed in solving them. In 1828, Elzy Mathes taught in the Price school-house, three miles north of Edinburg, a subscription school of three months at \$1 per scholar. During his term the deer annoyed him a great deal by coming to lick during school hours in the outside chimney corners of his school-house. The children would give attention to the animals at the expense of their lessons. Mathes secured two planks which he so arranged, that by pulling a string that was brought over to his seat in the school house, as to fall with a great clatter and bang. Not long afterward the deer, a buck and a doe came, and Mathes enjoining silence, pulled the string and down came the planks with a mighty racket and away went the deer never to return. The master and his school went out and were amazed at the great leap the terrified buck had taken. It was over twenty feet. The deer never after, were a source of disturbance to his school, and as far as I have heard, his was the only school in the county ever disturbed by them. Austin Shipp, the first student from Johnson County, who ever attended the Indiana Seminary at Bloomington, "taught in 1830, in an old cabin on the Marshal farm three miles northwest of Edinburg." A log school-house stood on the Maux Ferry road, a short distance south of the present site of Furnas' mill, in which Thomas Alexander taught during the winter of 1827-8.

Coming to Franklin Township, we find that the first schools were held in the log court house. A cloud of uncertainty hangs over them. Dr. Pierson Murphy is known to have taught at an early period in the history of the town, but whether he was the first may be doubted. Aaron LeGrange attended his school seventeen days, which he says must have been about 1825. "I used Pike's arithmetic. Our other books were anything we could get. I remember we had Dilworth's spelling book." In the winter of 1829-30, Thomas Graham is known to have taught in the log court house. John Tracy, a young man of twenty-one years,

attended, walking from his father's house, a distance of five or six miles. Mr. Tracy studied arithmetic. Gilderoy Hicks, who moved to the town in 1834 and began the practice of law, which he successfully pursued for over twenty years, turned aside occasionally during the first years and taught school. Another who is remembered to have taught in the town schools during the earlier years, was William G. Shellady. "The first school between Franklin and Martinsville" was at the present site of the Mount Pleasant Church—the Byers neighborhood. Joseph Ringland was the teacher, and after him came Henry Drury, and then a man by the name of Vitito.

In September, 1825, Thomas Henderson moved from Kentucky, and settled at Big Spring, now Hopewell. His first inquiry was for a tract of land to enter, on which was a site suitable for a school house, a church and a grave-yard, and he succeeded in becoming the owner of the tract of land on which these indispensable adjuncts to every good neighborhood were subsequently located. In 1829, a hewed log house, 20x30 feet, was erected, the floor and ceiling of which were laid with whip-sawed lumber. For a few years this building was used as a church, and for many as a school house. The first school taught in that house was the same year of its erection, by John R. Smock. He taught two winters out of three, one of which he boarded with Simon Covert, at 50 cents per week. Nancy Henderson taught the intervening winter. In 1833, the people of the neighborhood organized an educational society, which, by the terms of the compact, was to continue for five years, during which two terms per year of five months each were to be taught, and the patrons were to pay \$1.25 per scholar, per term. This society was kept on foot for three years, during which the school house doors were kept open for ten months of each year. Two and a half years Samuel Demaree, a Kentucky school-master taught, and after him came a Mr. Ayers, who finished the last of the three years.

The first school in Pleasant Township was in the Smock neighborhood, at Greenwood. The date is uncertain, but it is believed to have been as early as 1825. William S. Holman, since become so celebrated as a statesman and politician, is remembered to have taught one or more terms of school in the Greenwood school while a student in the Baptist Institute in Franklin. Clark Township was late in being peopled, but it is said that a school was taught therein well up toward the north side, as early as 1828; but of it little is now remembered.

Thus far have I adverted to some of the early schools of the county, and it now remains to give a list of such of the early

teachers as have been remembered by their old pupils. This list is necessarily incomplete, because of the fallibility of memory. Many of these persons taught in more than one school house and township, and no attempt will be given to localize them. It is as follows: William Bond, John L. Jones, Sr., Henry Drury, Jeremiah Callahan, Henry Banta, John L. Jones, Jr., Matthew Owens, Charles Disbrow, David V. Demaree, Washington Miller, Asa B. Nay, Joseph Raynor, William Lane, Louis Shouse, John Roberts, Thomas Graham, Piersen Murphy, Gabriel M. Overstreet, A. D. Whitesides, John Slater, A. B. Hunter, Elijah Harrell, Andrew Robe, Franklin Hardin, Jacob Fishback, Hiram Jackson, D. Loper, Joseph Ringland, William F. Johns, Hugh Smiley, Sebastian C. Fox, Joshua Eccles, Nelson Brock, Elizabeth Sutton, William Mitchell, Andrew Robe, James Collins, James Abbett, Samuel Hare, Elisha Hardin, James Wishard, David Todd, Thomas Alexander, Thomas Lynam, E. W. Morgan, Zalmon Disbrow, A. B. Hunter, William Cotton, James Mullikin, William Jones, Peter H. Banta, Miss West, — Getty, Malcom McLean, William Allen, Peyton B. Culver, Samuel McClain, John F. Peggs, John Colvin, John Mathes, James Prather, John Abbey, Henry Woodard, Squire O. W. Garrett, — Gaines, Ephraim Hewitt, William Irwin, William Keaton, Henry House, Cary Slack, Samuel Griffith and Willet Tyler.

During the first fifteen years of the county's history, school houses were located with reference to the accomodation of neighborhoods, solely. As the county became settled other considerations began to rule. From 1835 to 1840, the county was laid off into school districts, so as to give about five to each congressional township. White River, which is a third larger in area than a congressional township, was laid off into six school districts, and provided with as many school houses. The Lyons school house was in the northeast corner, and the Glenn, in the northwest. The Hughes school house was toward the east side, not far from the center thereof, while the Low occupied a like position on the west side. The Dunn school house was in the southwest corner, while another stood over toward the southeast. In Union Township there were five houses, one near the center of the township and one in each corner. Something like this order prevailed in all the townships.

It will thus be seen that the division was on a geographical basis, of one house to from seven to nine square miles territory, and that some school children would necessarily have long roads to travel. Two, and even three miles were not infrequently traveled, night and morning, by the little folk of the early day. And when

we remember that the school paths often led through the gloomy woods the greater part of the way, we may imagine something of the courage of both parents who sent, and of the pupils who went, to the early schools. One man remembers that he went a mile through an unbroken wood. He was eight years old, and used to run every step to and from the school-house, fearing lest a bear might overtake him. Another says, that he and his little brother one morning actually encountered a bear on their way to school, and that although it fled, they were ever after so afraid that they ran from home to school and cowered in a corner if they were the first comers, until others arrived. Two young girls, the daughters of Peter Whitenack, met a bear on the way to the Hopewell school one morning a little to the east of what is now known as the Donnell hill, and it disputed the path with them by "setting up in it." The precipitancy with which they turned and fled is easier to imagine than describe. When the man with a gun arrived the bear had gone.

There were no teachers' institutes, no normals, no training schools in those days. There were no books to be had on pedagogics. No "best methods" were inculcated. Every teacher was left to his own way of doing things in the school-room. Of course there was great variety in the manner of teaching adopted. Here were teachers from the Carolinas, from Virginia, from Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New England, Old England, Ireland and Scotland. Each had his way—a way learned in the country he came from. The dissimilarity of methods, however, was usually seen in minor matters. In the graver phases of school life, the dissimilarities usually disappeared.

A pre-requisite to successful teaching always has been, and always will be, an ability to govern. In the early days government occupied a higher place in the teacher's qualifications than it does in this. In whatever else he lacked he must not in this. It was for him to make his scholars mind, and the entire catalogue of punishments were in general at his disposal. The pioneers were a sturdy, thorough-going set of men and women, who were seldom content with any half-way measures. The same may be said of their children, and it may be doubted whether they would have entertained a feeling of respect for a teacher who would not on occasion, inflict corporal punishment with savage severity. Be this as it may, the early school-masters ruled with a rod of iron. It was the custom to whip on the slightest provocation, and now and then for no provocation at all. An early teacher in Blue River Township would sometimes drink to a state of intoxication on Saturday. On Monday morning he would reach the school-house all

broken up, and sometimes he would switch the entire school before the noon hour. But there were not many drunken teachers employed in Johnson County, and the severest teachers were among the most temperate.

Sebastian Fox, an early teacher in the northern part of the county, stood at the very head of those who whipped with the greatest severity. He kept in the school room a green, tough switch, about six feet long, and he invariably took off his coat and threw it on one of the joists overhead, before administering his punishment. He whipped not only for violations of school rules, but he whipped for laziness and natural dullness. He frequently whipped till the "red streaks could be seen on a boy's back through his shirt." He carried his punishments to such a pitch, that his school at last revolted, and the trustees had to be sent for. Edward Keene was a young man, almost grown, whom he very much disliked, and had, on more than one occasion, mercilessly whipped, as Edward thought, without sufficient cause. One day the boy did something that inflamed the master, who told him he must take a whipping or leave school. To the big boy or girl the alternative of leaving school or taking a whipping was always given in those days. Keene left, but after consulting with a couple of his mates, he concluded to return the next day. On his arrival, the school-master at once pulled off his coat and took down his best switch. "Will you step out and take your whipping," said he. "Yes, if you are able to give it," bravely answered young Keene. At that point, his two big school-mates, William H. Wishard and Washington Culver, arose, and proposed to help him out. The whipping was put off and the trustees were sent for, to patch up a peace.

Not a few instances occurred in the county, in the early days, of the larger pupils of the school being driven to open rebellion by the severity of their teachers. Such an occurrence once took place at the Hurricane school-house. A teacher named Cottingham, whipped with a six foot switch ferociously. One day he undertook to make a stubborn boy cry, and lashed him until the school rose *en masse* and demanded a cessation. In Union Township, a Canadian by the name of Bradley, once taught. He undertook to introduce a new punishment, by striking the scholars with a rule on the open palm of the hand, and on the bunched end of the fingers. His punishments seemed to the eyes of the larger pupils inhuman, and once when about to beat a little boy on the finger nails, the big boys interfered. They told him he might whip the little one on the back and they would say nothing, but he could not beat the ends of his fingers; and Bradley wisely forbore to ever after whip, save in the orthodox way.

Sometimes the school-master's discipline took a humorous turn. On one occasion, Andrew Rabe, who was an exceedingly strict school-master, but a very popular one nevertheless, went to his school and discovered that something had been going on out of the usual order, but what, he could not divine. At the noon hour he learned that two of the big boys had fought that morning, and that one of them had received a bloody nose. Immediately, on "calling books," the teacher, in accordance with his custom, impanelled a jury and proceeded to try the accused. Three big boys were selected to try the case who were acceptable to the accused. The teacher sat as judge and prosecutor, and saw that the evidence was properly introduced. But the jury hung. Two of the jurors voted guilty, affixing the proper punishment, but the third stood out for mercy. He insisted upon a verdict of "not guilty," but was willing to affix to it, "if they ever do it again, each to have twenty-five lashes well laid on."

The judge and prosecutor was equal to the occasion. There could be no failure of justice in his court because of a stubborn jurymen, and so without further ceremony he was set aside and another put in his place. The new man was a brother of one of the accused, but kinship was not a disqualification in that court. The parties on trial, however, were consulted, and agreed to the substitution, and the record was thus kept straight. Thereupon the new jury retired, and promptly returned a verdict of guilty, with "five good licks apiece." The inevitable question followed: "Will you take your whipping or leave school?" One of the parties, now a venerable man, who has for many years wisely administered the law as a justice of the peace in his neighborhood, after a few moments' thought, said he could not afford to leave school just then, and gave his back to his master's use. Rabe was a good whipper, and it is said he got all the good there was to be had in the five strokes on that occasion. Turning to the next victim he put the same question of going or staying. This young man was not so sure. His mind was not made up. He did not much like to leave school, but he liked less to take the whipping. He had about made up his mind to leave, when the thought occurred, "What will father say?" "Go," said he to that very brother who had sat as a juror and approved the sentence, "go and see what father says." He went, and presently returned with these words: "Father says if you come home he will give you the all-firedest licking you ever had." That settled it. He, too, stood out on the floor and let Andrew Rabe tip-toe it on five of his best, and there was no more fighting in that school.

But whipping on the back with a switch, and on the hands and

fingers with a rule, were not all the punishments inflicted. The early school-masters were ingenious in devising novel modes of torture for their children. One school-master habitually pulled the ears of refractory pupils. Sometimes one ear, after a manipulation at his hands, would puff up to double its natural size. The "dunce block" and the "fool's cap," were in every school. Some teachers kept a "leather spectacles." I remember to have seen two boys alternately tie on each other the "leather specs," in the meanwhile dancing and crying in rage. I once saw a teacher incarcerate quite a big girl for some mischief, "in the hole under the floor." I will never forget how he pushed her fingers off the unmoved puncheons at the sides, when he closed the lid over her. Making a pupil stand in the corner or by the side of the teacher, or on one leg, were favorite modes. If a boy was particularly bashful (which was not often the case) he might be seated between a couple of girls with admirable effect. "Bringing up the switch" was another mode. An idle child would be startled out of a doze by the switch dropping at his feet. "Bring up the switch!" would be the stern command, and there was no escape. The idler must carry the evidence of his subjection to the master, in the presence of the whole school.

How often have I seen a teacher rush up to an idler, or mischief-maker, and strike him over the back and shoulders with all his might and main. Boxing a child's ears with a closed book or the open hand was quite common with some. I remember once an edition of the elementary spelling book, bound in wooden backs. The wood was exceedingly thin, of course, and split so easily that a blow with a book over a child's head would shatter the back into splinters. After the backs of two or three books had been ruined by the teacher, the children made such an outcry over the mutilation, that the teacher ceased their use altogether as instruments of punishment. I have seen teachers kick their pupils; have seen them attach split quills to their noses; bumb their heads together, and one old teacher kept a short rod of whalebone, which had the merit of never wearing out.

In these days teachers were careful to seat the boys and girls on different sides of the house. This was the custom at church and at the dinner tables. In no case were the school children to sit together, except for punishment. Nor were they allowed to play together. I remember one school-master who was so strict in this particular that he established an east and west line, which ran from the spring through the middle of the school-house, on the west side of which, in the house, the girls sat, and out of doors they played. On the east side, within, the boys sat, and without,

played, and the rule was not deemed an unreasonable one by his pupils. It was the custom in that school, as in a good many others, throughout the county, for the children to be seated in the order of their arrival in the morning. The first arrival sat at what the teacher chose to call the head. The next arrival sat next to him, and so on in order to the last. The only advantage to the scholar arriving first, was that he recited his lesson first. There were few classes, save the spelling class, in the old schools. In the beginning, Dilworth's spelling book was used, and after that came "Webster's American Spelling Book," and that in time was succeeded by the "Elementary Spelling Book" by the same author, which held the field against all rivals for more than twenty-five years. The old school-masters placed great stress on spelling. Twice a day the whole school stood up and spelled "for head." A half-day in every week was given to the spelling match. Night spelling schools were of frequent occurrence. Every scholar was kept hammering away at the spelling book as long as he went to school, and there were few schools in which one or more pupils had not the book by heart. The words in the elementary spelling book were written rythmically, and it was no hard matter to commit by rote whole columns of words. This book was used as a reader also. In some schools, after a pupil had learned to spell sufficiently well, he was set to pronouncing the words in the book at sight. After he was able to readily pronounce all the words in the book, he was deemed sufficiently advanced to begin reading. The elementary spelling book served the purpose of reader.

"She fed the old hen.

The old hen was fed by her.

See how the hen can run."

This was the first lesson. After the book had been read through a half dozen times, another was in demand. There were few, or no, readers, accessible. A few copies of the "English reader," or of the "Columbian," might be had, but in general, such books as could be picked up in the neighborhood, were used. The "Life of Marion" was not an uncommon school reading-book in those days. Histories, the Pilgrim's Progress, "dream books," and even sermon books, were used. The Bible and the Testament were very common. About 1835, B. P. Emerson's readers came into use, and his "third class reader" was often met with in the schools of the county. About five years after, McGuffey's Eclectic series appeared, and ultimately occupied the field, to the exclusion of all others. The introduction of the eclectic series marked an era in the schools of the county, and they were of incalculable advantage to the people of the western country.

It was the custom in those days for a pupil to study one thing at a time. I have already adverted to the practice with regard to the spelling book. The pupil was kept in that till he could pronounce all the words it contained, at sight. He might have actually learned in the meantime to read fairly well, but the teacher would ignore his acquirement. He must go through the spelling book in the manner I have indicated. After that he was set to reading, and thence on, that was his chief study. He continued to spell, it is true, as long as he went to school, but until he finished his course in reading, his two or four lessons a day were reading lessons. During the interval his teacher might consent for him to take a copy book to school and learn to write. Learning to write was a very simple exercise in that day. The copy book consisted of a few sheets of foolscap sewed together. The teacher made and mended all the pens. This work he usually did while hearing a boy or girl read a lesson. The pen made, he wrote a line of pot hooks, or a, b, c's, or a sentence for the pupil to reproduce, on the lines below. Whenever, in the judgment of the teacher, the scholar could read and write well enough, he was permitted to fetch an arithmetic and slate, and begin to cipher. Pike's Arithmetic was the one generally used in the beginning. This book consisted of "sums" and "rules." There were other arithmetics to be met with, however. I have heard of Dilworth's, and Smiley's, and Bennett's, as being in use. There were few definitions, and no methods given. The scholars recited no lessons in arithmetic, no matter what book he used. He committed the rules and multiplication table, and "worked the sums." When he failed to get the true answer, he went to the teacher, who "worked the sum" for him, and if not too busy, explained the process. A bright boy might study arithmetic for weeks, and the teacher never give him a word of instruction.

The practice of pursuing one study at a time doubtless had its advantages. The course of studies was so limited that it was well for a scholar to have one fairly learned before beginning another. The same plan was pursued in the only college in the state. In 1828, Doctor Andrew Wylie was elected president of the Indiana College at Bloomington, and into that institution the learned Doctor introduced a like practice. The student therein studied languages and nothing else, until he had completed the language course; mathematics and nothing else, until he had completed the mathematical course, and so on. But the plan has long since given way in both college and common schools to what is now considered the better one of "mixed courses of studies." Whatever the faults of the modern method, the old was faulty in this: scholars were some-

times kept back to an unwonted degree. The writer could read so as "to make sense of his reading" before his teacher allowed him to read in school; he could write a hand that could be read, and read writing readily before his teacher allowed him to write after a copy in school; he learned to read numerals, add, subtract, multiply and divide in short division before his teacher would recognize his slate. Indeed, he ciphered in school for two weeks before his teacher showed him any attention. And there were many others who in some sort went through a like experience.

A picture of the early school days in the county would be incomplete without an allusion to the efforts of the old masters to teach good manners. There was a vast deal of bowing and courtesying (*crutcheying* it was called) in the early days. Every boy had to doff his cap and bow to the assembled school, on entering in the morning, and every girl had to make her courtesy. In some schools every pupil, on re-entering the school-room after going out, had to go through a like ceremony. In some, the children were required, on the entrance of a visitor, to rise to their feet and salute him by bow and "crutchey." Some teachers, on entering the school-room, would bow to their scholars, thus teaching them by example. John R. Smock, an old-time pedagogue, before dismissing school in the afternoon, had his scholars collect their belongings and march out of the school-house, and form in line with the tallest at the head, and by his side, the next tallest, and so on, down to the very least, who stood at the foot, when they awaited his coming to the door. While the line was forming, he covered the fire with ashes and righted the room, after which he appeared at the door, when all hats, including his own, were doffed, and after an interchange of formal bows and "crutchies," the little folks broke ranks and scattered for home. It is remembered that one very cold evening a big boy refusing to wait for the fire to be covered and the bowing to be done, left for home. The next morning the teacher called him out and inflicted such a severe punishment that, no matter how inclement the weather, he never after failed to return his master's bow from his place in the line.

It was the rule in those days for all scholars to be "loud scholars." The silent schools were few and far between. The odds in the argument were believed to be in favor of the loud school. The man who can carry on a train of abstract thought, amidst noise and confusion, has a great advantage over one who must seek privacy and quiet. The business man must learn the secret, and so must the lawyer. All the old school-masters had it. Franklin Hardin, it is said by his old pupils, "could hear a class recite, work a sum in arithmetic and keep one eye on the school,

all at one time." Charles Disbrow could hear a class, make a pen, and watch the school at once. "A celebrated Scotch teacher, Alexander Kinmont, of Cincinnati, as late as 1837, would conduct a school by no other method. He claimed that it is the practical, philosophical system, by which boys can be trained for business on a steam-boat, wharf, or any other place." And so the schools in Johnson County were very generally loud schools. The boys and girls spelled and read oftentimes at the tops of their voices, and in favorable days the noise of their lesson-getting could be heard half a mile off.

How incomplete this review would be without some reference to the school sports of the pioneer days. The boys played with a dash and vim worthy of imitation yet. No half-acre or acre school lots bounded their play grounds, for hardly a school-house that did not stand in an unenclosed woodland of from forty to many hundreds of acres in extent. Every sport was calculated to call for the utmost endeavor of the player. The races run in "prisoner's base," sometimes covered miles. There was "cap ball" for the little boys—a game of short, quick dashes, and admitting of boisterous talking and hallooing by all at once. The leading games for the larger boys were "cat," "town-ball" and "bull-pen." The first two were played with the bat and ball, and out of the second has come our modern base ball. The third, "bull-pen," was the best pioneer game. It had an element suggestive of warfare in it. To become a proficient player in "bull-pen," required a quick eye, physical activity, speed on foot, good bottom, manly courage, good throwing powers, quick perception, good judgment, and last, but not least, the ability to maintain one's position in the innumerable arguments that were sure to arise in the course of the game, for there were no umpires in those days. How earnestly the pioneer boys would debate questions on the play ground, and how apt were they to come to blows before a conclusion was reached. The moral sentiment of the country took high ground in the early day against turbulence, and the teachers labored to repress it among their scholars. The fathers and teachers, too, would fight on small provocation, but every effort was made to repress the tendency among the boys, but, in spite of it all, the boys were quite often as quick to assert their manhood as the testiest father or school-master in the county. The usual thing when a fight took place in school, was for the teacher to whip both combatants by way of punishment, but there were instances when whipping carried with it no repressing tendency. A Washington County school-master had two boys who, disliking each other, often fought to the teacher's great annoyance, but without a decisive victory attending the

banner of either. Both had been punished time and again by the teacher without avail. The usual fight occurring one day, the teacher bethought him of a new scheme. He cut a bundle of good switches, and bade the boys stand up in the school-room and switch each other till one cried "enough"! The temper of the lads was yet up, and they were not sorry of the opportunity given to still further punish each other, and so they fell to with a will and kept at it till one under the pain cried out the word, and the switching ended. Ever after there was peace between those two boys.

An old student of Franklin Hardin, says that quite a number of large boys and young men attended his school, many of whom would fight with each other on the slightest provocation, to the great vexation of their teacher. Hardin always played with his scholars, which, indeed, was the custom with nearly all the school masters of the early day, and he was thus ever present to quell disturbances on the play ground. The turbulence of the young fellows greatly annoyed their teacher. Hardly a day passed that he was not called upon to exercise his office as peace maker. There came a time, however, when he wearied in well-doing. Two lusty boys, ringleaders in all quarrels, disagreed for the tenth time, and showed fight. "Boys," said the teacher, "we have had enough of this, I think you had better now settle it once and for all. You may fight it out, and I will see to it that there is fair play." "Here," to the bystanders, "let us form a ring and see it out." The proposition was no less unexpected than novel. The ardor of the lads cooling down they concluded not to fight. After that the practice of fighting fell into neglect in that school.

Among the other school practices in the early days was the one of "turning out," or "barring out the master." This occurred at Christmas time, and the event was usually not less enjoyed by the teacher than his scholars. The custom was for the big boys to bar the school-house door against the entrance of the teacher, and keep him out till he agreed to furnish a treat, usually of apples, for the school. Sometimes cakes and cider were furnished, and in some parts of the state whisky, even, was demanded, but I never heard of a Johnson County teacher treating his scholars to any thing stronger than cider. Of course the teacher resisted—there would have been no fun else, and sometimes by superior skill or strength, he managed to make his way into the school house, when the victory was his. In the effort to do so, it was allowable for the scholars to seize his person if they could, when, if he still held out, they might tie him and carry him to a neighboring creek and duck him till he promised the treat. Not many teachers held out thus far, but instances have been known, when, after cutting a hole in the

ice, teachers have been immersed once—nay, twice, and held under till they were glad to give in. All this, be it remembered, was done in fun and taken in good part by the teacher, who held no ill-will against any one on account thereof. Instances, it is true, have occurred in the county, where the effort of the scholars to force a treat was resisted in good earnest by the teacher and bad blood followed, but the general rule was otherwise.

Many amusing stories are told of turning the teacher out. On one Christmas occasion, William Surface's scholars barred the school-house door against him. On reaching it he demanded entrance, which, of course was refused, unless he would agree to treat. He declined, however, to answer to an oral proposition. "Some dispute," he said, "might arise, as to what was said," and so he demanded that a written proposition be presented to him. It was done, and pen and paper passed out to him with it. Beneath the boys' scrawl he wrote:

"I except to the above proposition.

WILLIAM SURFACE,"

and passed the writing back. The boys were satisfied, and at once admitted the master. "You had better read with care what I have written," said he to his scholars. "It is one thing to *accept* a proposition, and quite another to *except* to it." The boys acknowledging that the tables had been turned upon them, the teacher improved the occasion, "Were I sure," said he, "that you knew not the difference between the meaning of the words, I would be ashamed of you. I think you do, but your carelessness is not much less reprehensible, than your ignorance would have been. Unless you mend your ways in this respect, you will be fleeced all through life by every scoundrel who meets you." The treat followed the lesson, and all was serene in that school.

A teacher by the name of Groves, who taught in the early day, in the northern part of the county, was barred out one Christmas morning. Living in a cabin hard by, he called on his wife to assist him. The weather was extremely cold, and it occurred to him that if he could drown out the school-house fire he could freeze out the meeting, and accordingly ascended to the top of the chimney, and his wife, handing him up buckets of water, he poured it down into the fire-place. But the effort was in vain. The boys raking the coals upon the ample hearth defied him. He next thought to smoke them out, and to that end laid boards over the chimney top; but the boys had thought of that contingency and were provided with a long pole with which to remove the boards. The teacher, not to be outdone, replaced the boards, and calling upon his wife, who entered with spirit into all his plans, had her mount the roof

of the house and take her seat upon the chimney top, while her lord went below to be ready to enter the house as soon as the boys should leave it. Once more the youngsters resorted to the pole, and with such vigor did they heave at the obstruction above, that they not only removed the boards, but upset the dame, who, at the risk of limb and life, came tumbling to the earth. The obdurate master, abandoning all hope of taking the fortress by direct attack, sat down before it in siege. As the girls and younger scholars arrived that morning, he sent them to his own cabin, where his wife, turning school-mistress for the occasion, kept watch and ward over them. The "stars fought for Sisera" that day. Nature asserting her claims, one by one the garrison had to go out, and each one became the captive of the besieging master, who, marching him off in triumph, left him under the charge of the madame. By the time for dismissing the school in the afternoon came around, every boy had been taken in, and the school was in full blast in the master's cabin.

He who investigates the history of the common schools of Johnson County during the early years of its existence, cannot fail to find evidence of their growth in usefulness as he goes over the ground. The growth may not be very marked, taking one year with another, but the evidences of it are to be seen nevertheless. There is an influx of better teachers and of better methods. Geography is introduced into the schools quite generally, and also the study of English grammar. In geography, Olney's and Smith's are the books in general use. Murray's grammar was the first, but it was soon superseded by Kirkham's and Smith's. New arithmetics took the place of the old, first Smith's, and next, Ray's, and a series of reading-books. McGuffey's Eclectic, was by degrees introduced into every school. A partial uniformity in text-books was attained, and this allowed to some extent, the organization of classes. Elsewhere, reference has been made to the eclectic series of school books as potent factors in the advancement of the schools of the county.

There was another factor deserving of mention in this connection. In 1837, the "Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute" was opened to students in Franklin, and, notwithstanding the fact that poverty hung like a cloud over the infant institution, it was so managed as to keep its doors open to the youth of the land in search of opportunity for achieving a higher education. Doubtless, its work seemed of little consequence to the general run of people of that day, but looking back from our "coigne of vantage" now, we see that Johnson County reaped a rich reward from the infant college, even then. Numbers of young men, attending the institute in its early years, went forth to teach in the district schools,

of the county. They took with them not only a knowledge of the rudiments of the elementary English branches, but they taught in such a spirit of enthusiasm as to implant in the minds of their scholars far higher ideals of education, than had been the case before. They did much to leaven the lump and prepare the people of the county for what was to follow. The people of Johnson County have done well by Franklin College, the lineal successor of the institute, since that day, but what they have done has been less a benevolence than the payment of a first debt. How much is owing to the colleges of the country by the beneficiaries of the public schools, in general, we are slow to concede. But in the blessings brought to the people of Johnson County by the Eclectic school-books, and by the masters sent out by the Baptist Institute, we have the lesson brought home to us. The books were prepared and perfected by the professors who taught for their daily bread in the Miami University, and the old Cincinnati College.

In this place it may be proper to refer to the old county seminary at Franklin. By an act of the legislature of February 4, 1831, every county was authorized to establish a seminary in which a higher education than the common schools afforded, was to be taught. Under this law steps were taken looking to the establishment of such a seminary in Franklin. A two-story brick building was begun about 1840, and finished in the summer of 1842. But no school of the kind contemplated by the legislature was ever established therein. In September, 1842, the Rev. William Sickles, a Presbyterian clergyman of the town, began a subscription school in the new seminary building, which continued for a year. After him, two young women, the Misses Atell and Merrill, taught for a brief period. Afterward, it was used by the Methodist congregation of the town as a preaching place for a year or two, and ultimately the county sold the building, and it was turned into a private residence.

In 1850, a convention was called to frame a new constitution for Indiana. Two college professors were members of that convention when it assembled, one of whom was John I. Morrison, who represented Washington County, and who was made chairman of the committee on education. He had quite recently been a professor in the Indiana University at Bloomington, but had returned to his old home in Salem, where he had long been principal of the Washington Academy. Professor Morrison was at heart a thorough-going free school man, but he did not believe that free schools in Indiana could ever be successfully inaugurated, without such a systematic organization of all the school forces, as could only come from a state department of education. To that end he framed a resolution providing for the office of a state superintendent of edu-

cation, and presented it to his committee; but his committee promptly rejected it. Thereupon, with a courage worthy of all praise, he presented his resolution to the convention itself, which not only gave him a patient hearing, but approved of his proposition and framed it into the new constitution. The office of superintendent of public instruction was thus provided for, which meant systematic organization, equality of means and uniformity of methods throughout the state. It required many years to put the department in full command, but the fact has been accomplished.

During the years that have come and gone since 1851, the public schools of Johnson County have steadily grown in usefulness and public favor. The public school fund has been constantly augmenting; courses of study have been greatly enlarged; uniformity in text-books and consequent classification of pupils has become a fact, and schools are kept open, free to all, and within convenient distance to all, from not less than five to eight months in the year. In addition to all this, a system of township graded schools has been established, wherein a higher education may be had than is taught in district public schools. One of these is in the center of White River Township; one at Trafalgar, in Hensley; one at Williamsburg, in Nineveh; one at Hopewell, in Franklin, and one at Whiteland, in Pleasant. To these add the city schools of Franklin, and the Edinburg and Greenwood schools, wherein more extensive courses of studies are introduced and taught, and we have an educational system in active operation in Johnson County, which is the pride and glory of its people. The following table presents a view of the condition of the schools of the county at this time:

	Enumeration of Children, 1888.	No. of School- Houses.	Value of School Property.
White River Township	682	11	\$7,500
Union Township.....	407	10	8,750
Hensley Township.....	487	10	7,000
Pleasant Township.....	409	12	5,400
Franklin Township.....	408	9	10 000
Nineveh Township.....	508	11	8,000
Clark Township	451	9	7,000
Needham Township.....	393	9	9,000
Blue River Township.....	232	7	6,000
Totals.....	3,977	88	\$69,150
Franklin City.....	1,257	3	\$36,000
Edinburg Town.....	694	1	15,000
Greenwood Town.....	275	1	3,000
Totals.....	2,226	5	\$54,000 69,150
			\$123,150

Whole number of children in the county within the school age	6,203
Whole number of pupils enrolled in 1887.....	4,988
Whole number school-houses.....	93
Total value school-houses and grounds.....	*\$123,150

FRANKLIN COLLEGE.

This sketch would be incomplete without some reference to Franklin College. Early in the history of the state, the leading men of the Baptist faith saw the necessity of founding a school of higher education, which should be under the control of their denomination. In 1834 the first steps were taken looking to that end. A meeting was held in Indianapolis, of Baptist ministers and laymen, and an educational society organized, the chief purpose of which was to "establish one or more literary or theological seminaries." At the third meeting of the society, held at Indianapolis, in January, 1835, the plan for a college was so far developed that four places were selected from which to receive bids, two in Decatur County, and the others at Indianapolis and Franklin. In the following June, the location was made at Franklin, and the "Indiana Baptist Manual Labor Institute," was formally established on paper.

This was the age of manual labor schools. About this time Hanover College was staggering under a name indicative of the manual labor carried on in shop and field by the youth who went there in quest of knowledge; and during the same period, not a few of the legislators of the state sought to graft upon the state college at Bloomington something of the same sort. The reader of the Senate and House journals for 1830 up to 1840, will find many resolutions and reports referring to "glebes" and "farms" and "Fellenberg" and "Lancastrian" systems of education in connection with the Indiana College. It was in the air, and the founders of Franklin College could not well help beginning with a Manual Labor Institute.

In 1837 a frame building was completed on the chosen site, at a cost of \$350, and a school seems at once to have been opened therein by the Rev. A. R. Hinckley. In 1843, a large and commodious brick building was begun, but was not completed for four years. It is what is known as the North Building. The year following its beginning, the Manual Labor Institute, by a legislative enactment, gave place to Franklin College, and soon thereafter the Rev. G. C. Chandler became its first president, who served as such

* I am indebted to H. D. Voris, superintendent of schools of the county, for the foregoing figures.

up to 1849, when he resigned, leaving the college without a presidential head, for a period of two years. These were years of gloom for the college and its friends. The institution was in debt, and liable to be sold on execution. But its friends rallied, the debt was paid off, and in 1852, the Rev. Silas Baily, D. D., an able man and a profound scholar, was elected to the presidency, and a new and brighter chapter in the history of the college was entered upon. Within a few months after the Doctor had signified his acceptance, a new building, the counterpart of the one of 1843, was projected and under way. Its corner stone was laid by Judge F. M. Finch, in the presence of the college, and a large number of the citizens of the town, during the spring session of 1853, and the building was completed in about one year from that time.

Like every other college in the state, Franklin knows the disadvantage that comes of poverty. As early as 1842, a plan of raising an endowment was submitted, and many times since the plans have been put forth having the same end in view. But only a college man can realize how painfully slow the work of building up an endowment progresses. By 1853, a scholarship endowment of \$60,000 was subscribed for, but for some reason the subscription proved of little advantage to the institution. The larger part of it was never collected. Dr. Baily continued to exercise the office of president up to 1862, a period of ten years, when failing health obliged him to resign, shortly after which the college doors were closed. All the boys save two lame ones went to the war.

For three years the school was abandoned. In 1867, Professors William Hill and Jeremiah Smith, opened a private school, which they continued with success, up to 1869, when the board of trustees once more took possession, and the college was put on its feet. A corps of teachers, with the Rev. W. T. Stott as "acting president," was put in charge. The next year, the Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D., was elected president. "Vigorous efforts were now made to so present the needs and importance of the college, that the Baptists of the state would raise at least \$100,000. After repeated efforts, President Wayland became discouraged and resigned. The board had incurred a considerable debt in repairs, and in advancing the pay of instructors, and so, in the early part of 1872, the college property was taken to secure the debt," and further work was abandoned.

This was the darkest hour in the history of the institution. The admirable work done under President Baily's administration had endeared it to the love of the young men who had been its students under him, as well as to the thousands of its friends throughout the state.

For several years the friends of the college had been hampered in their efforts to build it up, by a sentiment of hostility, on account of what was deemed its unfavorable location. In proportion as the peril increased, the clamor on account of location increased, and for a time it seemed as if the college would go down altogether, or be moved to some other place. To avert the impending calamity, a joint stock association was organized, mainly of citizens of Johnson County, who promptly subscribed \$51,175, and the institution was once more free of debt. The Rev. W. T. Stott was then elected president, an office he still holds, and a full faculty gathered about him, since which the work of education has gone on with the regularity of the seasons.


The work of increasing the permanent endowment of the college has slowly but surely progressed. To-day, the productive endowment is \$110,674.37; not yet productive, \$30,118. Small as this endowment is, it is, nevertheless, large enough to be a guarantee against any such financial troubles in the future, as have overtaken the college in the past. The erection of a large and handsome new building, to which the old ones are to be the wings, has been commenced, and has so far progressed as to insure its enclosure the present year. This building will cost \$40,000, which will be borne by voluntary contributions. A greater era of prosperity has never befallen the institution than the present. During the collegiate year just closed, the number of students in attendance was 223. The entire number who have received all, or the greater part of their education in Franklin College, is 3,000. The first graduate was John W. Dame, in 1847, since which ninety students have taken their degrees at the end of a full course of studies in Franklin College.

The names of the presidents of Franklin College have already been given. Among the persons who have served as professors, we may note William Brand, Dr. John S. Hougham, John W. Dame, Jeremiah Brumback, Barnett Wallace, Mark Baily and C. E. Baily. The faculty, as now constituted, is as follows: Rev. William T. Stott, D. D., president, and professor of mental and moral philosophy; Rev. Columbus H. Hall, B. D., vice president, and professor of Greek language and literature; Miss Rebecca J. Thompson, A. M., professor of mathematics, pure and applied; Rev. Arthur B. Chaffee, A. M., professor of chemistry and physics; David A. Owen, A. M., professor of geology and botany; John W. Moncrief, A. M., professor of history; Francis W. Brown, A. M., Ph. D., professor of Latin language and literature; J. D. Bruner, instructor in modern languages; Mrs. Arabella R. Stott, instructor in painting and drawing; James M. Dungan, instructor in music, instrumental and vocal; Miss Lucia May Wiant, instructor in elocution.

CHAPTER V.

BY D. D. BANTA.

BENCH AND BAR — CIRCUIT COURT — ITS JUDGES AND OFFICERS — FIRST SESSIONS — EARLY CASES — PROBATE COURT — COURTS UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION — COMMON PLEAS — FLUCTUATION OF LITIGATION — CIRCUIT JUDGES AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS — EARLY ATTORNEYS.

RIGINALLY it was provided that the circuit court of Johnson County should be held at the house of John Smiley, "or at any other place the said court shall adjourn to, until suitable accommodations can be provided at the permanent seat of justice of said county." The county was attached to the fifth judicial circuit, or as it was popularly known, to the "New Purchase" circuit, and was given two terms of court a year — a spring term and a fall term. Three judges were provided for by constitutional enactment, viz.: a president judge, who was elected by the General Assembly of the state, and two associate judges, who were elected by the popular vote of the people of the county in which they served.

The necessity for associate judges sprung out of a feeling of jealousy existing in the pioneer mind of professional men. It was not enough to have a jury of twelve men selected from the vicinage, to which all issues of fact could be submitted, but there must needs be two laymen, selected by popular vote from the same vicinage, who were to occupy a seat along with the president judge, and having the power to overrule him on all questions of both law and fact — a power that was occasionally exercised. In the absence of the president judge, the associates were clothed with all the powers appertaining to a circuit court. They could make up issues, try civil and criminal causes, grant restraining orders and hear writs of *habeas corpus*. The system continued up to the adoption of the present state constitution in 1851.

At the time Johnson County was made a part of the fifth judicial circuit, William W. Wick was the president judge. He had been commissioned for a term of seven years, on the 2nd day of January, 1822, then being in his twenty-eighth year. Judge Wick was a man of marked ability, and was for a long time identi-

fied with the people of Johnson County. He was born in western Pennsylvania, and studied law in the office of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, at Lebanon, Ohio. In 1820, he moved to Connersville, where he was living at the time of his elevation to the bench, not long after which he moved to Indianapolis, where he continued to reside up to 1865, when he moved to Franklin, living the remainder of his days with his daughter, Mrs. Laura Overstreet. He died in 1879, and all that is mortal of him lies in the Franklin Cemetery, without a stone to mark his resting place. During his somewhat busy life, he served ten years on the circuit bench, four years as secretary of state, and five years in Congress.

At the first election held in the county, Israel Watts, of the Blue River settlement, and Daniel Boaz, of the White River, were chosen without opposition, as far as now known, associate judges. Of the former, but little is known. He had the misfortune to live in a community where no one has ever cared to perpetuate, in writing, the memory of its pioneer citizens, a misfortune in which a large majority of the Indiana pioneers have shared. The most we can say of Israel Watts is, he was an uncultured and honest man, and was thought well of by the public he so long served in a minor judicial capacity. He could barely write his name, as the records show, but he was considered a man of excellent judgment. He served seven years associate judge, after which he was elected to the probate bench; and served seven years thereon. We know more of Judge Boaz. His neighbor, Judge Hardin, thus writes of him: "He was a fine specimen of the old Virginia gentleman, and of unbending dignity. He was affable, polite and kind, and was highly useful in imparting knowledge to his neighbors, of legal matters, and in their distress, when sick, and no doctor could be procured, in advising and contributing medicine for their relief."

On Thursday, the 16th day of October, 1823, the first term of the Johnson circuit court was begun at the house of John Smiley. All the judges were present, and Samuel Herriott, clerk of the court, and John Smiley, sheriff. John Smiley lived in a two-roomed cabin, in one of which the court was convened, and in the other of which the grand jury held its sessions. James Dulaney, Daniel B. Wick and Calvin Fletcher, appeared as attorneys, and were duly sworn as such. The sheriff produced the following "good and lawful men and discreet householders" who served as grand jurors, viz.: John Israel, foreman, William Barnett, Thomas Doan, John Harter, George King, Jonathan Palmer, John White, John A. Mow, Joab Woodruff, William Fester, John Jacobs, John A. Miller, Simon Shaffer, Jefferson D. Jones and John Frazier. Daniel B. Wick, a younger brother of the judge, was appointed to prosecute

the pleas of the state. In the room in which the grand jury met, Mrs. Smiley lay sick. The prosecutor carried in his pocket a flask of ardent spirits, from which the sick woman was invited by the prosecutor to drink. After her declination, the bottle was generally handed to the grand jurymen, most, or all, of whom were less scrupulous than the sick woman.

It was remembered that a large per cent. of the male population of the county attended that first term of the Johnson circuit court. Most of them came on foot, carrying rifles, and wearing leather breeches. All gave the closest attention to the legal proceedings, which, however, were of short duration, leaving considerable time for shooting at a mark, a pastime in which the yeomenry of that day, loved to engage. When the dinner hour had arrived, judges, lawyers, jurymen and spectators were invited to eat of the dinner which had been prepared for the purpose. The mistress of the house being sick, Mrs. Nancy Rutherford, a near neighbor, volunteered to bake the cornbread and roast the venison and wild turkeys that made the principal part of the feast.

One civil case was on the docket when court was called the morning of that first day, entitled: "Henry Hines, assignee of William H. Eads and Thomas C. Eads, partners, trading and doing business under the firm of William H. Eads & Co., *vs.* William Hunt," in which a judgment was rendered on default in the sum of \$33.54. The grand jury returned indictments charging assault and battery against William Burkhart and Martin Cutsinger, and one against David Burkhart and Richard Berry, on charge of an affray. All of these breaches of the peace occurred at the time of the first election, held at the home of Hezekiah Davison, in the March before. Amos Durbin filed a petition for a change in a highway, after which, an allowance of 75 cents was made to each of the grand jurymen, and of \$2 to each of the associate judges, and then the court adjourned until the next term, to meet at the house of George King.

On the first Monday in March, 1824, the court convened at the place appointed, with the same officers as at first. George King's wheelwright shop having been put in order, was made the court room. Gabriel Johnson, Philip Sweetzer, Edgar C. Wilson and Hiram Brown were admitted to practice at the Johnson County bar. The following named persons were sworn as grand jurors, to wit: Isaac Davison, Hezekiah Davison, David Webb, Andrew Pierce, Jacob Groseclose, Robert Gilcrees, William Burkhart, George W. Blankenship, John Adams, Sr., Jesse Davison, Abraham Lowe, Lewis Pritchard, John Hamner, John Campbell and Patrick Cowan — fifteen good and true men; and Abraham

Lowe was made the foreman. On the case of the State *vs.* David Burkhart and Richard Berry, who were indicted at the former term of court, for an affray, being called, the first named on being arraigned plead not guilty, and demanded a jury. The following persons were called and sworn to "well and truly" try the case, viz.: Zachariah Sparks, David McCaslin, William Etter, Willis S. Mills, Michael Brown, Permenter Mullenix, Abraham Sells, Spencer Barnett, Philip Moore, Philip W. Robinson and William Ruthersford. After hearing the evidence and the argument of counsel, they found the defendant guilty, and assessed his fine at *one cent*. An alias writ was issued for his partner in crime — Richard Berry. An indictment for an assault and battery was found against John Doty, of White River. He and Permenter Mullenix, at the election, in March, 1823, had a fight about their candidates for clerk, and doubtless, this indictment arose out of that trouble. Timothy S. Goodman obtained a judgment against William Hunt, in assumption, for \$85.92. An appeal from Justice McDonald's docket, of a case entitled, "State of Indiana *vs.* William Quin," was dismissed by "Wick for the State." Curtis Pritchard and Isabella, his wife, acknowledged the execution of a deed, to lands in Kentucky, before the court, which was made a matter of record. The bond of James Thompson, guardian of Alfred Thompson, Jennette A. Thompson, Alexander B. Thompson and Celia D. Thompson, with William R. Hensley and Ann Thompson, as sureties, was approved. William Smiley was allowed 75 cents for all day's services as sheriff. John Smiley, sheriff, \$25 for "extra services," Samuel Herriot, clerk, and Daniel B. Wick, prosecuting attorney, each the same. The term began and ended on the same day, during which the presiding judge found time to lay down on King's work-bench and "shake with the ague." The following September (1824), the court convened again, at the house of George King, but immediately the following entry was ordered by the judges: "The court being satisfied that a more convenient house for the holding of the court can be had in the Town of Franklin, the seat of justice for said county, now adjourns, to meet at that house instanter."

The "convenient house" referred to was the first court house erected in the county. It stood on lot 22, and was built during the summer of 1824, by William Shaffer, the county recorder, who was by occupation a house joiner. Thomas Williams, who was the owner of the only yoke of oxen then in the new town, drew the logs to the building site for \$1. The house was in keeping with the poverty of the county. It was two stories high, was built of hewed logs, and a broad wooden outside and south side stairs led from the ground up to the second floor, which was the court

room. This was furnished with a table, "two splint-bottomed chairs, one for the judge and one for the clerk," with wooden benches without backs, for the accommodation of associate judges, lawyers, jurymen, litigants and spectators.

Harvey Gregg, producing his commission as prosecuting attorney for the fifth judicial circuit, was duly affirmed by Judge Wick. Michael G. Bright was admitted to practice at the Johnson County bar. The business of the court had so increased that it required two days to dispose of it. Nine state causes claimed the attention of the court, three of which were recognizances for surety of the peace. One was against Andrew Pierce with John Rowe as complaining witness, who, says the record, being duly sworn saith, "That he is not as fearful of bodily injury from the said Andrew as when he first complained against him, but that he is still afraid he, the said Andrew, will do him some bodily injury, and that he is afraid to trust him"; and the said Andrew was thereupon required to give surety that he would keep the peace toward all men, and "more especially toward the said John Rowe."

In the log court house, the circuit courts continued to assemble every spring and fall, up to 1831, when a new brick structure was erected in the public square at a cost of \$1,176.50. On the 18th of May, 1849, this building was consumed by fire, after which another brick house was built on its site at a cost of \$10,684. On the 12th of December, 1874, this in turn, was consumed by fire. Thereupon, the county commissioners caused a frame building to be erected south of the square, which served the purpose till a new one, begun in 1879, could be completed. This imposing structure was erected at the contract price of \$79,100. From what has been written, it will be perceived that the circuit court, as originally constituted in this state, was a court of very general jurisdiction. In 1830, a probate court was established, and Israel Watts was elected and served as probate judge of the county up to 1837. For a period of more than twenty years the two courts retained their respective jurisdictions without any material change.

With the adoption of the new constitution in 1851, the old judicial system gave way, and with it ended the first period of the county's judicial history. The names of those who have held the office of circuit judge in the Johnson circuit court will be given hereafter. The following are the names of those who served as associate judges, viz.: Israel Watts, 1823 to 1830; Daniel Boaz, 1823 to 1837; William Keaton, 1830 to 1835; James R. Alexander, 1835 to 1843; Robert Moore, 1837 to 1844; James Fletcher, 1843 to 1845; John R. Carver, 1844 to 1851; John Wilson, 1845 to 1851. The following persons filled the office of probate judge:

Israel Watts, 1830 to 1837; John Smiley, 1837 to 1844; Bartholomew Applegate, 1844 to 1851; Peter Voris, 1851 to 1852.

The new constitution kept the circuit court on foot with its two terms a year. The office of associate judge was abolished, and the probate court also gave way for a new court—the common pleas. All the weightier matters of the law were left to the jurisdiction of the circuit court, but the General Assembly having been empowered by the constitution to create courts of inferior jurisdiction to the circuit court, in 1853 the common pleas court was legislated into existence. It was intended to be a court of convenience. Four terms a year were provided for, and it was given exclusive jurisdiction in all probate matters, and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in misdemeanor cases, and in inferior civil causes. Johnson County constituted one district, and Franklin Hardin was elected the first judge, and served as such to 1860. Judge Hardin, in his younger days, had studied law, but had no experience as a practitioner. He had, however, a valuable experience as a legislator, and had served as a delegate in the constitutional convention. He had a fine natural ability, was a diligent student, a painstaking judge, and under his administration the Johnson common pleas attained a degree of popularity that clung to it as long as it had an existence.

The conditions that led to the final overthrow of the common pleas court arose mainly out of the legislation of the state. In 1860, the districts were greatly enlarged. Johnson, Shelby, Brown, Morgan and Monroe counties were being joined in one circuit. Similar changes were made with all the counties, which, at once, deprived the court of its most popular features, viz.: that of being a county court. The judges, instead of being taken from the ranks of neighbors, came, in a great measure, from the ranks of strangers. Originally, the jurisdiction of the circuit and common pleas was separate and distinct, but act after act was passed extending the jurisdiction of the common pleas, until the partition wall was fairly broken down. There came a time when this could be truthfully written. "The circuit court has jurisdiction of all felonies and misdemeanors; the common pleas of all misdemeanors, and under certain circumstances, of felonies. The circuit court has exclusive jurisdiction of all cases where the title to real estate comes directly in issue, but the common pleas may try causes where the title comes collaterally in issue. The circuit court has exclusive jurisdiction in actions for slander and libel, for injuries to the person, and for breach of promise; the common pleas in all probate matters. In the wide domain of causes arising out of contract, comprising nine-tenths of the matters litigated in our courts, their

jurisdiction is concurrent, and from them an appeal may go directly to the court of last resort."

The anomalous spectacle was presented of two courts, each having its own judge and prosecutor, with substantially the same jurisdiction, administering justice in the same county. The common pleas districts were laid off without reference to the circuits, and in many places, as soon as the term of one court expired, the other was ready to begin. A few instances occurred where the laws authorized both courts to be in session at the same time.

In 1873, an act was passed abolishing the common pleas, and giving to the circuit court jurisdiction of all causes theretofore belonging to both courts, and providing for four terms a year in each county. The following persons held the office of common pleas judge in the Johnson district, with their terms of service annexed to their names, viz.: Franklin Hardin, 1853 to 1860; George A. Buskirk, 1860 to 1864; Oliver J. Glessner, 1864 to 1868; Thomas W. Woollen, 1868 to 1870, resigned before term expired; Richard Coffey, 1870 to 1873. Judge Buskirk was a resident of Monroe County, Judge Glessner of Morgan, and Judge Coffey of Brown. Judges Hardin and Woollen were of Johnson County. From the organization of the county up to 1869, it had been attached to the Indianapolis circuit, but a new circuit was established in that year, consisting of Johnson, Shelby, Bartholomew and Brown counties, and in 1873, when the act abolishing the common pleas was passed, Johnson and Shelby counties were organized into a circuit, which arrangement is still in existence.

Comparison of Business.—An inspection of the records of the circuit and common pleas courts discloses some interesting facts relating to the legal business of the county. From the organization of the common pleas court up to and including 1860, the cases on the docket of the early spring terms, varied from forty-one to sixty-three, the highest number being in 1856. During the same time in the circuit court the number of cases on the docket at the spring terms varied from fifty to seventy-nine, the highest number being reached in 1858. During the war period, the cases on docket at the spring terms ran from eighty-three in 1861, down to twenty-five in 1863, and twenty-two in 1864. In the common pleas court there was little change, the average during that period being about sixty causes. In 1872, the number of causes at the March term of the circuit court reached 104, the first time in the history of the court the 100th was passed. At the following September term the number reached 121. There was a corresponding increase on the common pleas docket. Legal business was on the increase, not only in Johnson County, but in every other county in the state,

and in truth, everywhere in the west. Beginning with 1870, and continuing for a period of thirteen years, was an unprecedented era of litigation throughout the country.

The first term of the circuit court after the abolition of the common pleas, in April, 1873, at which term the cases left over at the final term of the common pleas, were transferred to the circuit court docket, bringing the whole number of causes on its docket up to 177. The following table shows the number of civil causes on docket at each term, from and including the year 1874, up to and including the year 1887 (with the exception of the year 1878, the court docket for which year, not being found). Only three terms of the court were held in 1873, hence the exclusion of that year:

	February Term.	April Term.	Sept. Term.	Nov. Term.	Total.
1874.....	200	173	180	126	679
1875.....	156	155	165	175	651
1876.....	204	204	264	204	876
1877.....	214	220	256	146	836
1879.....	136	132	152	108	528
1880.....	98	94	70	90	352
1881.....	92	110	140	102	444
1882.....	133	79	103	94	409
1883.....	92	64	128	116	400
1884.....	111	106	141	131	489
1885.....	100	118	145	120	483
1886.....	104	115	144	112	475
1887.....	113	99	116	-----	-----
1888.....	-----	80	-----	-----	-----

The criminal causes are excluded from this showing, but it is believed that there has been during the past ten years, as great a falling off in the criminal business of the court as in the civil, if not a greater. A confirmation of the facts as shown by the term dockets, appears in the number of pages of records made each year by the clerks. The record contains a history of the work done, and a comparison of the total number of pages of record made each year, proves the same facts that are proved by the dockets of cases filed. In 1876 the court reached high water mark, the total number of causes for that year being 876, which was 157 more than ever reached before in one year, and forty more than ever reached since. An inspection of the table will show that for the two years preceding 1876, the number of causes greatly exceeded the highest number reached in any succeeding year, save in 1877, and that the business of the court has diminished, until it is but little more than half what it was in the two flush

years. In 1882 and in 1883 it was considerably less than half what it was in 1876 and 1877.

The increase of legal business in Johnson County dates from a period following close upon the heels of the war. Many causes combined to this end, two of which may be named. It was at this time that the gravel roads of the county began to be built. The early legislation under which the work was begun was exceedingly crude. The laws were ambiguous and uncertain, and out of this sprung litigation. Even after, by successive legislative acts, the gravel road laws had been reduced to a somewhat orderly system, the litigation continued because of the magnitude of the interests concerned. Gravel road construction proved expensive, and men in general refused to pay assessments until their legality was established by the courts. As a consequence, beginning with 1869 and continuing up to 1875, the court of the county was crowded with a class of business hard to manage by reason of the many novel questions arising, but profitable to the lawyers engaged in it.

Another potent cause of the increase of business during the same period, came as a legacy from the war. The inflated condition of the currency following its close, brought about a period of wild and reckless extravagance. The courts reaped the rewards. The efforts of creditors to secure their debts, and of debtors to escape payment, helped to swell the dockets. To adjust the almost infinite variety of business complications, arising out of the disturbed condition of the monetary affairs of the people, occupied a period of not less than twelve years, from 1865 to 1877.

The following table shows the names of the persons who have held the office of circuit judge in Johnson County, their places of residence, and the time during which they held office:

William W. Wick, Indianapolis... 1823-1825	William W. Wick, Indianapolis..... 1859
Bethuel F. Morris, Indianapolis. 1825-1834	Fabius M. Finch, Franklin..... 1859-1865
William W. Wick, Indianapolis... 1834-1840	John Coburn, Indianapolis..... 1865-1866
James Morrison, Indianapolis.... 1840-1842	Cyrus C. Hines, Indianapolis.... 1866-1869
Fabius M. Finch, Franklin..... 1842-1843	Samuel P. Oyler, Franklin..... 1869-1870
William J. Peaslee, Indianapolis... 1843-1850	David D. Banta, Franklin..... 1870-1876
William W. Wick, Indianapolis... 1850-1852	Kendall M. Hord, Shelbyville.... 1876-1888
Stephen Major, Indianapolis..... 1852-1859	

The following have filled the office of prosecuting attorney up to the present time, to-wit: Daniel B. Wick, 1823; Harvey Gregg, 1824; Calvin Fletcher, 1825; James Whitcomb, 1826; William W. Wick, 1829; Hiram Brown, 1831; James Gregg, 1832; William Herrod, 1834; William Quarles, 1838; William J. Peaslee, 1840; Hugh O. Neal, 1841; H. H. Barbour, 1843; Abram Hammond, 1844; Edward Lander, 1848; John Ketchum, 1848; David Wallace, 1848; Gabriel M. Overstreet, 1849; David S. Gooding, 1851;

Reuben S. Riley, 1853; D. W. Chipman, 1855; Peter S. Kennedy, 1857; William P. Fishback, 1863; William W. Leathers, 1865; Joseph S. Miller, 1867; Daniel W. Howe, 1869; Nathaniel T. Carr, 1870; John Morgan, 1871; K. M. Hord, 1872; W. S. Ray, 1874; Leonard J. Hackney, 1878; Jacob L. White, 1880; Frederick Staff, 1882; Peter M. Dill, 1886.

Up to, and including the incumbency of David Wallace in 1848, all were residents of Indianapolis, save William Herrod, who lived in Columbus. Of the others, Gooding and Riley lived in Greenfield; Chipman, Fishback and Leathers lived in Indianapolis; Kennedy, and Miller in Danville; Carr and Morgan, in Columbus; Hood, Ray, and Hackney, in Shelbyville, and Overstreet, Howe, White, Staff and Dill were residents of Franklin, where all yet reside, save D. W. Howe, who moved to Indianapolis shortly after the close of his term, where he has made an enviable reputation as a judge of the Marion supreme court.

The first lawyer to settle permanently in Franklin was Fabius M. Finch, who after a thirty years' residence in the town and practice at the bar, moved to Indianapolis, where he still resides. In 1833, Gilderoy Hicks moved to the town, and opened a law office and practiced with a good degree of success up to about 1857, when he retired on account of failing health, and shortly after died. About 1847, John Slater, a Canadian, began the practice, and continued up to 1856, when he left the country, and subsequently died in Tennessee. The same year of Slater's admission to the bar, Gabriel M. Overstreet was admitted, and in the year following, Anderson B. Hunter. On the 21st of February, of the year following (1849), these two young lawyers formed a partnership, which is still unbroken, and has the merit of being the oldest partnership in the practice of law in the state. In 1851, Samuel P. Oyler began the practice, and is still at the bar. In 1856, Richard M. Kelly settled at Edinburg, where he opened an office and continued in the active practice at the Franklin bar up to 1878, at which time he died. Others came during this early period of the history of the Franklin bar, but none remained in the practice beyond a few years. Of these were, Duane Hicks, son of Gilderoy, who died ere he reached the prime of life; Joseph Thompson, who, after a short struggle, moved to Macomb, in Illinois, where he yet lives; H. H. Hatch and Joseph King, both of whom settled at Edinburg, but soon moved to the west, and Jonathan H. Williams, who was killed early in the war in a Shenandoah Valley battle.

BLUE RIVER SKETCHES.

WILLIAM L. APPLEGATE, one of the substantial farmers and stock-raisers of Blue River and Nineveh townships, was born in Johnson County, Ind., on the 15th day of April, 1833. He is the third son and sixth child of Bartholomew and Elizabeth (Drake) Applegate, natives respectively of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The father emigrated to Warren County, Ohio, in an early day, was married there, and later, went back to New Jersey and became captain of a sailing vessel. In 1821, he made a tour through Indiana for the purpose of purchasing land, and being pleased with the country in what is now Johnson County, entered 160 acres in the present townships of Nineveh and Blue River. To this land he moved his family in 1832, and for some years thereafter, lived the life of a pioneer, enduring all the hardships incident to life in a new and undeveloped country. He served as probate judge in an early day, and died in 1854, aged sixty-one years. Mrs. Applegate survived her husband twenty-eight years, dying in 1882, aged eighty-one. They were the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, seven now living. William L. Applegate grew to manhood in Johnson County, and early became acquainted with the rugged duties of farm life. His early educational training was somewhat limited, and for some years he managed the home farm, looking after his mother's interests. At the age of thirty-six, on Christmas day, 1868, he married Miss Katie G. Irons, daughter of Garrett and Mary Ann (Giberson) Irons, of New Jersey, a union blessed with the birth of two children, viz.: Frederick T. and Bart I. Mrs. Applegate died in 1872. Subsequently, Mr. Applegate married Miss Annie M. Irons, sister of his former wife, by whom he has had two children, viz.: Bennie and John B. Mr. Applegate owns a well improved farm of 150 acres in Nineveh and Blue River townships, the line between the two running through the place. He is an exemplary citizen, a republican in politics, and an active member of the Odd Fellows.

HENRY C. BAILEY, cashier John A. Thompson's Bank, Edinburg, was born in Shelby County, Ind., September 21, 1854, and is a son of Julius M. and Eveline (Thornberry) Bailey. His parents were both natives of Indiana. The father, for a number of years, was identified with the mercantile interests of Freeport, Ind., and later followed merchandising in Indianapolis. He was a man of character, high social standing, and for many years an active member of the Christian Church. Henry C. Bailey was reared and educated in his native town and Indianapolis. On

quitting school he accepted a clerical position in the office of the Marion County circuit court, and later engaged with the Bradstreet Commercial Agency, with which he was identified for a period of ten years. In 1887 he became assistant cashier in the banking house of John A. Thompson, Edinburg, the duties of which position he is still discharging. Mr. Bailey possesses superior clerical abilities, and in his various positions earned the reputation of a safe and painstaking business man. May 4, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Thompson, the accomplished daughter of John A. Thompson, of Edinburg, a lady favorably known for her rare attainments and amiable traits of character. They have two children, to-wit: Lillian and Mary E.

CHARLES BAY was born in Montgomery County, Ky., March 6, 1819, and is the only son of Joseph and Judith (Epperson) Bay, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Tennessee. Until fifteen years of age he resided in his native state, but in 1834 accompanied his father to Johnson County, Ind., where he has since resided. The father died in 1837, while on a visit to Kentucky, and the mother departed this life in Johnson County, in the year 1851. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are living, to-wit: the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Nancy Jones, of Illinois. Mr. Bay early chose agriculture for a life work, and has always pursued that calling. He owns a fine farm of 145 acres, in the western part of Blue River Township, and is one of the successful farmers and leading citizens of his community. Mr. Bay has been three times married: first, to Miss Alice Watts, who died in 1850. The children of this marriage were three in number, two now living, viz.: Joseph R. and Israel. Mr. Bay's second wife was Keturah Chenoweth, who died in 1855, leaving one child, a daughter, Mary A. The third marriage was solemnized with Mrs. Harriett F. DeHart, who has borne five children, two of whom are now living, Laura and Joseph N. Bay.

GEORGE M. BISHOP, son of Valentine and Mary E. (Horine) Bishop, was born in Mercer County, Ky., on the 1st day of January, 1821. His father was a soldier in the Canadian War, and died in Kentucky, at the age of forty-five years. The mother died later, aged fifty-eight years. The subject remained in his native county until his twenty-fifth year, and then went to LaRue County, and engaged in blacksmithing at the town of Buffalo, where he followed his trade for some time. In 1876, he came to Indiana, and for two years thereafter, followed farming in Johnson County, moving at the end of that time to Bartholomew County, and later, to Shelby County, where he resided until his removal to Edinburg in 1884 or 1885. Although having moved a number of times, Mr. Bishop has

been successful in a business point of view, the fruits of his industry and labors, being represented at this time by valuable real estate in Edinburg, besides other property of a personal kind. While a resident of LaRue County, Ky., Mr. Bishop was elected coroner, the only official position he has ever held, or desired to hold, being much averse to political notoriety. He married in LaRue County, June 4, 1846, Miss Catherine A. Dye, of Kentucky, who has borne him eleven children, the following of whom are living: John W., Mary J., Louisa F., Sarah B., Melissa E., George F., William E., Charles E., and Virddie T.

ALEXANDER BREEDING (deceased) was a member of one of the early pioneer families of this part of Indiana. He was born in the town of Columbiana, Adair County, Ky., on the 9th day of November, 1823. His parents were David and Mary (Hendrickson) Breeding, the former of Scotch, and the latter of Irish, descent. In 1828, when the subject was but five years of age, the family immigrated to Indiana and settled in Bartholomew County, thence later to Johnson County, where Alexander grew to maturity. Reared amid the stirring scenes of pioneer times, Mr. Breeding's early life was a constant series of toil and hardships, but the experience gained thereby enabled him to overcome successfully many obstacles which would have discouraged men of less spirit and determination. His chief occupation for one year was hauling whisky to the city of Madison, and he also made trips by flat-boat down the river. Later he began farming in Blue River Township, Johnson County, a business he followed until his death, and by means of which he accumulated a large and valuable property. He became a prominent stock-raiser, a business which also proved financially profitable, his large stock-farm in Blue River being at this time worth over \$100 per acre. As a public-spirited man he is fully alive to the material and moral interests of the community. Mr. Breeding occupied a conspicuous place among his fellow-citizens of Blue River Township. He was married December 12, 1843, to Rebecca Ann Thompson, by whom he had eleven children, three of whom are living, viz.: William H., Effie L., wife of William M. Perry, and Frank A. Mrs. Breeding dying, Mr. Breeding subsequently married Miss Mattie J. Kerr, who now lives with her uncle, Thomas Kerr. Mr. Breeding was a republican in politics, and an active member of the Christian Church. His death occurred on the 12th day of August, 1887.

JOHN BROCKMAN (deceased), the subject of this sketch, was a native of Shelby County, Ind., born on the 21st day of June, 1828. He was raised a farmer, and early began working at that useful occupation, which he followed successfully all his life. July 12,

1861, he married Miss Mary Beeson, whose father, Isaac Beeson, was born in North Carolina, in the year 1801. Mr. Beeson came to Indiana many years ago, and was a leading farmer of Blue River Township, where his death occurred March 29, 1884. He had a family of nine children, two of whom fell in defence of the old flag in the late Civil War. Mrs. Beeson died in the year 1871. For several years after his marriage Mr. Brockman lived with his father-in-law, and in 1884 erected a beautiful residence, which was his home for a little less than two years. He met his death under the following painful circumstances: "One Friday afternoon he took his gun for the purpose of shooting a hawk, but failing in this, started to go out where his dogs were chasing a rabbit. In the act of climbing a fence near the house, the gun by some means was discharged, the shot taking effect in his body, severing an artery near the heart." Mrs. Brockman seeing him fall, ran to his assistance, and reached him in time to see him expire. He died in her arms without a sign of recognition. His funeral was largely attended, and the sermon on the occasion, preached by Rev. Mr. Turner, of Edinburg, was a glowing and eloquent tribute to a loving husband and father, and a deserved encomium to his worth as an honorable citizen and respected neighbor. At the time of his death Mr. Brockman was fifty-eight years and six months old. Mr. and Mrs. Brockman raised a family of five children, namely: Vinson, Ulysses, Isaac, Annie and Charles, all of whom are living with their mother on the home farm in Blue River Township.

W. T. BROCKMAN.—Landay Brockman, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Virginia, and grew to manhood in Kentucky, having been taken to the latter state when but four years old. He married in Kentucky, Martha Shipp, and later moved to Shelby County, Ind., settling in the woods, and for some years lived the rugged life of the pioneer. He was one of the early settlers of Shelby, and at the time of his arrival his nearest neighbors were the Indians, with whom he appears to have been upon terms of the greatest friendship. He made a valuable farm, and became a leading citizen of the community in which he resided. Mrs. Brockman died at the age of sixty-four; she was the mother of twelve children, seven of whom are now living. Until within a year of his death, Mr. Brockman lived on his home place, consisting of 320 acres of land, but later moved to Edinburg, and died in that town at the advanced age of seventy-two. He was an active member of the Methodist Protestant Church, a great temperance worker, and in early life supported the principles of the whig party. W. T. Brockman was born and reared in Shelby County, and early chose the farmer's vocation for his life work. His educa-

tional training was confined to a few months' attendance each year in the common schools, but by observation he has since become the possessor of a fund of valuable practical knowledge. December 22, 1852, he married Martha, daughter of William and Phœbe (Coons) Lewis, of Shelby County, the parents natives of Virginia. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Brockman purchased his present farm in Johnson County, which lies in sight of the old home place, where the years of his youth and early manhood were passed. He now owns one of the most valuable and attractive farms in Blue River Township, and is justly considered one of the leading citizens of the community in which he resides. Mr. and Mrs. Brockman are the parents of six children, four living, viz.: Sarah C., Mary J., Landay and Clara E. The deceased children are: Ella O. and Maggie. Mr. Brockman is a republican in politics, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Protestant Church.

C. L. CLANCY, the gentleman whose sketch is herewith presented, is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born in the town of La Grange, on the 3d day of May, 1851. He is a son of William Clancy, who was at one time, a leading hotel man of La Grange, and who died when C. L. was quite young. The children of the family, four in number, after the parents' death, were kindly cared for by relatives, the subject falling under the especial care of an uncle, Charles Clancy, with whom he made his home until his fourteenth year. At that early age, with the spirit that animated the patriotic young men throughout the entire north during the trying years of the nation's peril, he offered his services to his country, enlisting in the One Hundred and Seventh-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for one year. During his period of service he was with his regiment in thirteen battles, thus winning a record of which older soldiers might be proud. On quitting the army he engaged in the harness business at Cardington, Ohio, and four years later located at the town of Chesterville, that state, where he was similarly engaged for two years. He afterward abandoned the business and accepted an agency to sell washing machines in Indiana, and in 1871, came to Johnson County, where the following year he engaged in the livery business in the city of Edinburg, which he continued several years. He then abandoned livery and opened a feed and sale stable, which he has since carried on in connection with raising and dealing in fine blooded horses and trotting stock. He is, at this time, one of the leading stock-men of Johnson County, and at his stable can be seen a number of very fine animals, among which the names of Daniel Boone, Blue Bull, Mambrino Turk, have more than a local reputation. Mr. Clancy is well known among the stock-men of the state,

and has already a large and lucrative business, which is steadily increasing. He was married September 1, 1878, to Miss Ida, daughter of David M. White, of Bartholomew County, who has borne him one child, Charles S. In addition to his fine stock, which represents a capital of several thousand dollars, Mr. Clancy owns valuable real estate in Michigan and Kansas, and a fine farm near the town of Edinburg. Politically, he is a republican, and in religion belongs to the Christian Church of Edinburg, as does also his wife. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JACOB COFFELT (deceased), the subject of this sketch, was a member of one of the oldest pioneer families of Johnson County, his parents, Henry and Barbara Coffelt, moving here from Tennessee several years before the county organization, and settling near the present site of Amity, in Blue River Township. Here the Coffelt family lived the life of pioneers, and amid the stirring scenes of frontier life, raised a family of children, several of whom eventually became leading citizens of the community. Jacob Coffelt was born in east Tennessee, September 18, 1800, and while still young, accompanied his parents to Johnson County, Ind., where he grew to manhood as a farmer. His first wife was Miss Rebecca Hamner, whom he married in this county, and with whom he lived happily for about twenty years. After her death he married Miss Rachel C. Brown, of North Carolina, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Walters) Brown, both of whom died in that state. The marriage was solemnized on the 15th day of August, 1866. Mr. Coffelt was an industrious farmer, and a man whose good name was never impugned by any who knew him. He was for years, a great sufferer, but was not confined to his bed until within a few hours of his death, which sad event occurred on the 5th day of March, 1885. Mrs. Coffelt is at this time a woman well advanced in age, being seventy-three years old. She is widely and favorably known for her kindly and benevolent disposition, and unblemished Christian character.

THOMAS R. COFFELT (deceased), native of Tennessee, and son of Henry and Barbara Coffelt, was born on the 1st day of January, 1813. When quite young, he came to Indiana, and settled, prior to the organization of Johnson County, on Young's Creek, near the present site of Amity, in Blue River Township. Here he cleared a farm and lived the life of a pioneer, having been one of the early settlers in the southern part of the county. On the 4th day of April, 1833, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Hamner, sister of John Hamner, a member of one of the early pioneer families, and by her had two children, both deceased. Mrs. Coffelt died on the 11th day of July, 1849. Mr. Coffelt's sec-

ond marriage was solemnized July 19, 1860, with Miss Amanda Brown, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Walters) Brown, of Ashe County, N. C. To this marriage were born two children, one of whom, Mrs. Nancy E. Barron, is now living. Mr. Coffelt followed farming all his life, and was a man of many noble and sterling qualities. His death occurred at his home place, near the village of Amity, on the 15th day of April, 1873, his age being sixty years three months and fifteen days. His widow still survives, and lives on the home farm, a handsome place of 200 acres, finely improved. She was born January 13, 1824, and is a well preserved woman for her age.

ISAAC D. COLLIER, of the town of Edinburg, the oldest native born citizen of Blue River Township, and possibly of Johnson County, his birth having occurred on the 19th day of April, 1824. His early years were passed in a routine of hard labor, in his father's saw- and grist-mill, and while still young he assisted in transporting the products of said mills by flat-boat to New Orleans and intermediate points. At the age of eighteen he began learning the blacksmith's trade with his father, and after becoming proficient in the same, engaged in the business for himself, and followed it until 1852. In that year he joined the tide of emigration to California, and was there until 1859, mining and working at his trade. Returning to Johnson County in 1859, he purchased the family homestead, and resided upon the same until 1861, when he entered the army as private in Company C, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry, Col. Colgrove's regiment, with which he served seven months, when he was discharged on account of physical disabilities. In 1862, he suffered a severe loss by fire, but soon rebuilt the house in which he at present resides. While making a second trip west, a little later, Mr. Collier met with a serious accident, being thrown from a horse, resulting in the breaking of one of his legs, which disabled him for over nine months. He was absent from home nearly two years, and spent the time hunting and trapping throughout the States of Missouri and Kansas. Since 1872, Mr. Collier has been in the employ of John A. Thompson, as night watch in the large flouring mill near Edinburg. He was married November, 1850, to Mrs. Catherine C. Toner (*nee* Folander), by whom he has had two children, viz.: Annie L., wife of Martin W. Hunt, and Maggie. By her previous marriage, Mrs. Collier is the mother of one child, a son, William Toner. Mr. Collier is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and a republican in politics.

JOHN A. COLLIER, the gentleman whose biographical sketch is herewith presented, is a representative of one of the earliest pioneer families in Johnson County, his father, Isaac Collier, having located

on the present site of Edinburg, before the county was organized. The Colliers were early residents of Greenfield, Ohio, in which town the above named Isaac worked at the blacksmithing trade. He served in the War of 1812 as drum major, and shortly after the close of the struggle came to Indiana. He eventually came to Johnson County and built the first residence in the town of Edinburg, and also claimed the distinction of being the first mechanic of the place, opening a blacksmith shop immediately upon his arrival. He was a splendid mechanic, especially skilled in fine work, such as edged tools, guns, pistols, etc. His wife's maiden name was Nancy Jones. He married her in Ohio, and raised a family of nine children, only two of whom are now living, to-wit: Isaac D. and the subject of this sketch. He died in the year 1840, at the age of sixty. His wife survived him forty years, dying in 1880, at the ripe old age of ninety. John A. Collier was born in the town of Greenfield, Ohio, on the 25th day of November, 1820. He was raised in Johnson County, Ind., and obtained his first start in life by flat-boating and saw-milling. He subsequently purchased land in Blue River Township, and engaged in farming, which was his occupation until 1883. In that year he turned his attention to the manufacture of brick, a business he still follows. In this enterprise Mr. Collier has been quite successful, the yearly production of his kilns being over 200,000 brick, all of which find ready sale in Edinburg and vicinity. Mr. Collier was married January 1, 1845, to Miss Deborah Ann Bills, daughter of Abraham and Harriet (Johnson) Bills, of New Jersey. The following are the names of Mr. and Mrs. Collier's children now living: Susan, wife of — Smith; Margie, wife of William Dark; John B.; Harriet B., wife of — Farr, and Isaac.

GEORGE CUTSINGER, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Cutsinger, was born in Shelby County, Ind., on the 28th day of February, 1843. He was educated in the country schools, and reared to agricultural pursuits, which he has always followed, beginning farm life for himself about the year 1866, in Jackson Township, Shelby Co. He afterward moved to Johnson County, where, after a short residence, he returned to Shelby, and at this time lives upon the paternal homestead, one of the best improved farms in the section where it is located. Mr. Cutsinger owns valuable lands in Johnson and Bartholomew counties, and in addition deals in thorough-bred horses and other fine live-stock. He is an industrious and intelligent man, and one of the leading citizens of the community in which he resides. Miss Matilda Miller, of Bartholomew County, daughter of Isaac and Anna Miller, became his wife on the 10th day of December, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Cutsinger have six children, whose

names are as follows: Mollie W., wife of Prof. A. J. Loughery, of Edinburg; Kittie, wife of E. Wheatly; Frank M., Elizabeth D., and Roscoe. Mr. Cutsinger is a democrat in politics, but has never sought official honors at the hands of his fellow citizens.

JOHN M. CUTSINGER, farmer and stock-raiser, and a member of one of the early pioneer families of Johnson County, was born in Blue River Township, on the 8th day of January, 1839. His father was Jacob Cutsinger, a native of Virginia, and an early settler of Johnson County, moving here some time before the county was organized. Jacob Cutsinger was a farmer and distiller, also a stock-raiser, in all of which he was very successful. He died in the year 1852. John M. Cutsinger is the youngest of a family of seven children, two of whom, beside himself, are living, viz.: William and Mrs. Catherine A. Heiflan. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and in time became a leading farmer of Blue River Township, where he now owns 120 acres of fine land, upon which are many valuable improvements. He deals largely in stock, and, in addition to his own land, farms other places, renting a good deal of ground. He is an energetic and enterprising citizen, and a consistent member of the Methodist Protestant Church, to which his wife also belongs. He was married in Bartholomew County, Ind., to Miss Imelda Carter, daughter of John S. and Sarah (Cook) Carter. To this union have been born the following children: Mrs. Ella J. Klein, Mrs. Sarah M. Furnas, Annie E., Samuel S., Thomas A., Jessie M., Homer C. and Floyd W.

MARTIN CUTSINGER, third son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Harris) Cutsinger, was born in Shelby County, Ind., on the 7th day of February, 1856. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, received a good education, and began life as a farmer, in which calling he has been more than ordinarily successful, owning at this time one of the largest and best improved farms in the vicinity of Edinburg. Mr. Cutsinger's life has been characterized by that energy and aggressiveness which marks the successful man, and as a reward of his well-directed business efforts, he stands to-day in the foremost rank of Johnson County's representative citizens. In connection with his farming interests, Mr. Cutsinger has given a great deal of attention to live-stock, and upon his beautiful farm, one mile northeast of Edinburg, are to be seen some of the finest short-horn cattle in this section of the state — some of which represent a capital of over \$300 each. To his efforts is largely due the credit of awakening an interest in behalf of improved herds among the farmers of Johnson County, and upon all matters pertaining to the growing of fine stock, he is an authority. Aside from his farming and stock interests, he is interested in the Edinburg Starch Works, own-

ing a share in the factory, and takes an active interest in the success of the business. Mr. Cutsinger was united in marriage, May 4, 1876, to Miss Charity N. Williams, of Bartholomew County, daughter of Claiborne Williams, one the prominent farmers and stock-raisers in this part of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Cutsinger are the parents of four children, three of whom are living, viz.: Homer, Clarence and Minnie Belle.

SAMUEL CUTSINGER, a prominent farmer, and one of the leading business men of central Indiana, was born in Washington County, Ky., on the 25th day of June, 1820. Two years later the family came to Indiana, and settled in what is now Jackson Township, Shelby County, where amid the active scenes and rugged duties of pioneer life the youthful years of our subject were passed. The family living in moderate circumstances, young Samuel was obliged to bear his part in the work of clearing and developing the farm, consequently his educational training was very limited, as but little time could be devoted to attendance at school. He early displayed rare business qualifications, however, and by much mingling with men in after years acquired a practical education such as few possess. He remained with his parent until his marriage, which took place December 12, 1839, with Elizabeth Harris, and then moved to Edinburg, where he had engaged in the mercantile business the year previous. Here he remained until 1841, when he moved back to Jackson Township, and resumed farming which, with stock-raising, he has since carried on. Mrs. Cutsinger was born in Kentucky, September, 1820, and came to Shelby County, Ind., when but nine years of age. Thirteen children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cutsinger, namely: Mary, Jane, George, Edmonson, Maria, Catherine, Ann, Hannah B., Martin, Indiana, Ivory H., Eleanor and William E. Of these, all are living with the exception of the fifth daughter, Ann, and nearly all settled near their father's home. As a farmer and stock-raiser, Mr. Cutsinger has met with success such as few achieve, and in his business transactions has displayed financial ability of the highest order. Beginning life with little or no capital, he has so managed his affairs as to accumulate a large fortune, owning at this time over 1,800 acres of valuable land, besides having a large amount of capital invested in manufacturing enterprises at Edinburg and Franklin. He has made a great deal of money in stock, dealing extensively in cattle and hogs, always making it a point to have them as large and fat as could be found in the market. Latterly he has dealt more in cattle, and fattens yearly from 200 to 250 head of choice steers. In 1869, Mr. Cutsinger, with three other business men, founded the Edinburg Starch Works, the largest enterprise of the kind in

the state, and one of the largest in the United States west of the Alleghany Mountains. He has been the leading spirit of the enterprise, and much of its success has been due to his able management and business foresight. Latterly he became identified with the starch works at Franklin, in which he has a large amount of capital invested. Both of these establishments are appropriately mentioned in another part of this volume. The better to look after his business interests, Mr. Cutsinger, in 1884, moved to Edinburg, where he has since resided, his residence here being one of the finest homes in the city. Politically, Mr. Cutsinger has always been an unswerving supporter of the democratic party, but he has never sought official honors at the hands of his fellow-citizens. Personally, he is very popular, and with true Kentucky hospitality believes in having as many of the good things of this world as is consistent with a successful business career. In his wife he has secured a life partner who has always been a helper to him, and one well qualified to fill the duties of wife and mother. She seconds her husband in giving genuine welcome to all who have the good fortune to become the recipients of their hospitality, and is favorably known among a large circle of friends and acquaintances for her many excellent qualities. Mr. and Mrs. Cutsinger are active members of the Christian Church of Edinburg.

THOMAS H. DAILY (deceased) was born December 4, 1841, in the town of Charlestown, Clark Co., Ind., and was a son of David W. and Mary A. (Shirley) Daily, natives respectively of Indiana and Kentucky. He was the youngest of a family of eleven children, seven of whom are living, and grew to manhood in his native county, in the common schools, of which he received the elements of an ordinary English education. When the war cloud gathered over the country in 1861, he responded to the call for volunteers, enlisting when but nineteen years of age, in Company D, Twenty-second Indiana Infantry, with which he served gallantly for a period of three years. He entered the service as a private, but soon obtained a lieutenant's commission, and later, was promoted captain, in which capacity he served on the staff of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, between whom and himself there existed an intimate friendship. He participated in a number of campaigns and battles, and was with his command through all its varied experiences in the service, during which time he gained the good will of his men and the confidence and esteem of his superiors in office. He passed safely through various engagements in which his command took a part, but was severely hurt by being thrown from his horse against a tree, the effect of which was materially to

shorten his life. He was mustered out of the service at Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1864, and on quitting the army he received through the interposition of a friend, the position of passenger conductor on the J., M. & I. Railroad without having to pass through the usual preliminaries and promotions required for such service. He ran a train for twelve years, but owing to physical disability superinduced by the injury received while in the army, was finally compelled to abandon the road, which he did very reluctantly. For about three years and nine months previous to his death, Mr. Daily was a confirmed invalid, and during that time, his comfort and satisfaction was to meet and converse with his old army comrades and recall the scenes of his battles and campaigns in which they took part while in defence of the flag. He married September 27, 1868, Miss Maggie Walsh, daughter of John Walsh, Esq., who shared with him the future vicissitudes of life, and who is now living at her home in the town of Edinburg. Mr. Daily died on the 3rd day of May, 1881, and was buried in his native town of Charlestown. He was a devoted member of the Catholic Church, in which faith his wife and children were also raised. Mr. and Mrs. Daily raised a family of three children, namely: Katie, born July 8, 1869; Ella W., born January 4, 1872, and Maria, born November 25, 1873, died February 28, 1880. Mrs. Daily has looked carefully to the intellectual training of her children, Miss Katie being a graduate of St. Mary's academy, an educational institution located near Terre Haute. The other daughter, Ella W., is pursuing her studies at the same school.

CASSIUS W. DAVIS, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the only living child of Moses and Elizabeth (Donnelly) Davis. Paternally, Mr. Davis is descended from English ancestors, and upon the mother's side from Irish. He was born on the 28th day of November, 1852, and at the early age of sixteen began life for himself, choosing for his calling the carpenter's trade, at which he served a three years' apprenticeship. He began working at his trade in Edinburg, Ind., to which place he came in 1866, and after following it several years, accepted a clerkship in the grocery house of Breeding & Bro., by whom he was employed until about the year 1883. He then became book-keeper for H. Maley & Co. (saw- and planing-mill), a position he still holds. Mr. Davis is a careful and competent business man, and enjoys the confidence of the wealthy firm, by which he is employed. In addition to his clerical position, he is interested in the mercantile business, being one of the partners to the grocery store of Maley, Davis & Co. He was married in November, 1881, to Miss Ite Furgason,

a native of Johnson County, Ind., daughter of Frank and Mary Furgason, of Edinburg. Mr. Davis is a member of the K. of P. order, and with his wife belongs to the Christian Church.

MILES DECOURSEY, farmer, Blue River Township, was born in Nineveh Township, Johnson County, Ind., July 10, 1839, and is the youngest son of John and Phebe (Barnes) DeCoursey, natives of Kentucky, and of French and German descent, respectively. John and Phebe DeCoursey were married in Henry County, Ky., and in 1832 moved to Indiana, and settled in Johnson County, where the father farmed for several years. He died February, 1857, in Huntington County, where he moved five years before. Mrs. DeCoursey is still living, a remarkably well-preserved old lady of eighty-one. Mr. and Mrs. DeCoursey were the parents of seven children, three living, two in this county and one in Missouri. The immediate subject of this biography was raised a farmer, and remained with his father until the latter's death. He resided for some years in Johnson, Morgan, Marion and Grant counties, and later returned to Johnson, settling in Blue River Township, where he owns a handsomely improved farm of seventy-two acres. August, 1861, Mr. DeCoursey enlisted in Company F, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Col. Dumont's regiment, for the three years' service, but was discharged at the expiration of eighteen months, on account of physical disabilities. He was with the regiment in the bloody battles of Greenbrier, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and several more engagements, in all of which he bore the part of a true and faithful soldier. His disability was of such a nature, that upon one occasion, at Frederick City, Md., his physicians abandoned all hopes of his recovery, and sent the tidings of his death to his mother. January 20, 1868, Mr. DeCoursey and Miss Hannah Mitchell, daughter of Joseph Mitchell, were united in marriage. To this union have been born four children, viz.: John W., Arthur L., Minnie G. and Ernst, all living at home.

D. L. DEMING, the subject of this biography, was born in the town of Edinburg, Ind., August 27, 1854, and is a son of B. J. and Heppy Deming, of English and German descent, respectively. The father was for some years a prominent merchant of Edinburg, but is now engaged in agricultural pursuits in Bartholomew County. He has been twice married, his first wife, whose maiden name was Sallie White, and by whom he had one child. He afterward married her sister, Heppy White, who has borne him five children, three living, whose names are as follows: Clara, wife of John A. Thompson, Mary, and D. L., the subject of this sketch. D. L. Deming was raised in Bartholomew County, and received a common school education, supplemented by one year's attendance at

Butler University, Irvington, Ind., where he graduated in the commercial course. On quitting school he accepted a clerkship in the dry goods house of John Walsh, Edinburg, and after spending one year in his employ, accepted a similar position with John A. Carvin, with whom he remained five years. Severing his connection with his employer, Mr. Deming next engaged in business for himself, dealing in agricultural implements in Edinburg, with an interest in the same kind of a house in Franklin. He carried on a very successful business until quite recently, when he sold out both stores. He owns a fine farm in Nineveh Township, a good property in Edinburg, and is justly considered one of the substantial and energetic citizens of Johnson County. Politically, he wields an influence for the republican party, but has never aspired to political honors, preferring to spend his time and talents in other directions. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to the lodge in Edinburg. October 11, 1882, he solemnized his marriage with Miss Mary, daughter of Peter J. and Mary (Brewer) Banta, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed families of the county. The fruits of this union are two children, namely: Byron J. and Edwin L. Deming.

ABRAHAM DEUPREE (deceased) was a native of Kentucky, born in Nicholas County, that state, on the 17th day of June, 1811. His paternal ancestors were French Huguenots, and the family history can be traced back through many generations to the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in which so many protestants lost their lives. Two members of the family escaped from France, shortly after the massacre, and making their way through England, came to America, and settled in the colony of Virginia. The descendents of these two brothers subsequently emigrated to North Carolina and Kentucky, and from the latter state the father of the subject of this sketch, came to Indiana in 1822, and located near the present site of Edinburg. Soon after the family's arrival in the new country, the father died, leaving a widow and five small children. Abraham at this time was a mere youth, of twelve or thirteen years. Thus early deprived of his father he was obliged to make his own way in life, and impressed with the necessity of an education he attended such schools as the county afforded, until he was able to teach. For some years he taught school during the winter seasons, and worked on the farm the rest of the year, and by prudent management succeeded in laying the foundation for the comfortable competence, with which his later life was blessed. In 1833, he married Hannah B. Carter, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Leonard) Carter, of New Jersey, who bore him seven children, six of whom are now living. He became a member of the Christian

Church of Edinburg, at the time of its organization in 1834, as did also his wife, and until his death was an earnest and consistent Christian, having been licensed to preach in the year 1840. Although he never excelled as a public speaker, yet his talents were far above mediocrity, and by his earnest efforts in behalf of the church, did as much, if not more than any other member, to place it upon its present substantial footing. He was a strict temperance man, abstained from the use of tobacco and intoxicants in all their forms; and shrank not from the performance of any duty for the bettering of the condition of his fellow man. He left to mourn his loss, a widow, five children, and sixteen grand-children. Mrs. Deupree joined the church the same time as her husband, and is the only charter member of the Edinburg congregation, now living.

JOHN E. DEUPREE, son of Abraham and Elizabeth Deupree, was born in Shelby County, Ind., on the 23d of June, 1840. He was reared in Johnson County, grew to manhood on a farm, and at the age of twenty-two, with the spirit that animated the patriotic young men of the north, he entered the army as a member of the Third Indiana Cavalry. He served three years and one month, and bore the part of a brave and gallant soldier on many bloody battle fields, and was twice wounded—at Knoxville, Tenn., March, 1864, in the left shoulder, and at Goldsborough, N. C., 1865, in the left shoulder blade, where the bullet still remains, the latter wound disabling and unfitting him for active duties in the field. He was discharged May, 1865, and immediately thereafter returned to Johnson County and engaged in farming in Blue River Township, where he has since resided. He manages the home farm and looks after the interest of his mother, who is an old lady of seventy-five. He owns land in Shelby County, and has met with reasonable success as a farmer and stock-raiser, being at this time one of the well-to-do citizens of the community in which he resides. November, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Kennedy, by whom he had one child, who died in infancy. Mrs. Deupree died in the year 1872, and on the 9th day of August, 1874, Mr. Deupree married Miss Elsie Allen, who has borne him three children, viz.: Marth E., Alpha A., and Avery E. Mr. and Mrs. Deupree are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES H. DORSEY, attorney at law, Edinburg, was born at the town of St. Paul, Shelby County, Ind., August 28, 1860, and is a son of Dr. James and Lydia A. (Hart) Dorsey. The father was a native of New Jersey, but in early youth was taken by his parents to Butler County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was a physician of extensive practice, and during a long and varied professional experience earned the reputation of one of the most

successful medical men of southern Indiana, having moved to this state a number of years ago. He began the practice of his profession in Shelby County, and until his death, in March, 1862, commanded a large and lucrative business in the counties of Shelby and Decatur. Lydia A. Hart, wife of Dr. Dorsey, was descended from Scotch ancestry, on the father's side, and maternally from Irish. Some years after the death of her husband, she married Robert Armstrong, of Edinburg, who departed this life in 1873, leaving one daughter, viz.: Mary Armstrong. By her first marriage Mrs. Armstrong had two children, the subject of this sketch being the younger. James H. Dorsey was reared principally in Johnson County, Ind., and at the age of seventeen graduated with honors from the Edinburg high school, delivering the valedictory address upon the occasion. He afterward became a student of Moore's Hill College, in which he completed the prescribed course, his grades of examination during the period of his attendance averaging ninety per cent., the maximum of the institution. Impressed with a strong desire to enter the legal profession, Mr. Dorsey read law as opportunities would admit, under the instruction of William A. Johnson, and after obtaining a knowledge of the profession, was admitted to the bar in 1881, being at the time barely twenty-one years of age. He began the practice in Edinburg, with the late C. W. Snow, Esq., and soon succeeded in establishing quite a profitable business, which he subsequently discontinued, and removed to Colby County, Kan., where he was for some time engaged in the real estate and abstract business. Owing to the poor health of his wife he was compelled to leave Kansas, and return to Indiana, where he has since resided in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice in the courts of Johnson and other counties, being at this time city attorney of Edinburg. Politically, Mr. Dorsey wields an influence for the republican party, and in his professional and social relations, enjoys in a large measure the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. Miss Adda, daughter of Alexander and Rebecca (Thompson) Breeding, became his wife on the 10th day of September, 1881, a union blessed with the birth of two children, namely: Howard A. and Fred J. Mrs. Dorsey died on the 12th day of April, 1885, and lies buried in the Edinburg cemetery.

MARTIN V. ENSLEY, retired farmer, is a native of Shelby County, Ind., born on the 19th day of December, 1830. Isaac Ensley, the father of Martin V. Ensley, was born in New York, and accompanied his parents to Shelby County, Ind., where he grew to manhood. He married, in that county, Martha A. Brown, daughter of Harvey and Patience Brown, who were among the earliest settlers in Jackson Township. Isaac and Patience Ens-

ley were the parents of the following children, viz.: Pauline, Bailor and Martin V., the subject, being the only member of the family now living. Mr. Ensley died in 1832. Mrs. Ensley subsequently married Hugh Smiley, an early school-teacher of Johnson County. She departed this life in May, 1842. Being thus early deprived of his only friend and protector, young Martin Ensley was placed under the especial care of a guardian, John J. Lewis, and for two or three years thereafter, was compelled to work from place to place by the month, in order to obtain a livelihood. In 1849, when nineteen years of age, he began farming for himself on the old home place, and on March 21, 1851, he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia Smock, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Burch) Smock, a union blessed with the birth of four children, namely: Sarah, wife of William H. Jones; W. A.; Rachel, wife of George Lewis, and Emma, wife of Byron Duffey. Mr. Ensley has made the pursuit of agriculture a life work, and has been more than ordinarily successful in his chosen calling. He has added to his farm until he has become the owner of several valuable tracts of real estate, some of which he divided among his children. He still owns the old farm of 280 acres in Jackson Township, Shelby County. In 1881, Mr. Ensley retired from active life, since which time he has been a resident of Edinburg. He is a democrat in politics, and since 1876, has been an active member of the Methodist Church. His first wife died in August, 1877, and on the 20th day of November, 1879, his second marriage was solemnized with Miss Selina Varner, of Hamilton County, Ohio, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Lefeber) Varner. Thomas and Martha Varner were early residents of the above county and state, and were the parents of the following children, viz.: Saline, Eliza, Sarah (deceased), Amanda, and T. Henry Varner. By his second marriage, Mr. Ensley is the father of one child, to wit: Edgar E. Ensley.

J. D. FEE, the subject of this sketch, is descended from Scotch ancestry, the original name being McDuffie, by which a well-known clan in the early history of Scotland, was known. The clan McDuffie was early subjected to religious persecution, in consequence of which the majority of that name were compelled to flee their native country and take refuge in Ireland, where in time the name became changed to McFee. Still later, the clan was represented in England, where the name subsequently became anglicized to Fee, by which it has been known since about the year 1700. In 1780, several representatives of the Fee family came to America and settled in Pennsylvania, thence later to Kentucky, where, as early as 1798, the name was well-known among the settlers of Maysville and Boone's Fort. The ancestors of J. D. Fee were

among the early pioneers of Clermont County, Ohio, where his grandfather, Rev. Elijah Fee, acquired some celebrity as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Jacob and Elizabeth (Camrey) Fee, parents of J. D., were both natives of Clermont County, Ohio. They had a family of eleven children, nine of whom are now living, J. D. being the youngest. The subject was born in the town of Moscow, Clermont County, Ohio, March 3, 1841, and received a practical education in the schools of his native town. He was raised on a farm, and remained under the parental roof until the age of seventeen, when he entered the army, enlisting August 1, 1862, in Company D, Second Ohio Artillery, with which he served two years. During that time he took part in several active campaigns, and bore a gallant part in some of the bloodiest battles of the war, including Shiloh, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Nashville, and numerous minor engagements. At the expiration of his term of service, he was honorably discharged, and immediately thereafter returned to his native county, and engaged in farming, which he followed about two years. In the spring of 1868, he came to Edinburg, where, until 1888, his principal business was painting and paper hanging. In February, of the latter year, he purchased an interest in the hardware store of L. Compton, and the firm of Compton & Fee is now one of the leading business firms of the city. They carry a large assortment of general hardware, tinware and stoves, their stock representing a value of \$6,000. Mr. Fee is an active member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F., and W. O. H., and in politics supports the principles of the republican party. He has always manifested a live interest in municipal affairs, and is at this time a member of the town board of Edinburg. November, 1866, he married Miss Hattie A. Parker, daughter of James E. and Catherine Parker, of Clermont County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Fee are members of the Edinburg Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS B. FORELANDER was born in Monroe County, Va., October 31, 1824, and is a son of Lewis and Susan (Sparr) Forelander. Paternally, Mr. Forelander is descended from Dutch ancestry, his father having been born in Holland. On his mother's side he is of German lineage, although his mother was a native of Pennsylvania. Lewis Forelander was a tanner by trade, and followed his calling for a number of years in Pennsylvania, in which state his death occurred. His widow afterward emigrated to Ohio, thence later to Indiana, in several counties of which she lived at different times, mainly Union, Henry, Hancock and Johnson, moving to the last named in 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Forelander have a family of four children, two of whom: Catherine, wife of J. D. Collier,

and Thomas B., are now living. Thomas B. Forelander remained with his mother until her death. He early learned the milling trade in Johnson County, and did his first work in John A. Thompson's mills, at Edinburg, where he continued several years. He has followed milling all his life, principally in Johnson County, and has the reputation of being one of the best millers in this section of the state. He has been an honored resident of Johnson County for half a century, and during that long period of residence no shadow of suspicion has been breathed against his good name or Christian character. He is an active member of the church, an uncompromising advocate of temperance reform, and a republican in politics. In 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss America, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Ruffin) Spicer, who were born in the States of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. Mrs. Forelander was born in Johnson County, Ind., and is the mother of five children, two of whom are living, viz.: Susie and William L. Forelander. Mr. Forelander is at this time assessor of Blue River Township.

J. P. FROST (deceased), whose biographical sketch is herewith presented, was a native of Ohio, Richland County, born on the 8th day of March, 1823. In early life he learned the trade of carpentering and cabinet-making, in the city of Mansfield, Ohio, and after becoming proficient in the same, emigrated to Trimble County, Ky., where he followed his chosen calling several years. On the 21st day of February, 1850, he married Miss Amanda V. McCormick, daughter of Adam and Rachel (Bellows) McCormick, a union blessed with the birth of four children, two of whom are living, namely: Minerva, now Mrs. Miles H. Mitchell, and Mary E. (Mrs. Thomas E. Valentine). For a period of three years Mr. Frost exercised his mechanical skill in the construction of boats for the Ohio River, but in 1856, came to Edinburg, Ind., and resumed carpentering and cabinet-making, which he carried on quite successfully for some time. He subsequently abandoned mechanical pursuits for the grocery business, and after following that branch of trade for some years engaged in the undertaking business. Mr. Frost was reasonably successful in the accumulation of property, and occupied a conspicuous place among the leading citizens of Edinburg. He was an earnest member of the Methodist Church, and for a number of years an active worker in the Masonic fraternity. He died at his home in Edinburg, on the 27th day of April, 1880. Mrs. Frost, who is still living, was born on the 7th day of March, 1823. She is a remarkably well-preserved lady, and has a large circle of friends in and around Edinburg. She and daughters, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Valentine, are members of the Edinburg Methodist Episcopal Church.

ORLANDO FURNAS, miller, Blue River Township, is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, and third son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Ballard) Furnas. Joseph Furnas was born of English parentage, in South Carolina, and at the age of two years was taken to Ohio, in which state he resided from 1804 to 1838. In the latter year he moved to Marion County, Ind., and opened a tavern on the Old National Road, which business he conducted several years. His wife dying in 1847, he returned to Ohio, where he farmed until 1852, and then engaged in the milling business. He subsequently resumed farming, and followed that occupation until his death on the 13th day of January, 1870. He lost his first wife in 1845, and later married Mrs. Hawk (*nee* Compton), by whom he had one child. By his first marriage Mr. Furnas had a family of eight children, three now living, to wit: the subject of this sketch, Mrs. Mary J. Lewis and Mrs. Ruth E. Guyer. Orlando Furnas was born on the 8th day of October, 1835, and when young, learned the miller's trade with his father, in Clinton County, Ohio. He worked at the trade in his native state, and later in Marion and Johnson counties, Ind. He was at one time employed in the Carlisle mill, Indianapolis, and in 1856, started a mill on Eagle Creek, Marion County, for David Baker, with whom he remained two years. He next operated a mill in the town of Bridgeport, the same county, which burned in 1859, entailing upon him a serious loss, in fact breaking him up financially. Shortly after this disaster he went back to Ohio, where he worked at milling about eighteen months and then returned to Indiana, and became superintendent of Beeler & Fletcher's large mills in Marion County, where he was employed for thirteen years. In 1875, he came to Johnson County and purchased what was known as the Old Foster Mill in Blue River Township, which he has since improved and supplied with machinery for the manufacture of flour by the roller process. The mill stands on the west bank of Sugar Creek, has a capacity of sixty barrels per day, and is one of the best and most successful mills in the county. Mr. Furnas has been identified with the milling business since 1852, and is one of the most expert manufacturers of flour in this section of the country. He has been successful financially, owning mill property representing a value of \$12,000, and a finely improved farm of 150 acres. He was married in 1858, in Marion County, Ind., to Miss Rebecca Ross, of Montgomery County, Ohio, daughter of Henry J. and Sarah (Carter) Ross. Mr. and Mrs. Furnas are the parents of six children, namely: Sarah A. (deceased), Cyrus I., Henry E., Eugene, Ella and Lucy Ann. Mr. Furnas has always taken an active part in politics, and in 1883, was elected representative in the legislature on

the republican-prohibition ticket. He is a member of the Masonic order, and with his wife, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAPT. CHARLES GRIFFITH, mechanic, Edinburg, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 19, 1830, and is a son of Charles and Jane (Johnson) Griffith, of the same state, the father of Irish, and the mother of Welsh, descent. The family moved to Jennings County, Ind., when the subject was but an infant, and there young Griffith grew to manhood, attending in the meantime such schools as his neighborhood afforded. On attaining his majority he began the blacksmithing trade, at the town of Queensville, and after working in that place a short time, located in Vernon, and still later in Franklin, Johnson County, in all of which places he was reasonably successful in his business. From Franklin he went to Decatur County and opened a shop in the town of Sardinia, where he worked for a period of about five years. He married in Jennings County, in 1855, Miss Camelia McKeehan, a union blessed with four children, two of whom, Ella, wife of E. E. Carvin, and George S., are now living. Mr. Griffith responded to the country's call in 1861, enlisting that year in Company D, Seventh Indiana Infantry, with which he shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of war until honorably discharged, at the expiration of his three years' term of service. He entered the army as second lieutenant of his company, was subsequently promoted to first lieutenant, and still later, for gallant and meritorious service, was given the command of the company, and held a captain's commission from that time until discharged in 1864. Capt. Griffith was a brave and gallant officer, greatly beloved by the men whom he led on many bloody battlefields. At the close of the war he returned to his family in Jennings County, and the same year, in the fall of 1864, he moved to Edinburg, where he has since resided, in the pursuit of his trade. Mr. Griffith is a skillful mechanic, and by diligent application to his calling, has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competence, including a pleasant home and several other residences in Edinburg. He is essentially a self-made man, and as such, commands the respect of his fellow townsmen and others.

JOHN HAMNER, one of the oldest living settlers of Johnson County, is a native of Mercer County, Ky., and the third of a family of seven children, born to John and Mary (Neubary) Hamner. His parents were both born in Virginia. John and Mary Hamner moved to Kentucky a short time after their marriage, and from the latter state in 1823, came to Johnson County, Ind., and settled near the present site of Edinburg. Here they lived upon a farm until their deaths, which occurred at the ad-

vanced ages of eighty and seventy, respectively. John Hamner, Sr., was a soldier in the War of Independence, during which struggle he participated in a number of battles, among which was the last engagement in which the American Army under General Washington took place. The subject of this biography was born February 5, 1810, and was thirteen years of age when his parents moved to Johnson County. He was reared a farmer, and for a period of sixty-five years has been a resident of this county, during which time he has occupied an honorable place in the community, and commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. His life-work has been that of a farmer, and at this time he owns 200 acres of valuable land, in the County of Edinburg, and lives upon the place where his father settled in 1823. Mr. Hamner has been twice married, the first time in 1832 to Miss Nancy Lash, daughter of Joseph and Mary Lash, by whom he had six children, only two of whom are living, to-wit: Samuel and Maria (Miss Durbin). Mrs. Hamner died June 20, 1849, and two years later Mr. Hamner was united in marriage to Mrs. Mitchell, who died on the 8th day of September, 1885. No children were born to his last marriage, but by a previous union with Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Hamner had two children, one of whom is now living. Mr. Hamner is a representative democrat of the old school, having always been an earnest supporter of the principles of that party. He is now living a quiet and retired life, which only those who have battled successfully with the world for over three quarters of a century, know how to appreciate.

SAMUEL HAMNER, fifth son of John and Nancy (Lash) Hamner, was born in Johnson County, Ind., November 18, 1842. He was raised on a farm and received but limited educational training, having attended a single term of school in an old log school-house, which formerly stood upon the spot now occupied by his residence in Blue River Township. At the age of eighteen, Mr. Hamner began life for himself as a renter on his father's farm, and later obtained a tract of land of his own, which he subsequently sold, and purchased his present place in the western part of Blue River Township. October 29, he married Miss Honorah E. Abbott, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Warner) Abbott. Mrs. Hamner was born in Johnson County, but the marriage was solemnized in the town of Bedford, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Hamner are the parents of nine children, four of whom, John T., Andrew, James and George E., are living. Mr. Hamner owns a valuable farm of 100 acres, and is one of the substantial citizens of the township. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Church, as is also his wife.

E. M. HARDY, editor and proprietor of the *Edinburg Courier*, is a native of Washington County, Ind., born in the town of Salem on the 24th day of February, 1857. His parents, Niles and Maria (Bliss) Hardy, were born in Massachusetts, but early settled in Washington County, where, for a number of years, the father was a distinguished physician. He practiced his profession in the town of Salem, and died there when the subject of this sketch was but six months old. Mrs. Hardy is still living, having reached the advanced age of seventy years. E. M. Hardy was the only child born to Niles and Maria Hardy. By a previous marriage the father had three children, and the mother, who was also married twice, had three children by her former husband, Francis Dickson. The educational training of the subject was liberal, including a course of instruction in a private school at New Albany, Ind., and several years' attendance in Knapp's College, in which he completed the prescribed German and English courses, in 1868-9. Having early manifested a decided preference for the printer's trade, he began learning the art as circumstances would permit, and in 1872, engaged in the music publishing house of H. L. Benham, Indianapolis, where he remained one year. Previous to that time, in 1870, he came to Johnson County, and for some time thereafter, was employed in a mill at Whiteland, where, in addition to his work in the mill, he studied and became proficient in the art of type-setting. Severing his connection with the Indianapolis house, Mr. Hardy started a job printing office at Whiteland, where he soon acquired a lucrative business. He came to Edinburg in 1877, and in partnership with H. C. Allison, established a printing office, and succeeded to the proprietorship of the *Courier*, of which he became sole owner and proprietor the following year. Under his management, the *Courier* has been successfully conducted, its circulation largely increased, and it is now one of the most successful local papers in Johnson County. (See Press of Edinburg.) Mr. Hardy is a clear and forcible writer, a scholarly gentleman, and possesses many of the elements of the successful journalist. He was married February 24, 1878, to Miss Rose B. Myers, of Johnson County. Mr. Hardy is a member of the I. O. O. F. and W. O. H. fraternities, and, with his wife, belongs to the Presbyterian Church of Edinburg.

SAMUEL HAYES, the subject of this sketch, was born in Shelby County, Ind., on the 21st day of October, 1849. His grandfather, Lewis Hayes, was a native of North Carolina, and an early settler of Shelby County. John Hayes, father of Samuel, was born in North Carolina also, and was by occupation a farmer and stock-raiser. He departed this life at his home in Shelby County,

about the year 1856. His wife, Jane Hardin, was born in Indiana, and is still living near Franklin, being now Mrs. Shipp. To Mr. and Mrs. Hayes were born four children, viz.: Samuel, Lewis, James and Madison, all living in this state. Our subject was reared in Johnson and Shelby counties. He was educated in the common schools, and early adopted the pursuit of agriculture for a vocation. February 20, 1873, he married Eliza E. Beeson, of Johnson County, whose father was one of the pioneers of Blue River Township. Shortly after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes moved to White County, thence later to Shelby County, where they resided for a period of eleven years. In 1886, he moved to his present home. He owned at one time a valuable farm of 101 acres. He is one of the energetic farmers of his township, and a citizen in whom his friends and neighbors repose implicit confidence. A republican in politics, he has never sought official position, and a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, he encourages the dissemination of religious truth irrespective of denomination or creed. His wife is also a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and takes an active part in the congregation to which she belongs. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are the parents of the following children, viz.: John W., born February 10, 1874, died March 1, 1879; Lewis O., born December 16, 1875; William S., born September 6, 1877, died July 2, 1880; and Charles C., born April 13, 1879.

J. W. HOOD (deceased).—Mr. Hood was a Kentuckian by birth, born in Adair County, on the 27th day of November, 1837. His father, Bonaparte Hood, was a prominent citizen of that county, and a captain in the Mexican War, in which struggle he met his death. J. W. Hood was reared to agricultural pursuits, which useful calling he made his life work. He accompanied his mother to Johnson County, Ind., in 1852, and being the oldest member of the family, was compelled, while still young, to bear the chief burden in the family's support. He looked after the interest of his mother until her death, and until they were able to make their own way in life, assumed the responsibility of caring for the younger members of the family. He began farming for himself in Johnson County, and by dint of industry, and the exercise of good judgment and economy, succeeded in purchasing a fine farm, upon which he lived until his death, September 11, 1885. As a neighbor and citizen Mr. Hood was well thought of, and his memory will long be cherished in the community of which he was for so many years a conspicuous member. He assisted in the organization of the Odd Fellows Lodge of Edinburg, and was one of its most zealous workers. Politically, he was a republican, and in religion a member of the Christian Church. His marriage with Miss

Rebecca M. Mitchell, of Johnson County, Ind., was solemnized on the 18th day of January, 1863. Mrs. Hood's parents, William and Mary (Allen) Mitchell, were among the pioneer settlers of Johnson County, moving here when the county was in a wilderness state. Mr. and Mrs. Hood had a family of seven children, four now living, viz.: William S., born September 12, 1864, at this time principal of the Taylorsville high school (Bartholomew County); Edgar G., born September 19, 1866; Howard, born August 11, 1871, and Effie L., born January 13, 1878. Deceased members of the family are: infant not named, born September 25, 1863, died December 15, 1863; Cora, born January 23, 1869, died October 30, 1870; Gertie May, born May 5, 1875, died December 3, 1876.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, marble dealer and prominent citizen of Edinburg, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, March 2, 1827, son of Richard and Keziah (Van Arsdal) Johnson, natives respectively of Virginia and New Jersey. Richard Johnson was a cousin of the noted Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, and like the latter, was imbued with the military spirit, having served with distinction in the War of 1812. Joseph Johnson is the fourth son and seventh child of a family of ten children. He was raised a farmer, but in early life manifested decided preference for mechanical pursuits. Accordingly, he began working at the carpenter's trade a short time before attaining his majority. He soon acquired great proficiency in his chosen calling, and for a number of years was one of the leading mechanics in his native county, many of the finest residences and other buildings there having been erected under his personal supervision. In 1855, he came to Edinburg, Ind., and followed his trade in the town and country surrounding for a period of thirty-three years, erecting during that time many of the leading business houses and residences of the place. In 1879, he abandoned carpentering and engaged in the marble business in Edinburg, which he still carries on. Mr. Johnson has been an energetic man all his life, and has met with well earned success in his trade and business. He is a republican in politics, and as such has rendered valuable service to his party in Edinburg, where his counsels always command respect and weight. He was married in Clermont County, Ohio, April 30, 1850, to Miss Margaret Parker, daughter of James E. and Jennie (Logan) Parker, a union blessed with the birth of nine children, only three of whom are living, namely: W. A., a leading young attorney of Franklin, Jennie K. (Mrs. Badger), and Maggie. Mr. Johnson and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belonging to the Edinburg congregation.

J. W. LANDIS, one of the leading lumber manufacturers of Johnson County, and a permanent citizen of Edinburg, is a native of

Pennsylvania, born in Lancaster County, that state, on the 14th day of February, 1832. He is the youngest son of Abraham Landis, also a native of Pennsylvania, and for a number of years an industrious mechanic of Lancaster County. The name of subject's mother was Margaret (White) Landis. The family left Pennsylvania in 1853, and immigrating to Johnson County, Ind., settled at the town of Williamsburg, in the old cemetery of which place the father and mother now rest side by side. J. W. Landis preceded his parents to Johnson County, moving to the town of Williamsburg in 1852, where he engaged in his trade of carriage making, which he had previously learned in Pennsylvania. Mr. Landis early acquired great proficiency in his chosen calling, and from 1852 until 1865, did a profitable business in Williamsburg. In the latter year he began the manufacture of agricultural implements at Edinburg, but soon abandoned the business, and in 1867, began dealing in livestock, which he carried on successfully for about eight years. In the meantime he embarked in the lumber business in Shelby County, and for some time operated a mill in the vicinity of Edinburg, which, like his previous ventures, proved financially profitable. He was interested in a saw-mill in Edinburg for some years, in partnership with Jacob Mahley, but sold out in 1883, and the year following, began the manufacture of lumber at the town of Trafalgar. In 1887, he moved his large steam saw-mill from the latter place, to Franklin, where it is now in operation. This is one of the largest and best equipped mills of the kind in Johnson County, requiring the labor of twenty men, and turning out upon an average of 20,000,000 feet of lumber yearly. In addition to the mills already enumerated, Mr. Landis, in 1885, purchased the mill at Needham, which he operated until 1886, disposing of it the latter year. In his various business enterprises, Mr. Landis has displayed excellent judgment and ability, and as a result of his well-directed efforts, is now in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence. His large lumber trade is constantly increasing, and in the business circles of the state, he enjoys an enviable reputation. He is a member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F., and K. of P. fraternities. Mr. Landis was married September 13, 1853, to Miss Mary H. Hoffman, of Lancaster County, Penn., daughter of Frederick Hoffman. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Landis, only two are now living: Mary A., widow of M. C. Cargar, and Ida T., both of whom reside in Edinburg. Mrs. Landis died in 1880.

J. H. LAW, of the firm of Sims & Law, butchers, Edinburg, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., January 22, 1834, the oldest son of William and Mary (Barnes) Law, natives of Kentucky. The father was a farmer, followed his chosen calling, and in 1836

settled in Johnson County, Ind., where he lived until his removal to Tipton County, fourteen years later. He is still living in the latter county, having reached a ripe old age. He lost his wife in 1873. She was born in the year 1808, and was her husband's senior by four years. She was the mother of ten children, all but one living. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Law married a Mrs. Ellis, who is now dead. He makes his home at this time with his son-in-law, T. J. Hancock, of Tipton County. J. H. Law began farming in 1854, in Tipton County, and continued that calling four years, and then began merchandizing at the town of Normanda, where he continued until 1860. In 1861, he volunteered his services to his country, and enlisted in Co. K, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry, Col. Slack's regiment, with which he served until discharged for physical disabilities at the expiration of nine months. On leaving the army he returned to his family in Tipton County, and there resided until 1866, when he moved to Johnson County, where he has since made his home. He was for some years extensively engaged in the live-stock business and farming, both of which he discontinued in 1886, and engaged in butchering in Edinburg, where he has now, in partnership with Mr. Sims, one of the best meat markets in the county. Mr. Law is a progressive citizen, an energetic business man, and an agreeable Christian gentleman. He is a member of the G. A. R., and for many years has been an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his wife also belongs. He married October 5, 1854, Miss Hannah Bills, of New Jersey, daughter of Abraham and Harriet (Johnson) Bills, by whom he had two children, Millard F. (deceased), and John F., who is now thirty years of age. John F. married Miss Nancy Jenkins, daughter of Joseph Jenkins, one of the prominent old settlers of Johnson County.

ISAAC LESLEY, mechanic and foreman of the H. Maley & Co.'s large saw-and planing-mill in Edinburg, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and the oldest son of David and Sarah (Schaeffer) Lesley. Mr. Lesley's parents were Pennsylvanians by birth, but in an early day emigrated to Montgomery County, Ohio, and later, to Indiana. Isaac Lesley grew to manhood in his native county, and early learned the carpenter's trade, which, in the main, has been his life work. February 16, 1851, he was united in marriage to Mary Shally, of Ohio, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Shally, and one year later moved to Indiana, settling in Shelby County. In 1853, he came to Edinburg, and followed his trade here with much success and financial profit for a period of three years, abandoning it at the end of that time, and engaging in farming, which he carried on until about the year 1870. He assisted in organizing the

Edinburg Furniture Company, with which he was connected until the destruction of the factory by fire. Subsequently, he accepted the position of foreman in the saw and planing-mill of H. Maley & Co., the duties of which he has discharged with commendable ability to the present time. He is a skilled mechanic, a most worthy citizen, and enjoys the confidence of the wealthy firm by which he is employed. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics supports the principles of the democratic party.

A J. LOUGHERY, the subject of this sketch, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., September 13, 1865, son of R. S. and Martha (Mitchell) Loughery, parents both natives of this state. The father was by occupation a miller, and followed that calling for a number of years in the counties of Johnson and Bartholomew. He served in the late war as member of Company C, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and for a period of three years shared the vicissitudes of his command in many of the bloodiest battles of the struggle, in one of which, the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., he received a severe wound, a minie ball passing nearly through his body. He was with the regiment in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Va., Gettysburg, Penn., Resacca, Atlanta, and numerous other engagements, including Sherman's celebrated Georgia campaign, in all of which he bore the part of a brave soldier and sincere patriot. He died at Lowell Mills, Ind., in 1877, and lies buried in the Edinburg cemetery. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Loughery, four are living, the subject of this sketch being the oldest of the family. Mrs. Loughery is still living, making her home at this time in Edinburg. A. J. Loughery was reared to manhood in Edinburg, and in 1884, graduated from the high school with honors, delivering the valedictory address upon that occasion. In 1887, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary W. Cutsinger, a young lady of refinement and intelligence, and a graduate in the same class with her husband. Mr. Loughery became principal of the Edinburg high school, in 1886, and has already won an enviable reputation as a painstaking and successful educator. He is a young man of exemplary habits, and possesses those traits of character which insure his success in the future. He and wife are members of the Christian Church of Edinburg.

HENRY MALEY.—Among the representative business men of Edinburg, is Henry Maley, who was born in Germany, on the 18th day of March, 1841. His parents were John and Catherine (Mohr) Maley, both natives of Germany. They left that country when our subject was in his infancy, immigrating to the United States and settling in Shelby County, Ind., where the

father engaged in the pursuit of agriculture. Mr. and Mrs. Maley had a family of seven children, four of whom are living. By a subsequent marriage Mr. Maley had three children, all living. Henry Maley was reared a farmer, and early became acquainted with the rugged duties of that useful occupation. His educational advantages were quite limited, but by coming in contact with business men in after life, he obtained a practical education, such as schools and colleges fail to impart. From 1864 until 1870 he was engaged in farming, in connection with which he also manufactured brick and drain tile, meeting with encouraging success in the latter business. He made a specialty of the manufacture of tiling for several years, but in 1872 began operating a saw-mill, and for some time thereafter did a lucrative business in Johnson and Shelby counties. In 1878 he erected a mill in Edinburg, and one year later engaged in the lumber business in Charleston, W. Va., where he also built a mill, which, with the one in this place, he is still operating, the style of the Edinburg firm being, Henry Maley & Co. He does a large lumber business, running in addition to his saw-mill, a planing-mill and two lumber-yards, all of which return him a handsome profit. He is also interested in the Edinburg Pulley Factory, besides having considerable capital invested in city property and real estate in the country, owning a fine farm of 264 acres in Shelby County. Mr. Maley is essentially a self-made man, and in his social and business relations, enjoys the unbounded confidence of his fellow-citizens. He is prominently identified with the material prosperity of Edinburg, and all movements for the public good find in him an earnest and hearty supporter. He is a member of the Masonic and K. of P. orders, and in politics wields an influence for the democratic party. January 10, 1864, he married Miss Rebecca Compton, of Shelby County, Ind., a union blessed with the birth of the following children: Phebe, wife of E. D. Robbins, William H., Charles E., Maude, Claude and Alma E.

JACOB MAHLEY, the subject of this biography, is the eldest of a family of six children, born to Adam and Margaret (Zehmer) Mahley, and dates his birth from the 9th day of November, 1834. He was born in Germany, and remained in his native country until 1854, at which time he came to the United States and located in Shelby County, Ind., where, for about ten years, he was variously employed working at different occupations. In 1865 he engaged in the general mercantile trade at the town of Mt. Auburn, Shelby County, which he continued with gratifying success for some years, and later purchased a valuable farm, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1883, he effected a partnership in the saw-milling and lumber business with Henry Maley & Co., in which he met with

success and financial profit. Mr. Mahley has been very fortunate in his business ventures, owning at this time valuable real estate in Shelby County and Edinburg, besides interests in a saw-mill and grocery store in the latter place. He is one of the leading citizens of Edinburg, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of all who know him. He owns valuable property, his large brick residence on Walnut Street being among the finest dwellings in the city. Miss Emma Davisson, who became his wife on the 19th day of September, 1872, is a native of Shelby County, Ind., and daughter of Reuben and Rebecca Davisson. Mr. and Mrs. Mahley have two children: Jesse W. and Harry. Politically, Mr. Mahley is a democrat, and in religion, is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Mahley is a member of the Christian Church.

G. E. MAYFIELD, the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, was born in the town of Dupont, Jefferson County, Ind., July 1, 1851, son of Francis and Adelaide (Wilson) Mayfield, natives respectively of Trimble County, Ky., and Madison, Ind. Francis Mayfield was, for a number of years, a merchant at the town of Dupont, and afterward engaged in the pork packing business at Columbus, Ind., a venture which did not prove financially successful. He was a member of the legislature from Jefferson County, in 1851, and during the war held the position of provost marshal of Jefferson County. He is now living upon a farm in Jefferson County, having reached the advanced age of three score and ten, a well-preserved man for his years, retaining unimpaired to a marked degree his mental and physical faculties. Mrs. Mayfield is living also, being eleven years younger than her husband. They are the parents of eight children. G. E. Mayfield passed his youthful years in his native village, and was the recipient of a common school education. His first experience was upon a farm, and subsequently he accepted a position as book-keeper with a pork packing establishment at Columbus, where he continued until the failure of the firm, several years later. On leaving Columbus he went to Indianapolis, where, for a period of about one year, he was associated in the brokerage business, with J. P. Wiggins, Esq.; returning to Columbus at the end of that time, he engaged as book-keeper with the Wright Bros., pork packers, in whose employ he continued until 1879. Severing his connection with the above firm, he became book-keeper in the private banking house of John A. Thompson, at Edinburg, and after two or three years in that capacity, was promoted cashier, a position he now holds. Mr. Mayfield is an accomplished business man, thoroughly familiar with the details of banking, and enjoys the unbounded confidence of his employer. He is withal a courteous gentleman and well deserves

mention as one of Edinburg's wide-awake and energetic citizens. His wife, Mamie Hill, whom he married March 18, 1875, is a native of Columbus, Ind., and daughter of Judge Ralph Hill, a prominent lawyer of Indianapolis, and an ex-member of Congress. Mr. and Mrs Mayfield have two children, Clifford H. and Mina F.

D. McDONALD, the gentleman for whom this sketch is prepared, is a native of Canada, born in the County of Glangary, Ontario, on the 7th day of October, 1833. His father, John McDonald, was a native of New York, and a soldier of the War of 1812. The mother, Christiana (Cameron) McDonald, was born in Canada, and was descended from Scotch ancestry. The McDonald family came originally from Scotland, and was early represented in this country by several members who settled in various parts of the eastern states. John and Christiana McDonald reared a family of fourteen children, all sons, eight of whom are still living. The subject of this biography remained in his native country until his sixteenth year, at which time he began life for himself, working at different occupations in various parts of the country. He traveled for some time from place to place, and finally settled down at the town of Lawrenceburg, Ind., where he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed in that town for a period of eight or nine years. While at Lawrenceburg, he became acquainted with, and married, Miss Eliza J. Armstrong, who bore him three children, namely: Luella, Lizzie and Mary. From Lawrenceburg, Mr. McDonald went to Evansville, where, after a residence of about one year, he returned to the former place, and later, moved to Kentucky and engaged in the same business at the town of Carrollton. He was in the employ of the government for some time building hospitals, bridges, etc., but in 1862, engaged in the furniture trade in Madison, Ind., where he did a fairly lucrative business until 1868. From Madison he came to Edinburg, where, for two or three years he operated a furniture factory, and later, 1884, engaged in the furniture trade and undertaking business. In 1856, he identified himself with the Methodist Church, of which he has since been an earnest and consistent member. He lost his first wife, on the 10th day of April, 1880, and on the 16th day of November, 1881, his second marriage was solemnized with Miss Jennie Battin, of Ohio, a union blessed with the birth of one child: Edwin W. Mr. McDonald is a republican in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F., and as a citizen commands the respect and confidence of the people of Edinburg.

ADAM MUTZ, whose biography is herewith presented, is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born December 22, 1829, the son of George and Catherine Mutz. The father was a native of Ger-

many, and by trade a weaver. He came to the United States a number of years ago, settling in Pennsylvania, where he followed his vocation for some time, and where he subsequently married Miss Catherine Frybarger, a native of Switzerland. Some years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Mutz emigrated to Montgomery County, Ohio, and settled near the city of Dayton, and later moved to Miami County, that state, where Mr. Mutz followed agricultural pursuits for a period of about twenty years. He subsequently retired from active life, and until his death, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, resided in the city of Covington. Mrs. Mutz departed this life in the spring of 1887, at the age of eighty-seven. Mr. Mutz served in the German army before coming to the United States, and served in several campaigns against the great Napoleon. Adam Mutz was reared principally in Montgomery County, Ohio, and obtained the rudiments of a practical education in such schools as the county at that time afforded. He subsequently attended a school at Fairmount, Ohio, paying his own way by working for wages during the summer seasons. At the age of nineteen he came to Johnson County, Ind., and after following various occupations for a number of years, effected a co-partnership, in 1860 or 1861, with Martin Lynch, in the drug business, which firm still exists, the oldest business establishment at this time in the town of Edinburg. In his business relations Mr. Mutz has a reputation more than local, and as a public-spirited citizen fully alive to all the interests of the city in which he has so long resided, few occupy a more conspicuous and honored place. By diligent attention to the demands of the trade he has succeeded in establishing a very successful business, which has returned him a comfortable competence, his property being among the most valuable in the city. He is a democrat in politics, and for a period of thirty-five years has been an honored member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, being at this time treasurer of the Herndon Lodge. On the 12th day of April, 1866, he married Miss Martha Jarrell, daughter of Henry and Lucy Jarrell, a union blessed with the birth of five children, namely: John R., Lucy, Kate, Edell and Howard H.

G. A. MUTZ, son of George and Catherine Mutz, is a native of Ohio, born in Montgomery County, that state, on the 16th day of July, 1837. At the age of thirteen, he was taken by his parents to Miami County, Ohio, where he resided until 1859, at which time he moved to Shelby County, Ind., and engaged in teaching. His success in that calling is attested by the fact of his having been employed for six successive years in the same place, during which time he earned the reputation of an able and painstaking instructor. While thus employed, he married Miss Sarah Mullendore, of Shelby

County, daughter of Jacob Mullendore, one of the leading farmers of that part of the state. Until 1870 Mr. Mutz was variously engaged, his principal vocation during the time having been agricultural pursuits, which he carried on in connection with teaching music. In the above year he engaged in the manufacture of furniture at Edinburg, and for a period of four years was one of the proprietors of the Edinburg Furniture Company, which subsequently sustained a very heavy loss by fire. After the destruction of the factory, Mr. Mutz began selling furniture and undertaking supplies, but later abandoned the business, and purchased an interest in a family grocery store, which he carried on from 1878 until 1884, in partnership with J. M. Carvin. The partnership was dissolved in the latter year, after which Mr. Mutz purchased the grocery house of J. D. Brewer, Esq., which he still owns. Mr. Mutz is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative business, his annual sales amounting to over \$30,000. His store is well supplied with all the goods demanded by the current trade, and is one of the best known and most substantial business houses of Edinburg. Politically, Mr. Mutz is a democrat, but has never been an aspirant for official honors, preferring to use his time and talents in other directions. He is an ardent friend of education, and for a number of years has served as a member of the Edinburg school board, of which he is at this time president. His early educational training was liberal, attending first the common schools, and later the high school of Piqua, Ohio, and Heidelberg College, Seneca County, that state, in both of which he made substantial progress in the more advanced branches of learning. He is a member of the K. of P., and Masonic orders, and a gentleman in whom the citizens of Edinburg place great reliance. Mr. and Mrs. Mutz have two children, viz.: May Belle, wife of Elwood Allen, leading manufacturer of Miamisburg, Ohio, and George Raymond Mutz, who is still under the parental roof.

PROF. WILLIAM B. OWEN, superintendent of Edinburg schools, is a native of Ohio, born in Ashland County, that state, on the 30th day of July, 1853. His father, Rev. A. K. Owen, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and a distinguished minister of the Methodist Church, stationed, at that time, at the city of New Philadelphia, Ohio. Rev. Mr. Owen has held various official positions in his denomination, among which were those of presiding elder, and member of the board of appeals. He is one of a family of eight children, three daughters and five sons, the latter of whom all became ministers of different denominations, while two of the daughters married ministers. By his marriage with Miss Margaret Brubaker, Mr. Owen had a family of seven children, four of whom

are now living, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of W. B. Taggart; Edwin B., superintendent of schools at Arcola, Ill.; George, a journalist in Oregon, and William B., the subject of this biography. William B. Owen enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, graduating at the age of twenty-one from Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio. In 1876, he began teaching in Lancaster, Pa., and in the presidential campaign of that year, took an active part by canvassing various counties in the state, in the interest of the republican candidates, Hayes and Wheeler. He made a number of public speeches, and earned the reputation of an able and eloquent political orator. In 1878, he returned to his native state, and accepted the superintendency of the Delta schools, where he taught five years, and then became superintendent of the schools of Tuscola, Ill., a position he held until taking charge of the schools of Edinburg, Ind., in the fall of 1887. As a teacher, Prof. Owen ranks among the best-known educators in this part of the state, and as an institute organizer and lecturer, few have a more extended reputation. He has been a member of the National Teachers' Association for five years, and while principal of the Delta, Ohio, high school, achieved some prominence in educational circles as editor of the *School Journal*, published at that place. He is a regular contributor to various periodicals, and in addition to his school work, gives instructions in sketching and oil painting, being an artist of acknowledged ability. Politically, he is an ardent supporter of the republican party, and in religion, holds to the Presbyterian creed. He was married in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1878, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Jefferson P. and Delia (Thrall) Maynard, a union blessed with the birth of three children, viz.: Carl M., L. Percival, and Lou M. Mr. and Mrs. Owens are members of the Edinburg Presbyterian Church.

DR. LUTHER PAINE is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born in the town of Miamisburg, on the 29th day of November, 1824. His parents were Henry and Alletah (Lane) Paine, the father at one time a leading school teacher of the above county, where he also held the position of major in the state militia service. Dr. Paine's first experience in life was on his father's farm, and his early educational training embraced the limited course appertaining to the indifferent schools of that day. While still young he learned in Warren County, Ohio, the blacksmith's trade, which was his work for forty-one years. He followed his calling several years in Warren, Montgomery and Preble counties, Ohio, and in 1852, came to Johnson County, Ind., locating at Edinburg, where he carried on his business continuously until 1882. Dr. Paine was always a great reader, and in his hours of leisure turned this taste to his advantage by studying the standard works on medicine, for which

profession he early manifested a decided preference. This course of study embraced the leading authorities of the Eclectic system, and so thoroughly did he read them that in 1882, he abandoned his trade and began to practice in Edinburg. He afterward entered the American Eclectic College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in which he completed the prescribed course, graduating in the class of 1883. Prior to his entering upon the active practice of the profession, the Doctor had treated various diseases by the magnetic method, but since 1882, he has given his attention to the practice of both methods. The Doctor was married April 16, 1845, to Miss Rebecca Vanderveer, daughter of Benjamin and Jane Vanderveer, of Ohio, by whom he has had six children, namely: George, Laura, Mary J. (deceased), Luther E., Margaret E. and Benjamin V. The Doctor is a republican in politics and an active member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities.

JOEL C. PIERCE was born in Johnson County, Ind., September 29, 1838, and is the second child of David and Nancy (Tracy) Pierce, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. David Pierce came to Johnson County in an early day, and was for a number of years engaged in teaching in Pleasant Township. He followed teaching as a profession the greater part of his life, and at one time held an official position in the county. Of the children born to David and Nancy Pierce three are now living, viz.: William, Joel C. and David. Mrs. Pierce subsequently married George Hargan, and moved to the State of Iowa. The subject of this sketch was reared principally in Tipton County, this state, but in 1854, returned to Johnson County, where he has since resided. Since 1855, he has lived in the western part of Blue River Township, where he now owns a beautiful and well improved farm. He is a substantial citizen, upright in all his dealings and enjoys the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends throughout this and other townships. He is a member of the Christian Church, and in politics, votes with the democratic party. In 1864, he married Sarah A. Henderson, daughter of L. J. and Catherine (Allen) Henderson. Seven children have been born to this marriage, viz.: Jessie T., Flora M., Joel E., Lewis E., Clarence I., Katie and Laura B. (deceased). Mrs. Pierce is also an active member of the Christian Church.

JACKSON PRUITT, prominent farmer and stock-raiser, son of Pleasant and Mary Pruitt, is a native of Shelby County, Ind., and was born on the first day of November, 1840. His early educational privileges were of a meager character, embracing a few months in the common schools, but his practical knowledge, obtained by coming in contact with business men, has enabled him to

discharge successfully the duties of an active life. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, which honorable calling has been his life work. April 10, 1864, he was married to Miss Eliza Patterson, of Jennings County, Ind., and daughter of Adam and Roxana Patterson. Mr. Pruitt ran a saw-mill several years for his father, and later began farming in German Township, Bartholomew County, where he now owns a valuable farm of 400 acres. In 1874 he moved to Blue River Township, Johnson County, since which time his residence has been in the suburbs of Edinburg, where he moved in order to better educate his children. In addition to his farming interests, Mr. Pruitt has been extensively engaged in buying and selling live-stock, being at this time one of the most active dealers in this section of the county. He is an ardent friend of education, takes an active part in all public enterprises, but is withal, a man of domestic tastes and habits, finding his greatest pleasure in his home and family. Mr. and Mrs. Pruitt have three children, viz.: Arthur W., Nannie, and Charles F.

JACOB PRUITT, one of the substantial citizens of Edinburg, and youngest son of John J. and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Pruitt, was born in Shelby County, Ind., on the 20th day of July, 1858. He was raised to agricultural pursuits, and chose that useful occupation for a life work, and followed it with good success until his removal to Edinburg in the year 1888. Mr. Pruitt belongs to that sturdy class of people, who though quiet and unassuming, have by their industry and sterling qualities of manhood, proved the most valuable and substantial members of society. He occupies a prominent place in the estimation of his neighbors and fellow-citizens, and has a large circle of friends in Edinburg and surrounding country. He is the possessor of a fine farm in Blue River Township, and is otherwise well provided for, in the way of earthly wealth. Like all members of his family, Mr. Pruitt is a republican, but has never been a partisan or office-seeker. He married, in December, 1881, Miss Mary Ludeka, of Buffalo, N. Y., daughter of Henry and Abigail (Dangert) Ludeka, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Pruitt are the parents of four children, viz.: John (deceased), Ralph, Belle and Howard.

JOHN J. PRUITT (deceased).—Few of the early pioneers of Johnson County were more widely and favorably known, than the late John Pruitt, brother of Pleasant Pruitt, whose biography appears below. John J. Pruitt was born in the district of Abbeyville, South Carolina, on the 9th day of August, 1814, and when less than a year old was brought by his parents to Indiana, in which state he grew to manhood. His youthful years were spent in the counties of Franklin, Fayette and Shelby, and like the sons of all

early settlers, he was reared in a time when hard work and manifold privations were the common lot of all. He early developed extraordinary powers of endurance, and choosing agriculture for a life-work, bent all of his energies to the accomplishment of the one purpose of founding a home, in which he was more than ordinarily successful. In 1836 he married Miss Jane Kyle, a native of Fayette County, Penn., daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth (Nixon) Kyle, who were among the early settlers of Shelby County. To this marriage were born eleven children, seven of whom are living, namely: William N., Pleasant, Mrs. Elizabeth Sergeant, Joseph, Mrs. Mary Thompson, David and Jacob. The deceased members of the family are as follows: Moses, died at New Orleans, July 9, 1861; Herman, died November 15, 1861; Abigail, wife of Robert W. Medkirk, died April 12, 1870; Belle, wife of G. W. Overstreet, of Franklin, died March 24, 1876. Mr. Pruitt, was very successful in his business affairs, and during a long and very active life, accumulated a large property, much of which consisted of valuable real estate, in Johnson, Shelby and Bartholomew counties. He was a liberal patron of all public enterprises, and a man prominent in the circles in which he moved. In his death, which occurred on the 5th day of November, 1861, the family suffered the loss of a kind husband and father, and the citizens of the community, a wise counsellor and faithful friend. Mrs. Pruitt departed this life on the 21st day of November, 1887, aged sixty-nine years and a day.

PLEASANT PRUITT, SR.—Among the successful self-made men, of Johnson County, men who have been foremost in the laudable work of developing the material resources of the country as well as adding character to the community, the name of Pleasant Pruitt is deserving of especial mention. The ancestors of Mr. Pruitt were among the sturdy yeomenry of South Carolina, in which state the family was represented in colonial times by a number of worthy members. Moses Pruitt, father of the subject, was a Carolinian by birth, and an early settler of Franklin County, Ind., moving to this state about the year 1815, and later to Fayette and Shelby Counties, in the latter of which his death subsequently occurred, at the age of forty-seven years. He was essentially a self-made man, and during his life accumulated a valuable property, all of which represented the fruits of his unaided efforts. His wife, whom he married in South Carolina, was Elizabeth Hawkins, a woman of sterling worth, whose virtues and characteristics are largely reproduced in the subject of this biography. Moses and Elizabeth Pruitt were the parents of seven children, Pleasant being the second born of the family. His birth occurred in the district of Abbeyville, S. C., on the 6th day of January, 1811, and at the age of four years,

he was brought by his parents, to Franklin County, Ind. He afterward accompanied the family to Fayette and Shelby counties, and it may be truly said that the best years of his life were passed amid the rugged duties and stirring scenes of pioneer times. Being the eldest son, he was early compelled to bear his share of the family burden, consequently his educational training was of a meager character. His practical knowledge, however, gained through a long series of years in the school of experience, is more thorough and complete, and by means of it, he has been enabled to transact successfully, the duties of a very active life, and turn, what to many would have proved misfortune, to his own advantage. November 11, 1833, he took to himself a help-mate, in the person of Miss Nancy Breeding, who proved a true and faithful wife, and valuable assistant until her death, which occurred on the 28th day of March, 1887. Mrs. Pruitt was born in Kentucky County, this state, in the year 1817, and was a woman honored and respected for her many admirable traits of character, having been an earnest member of the Christian Church for a number of years. To Mr. and Mrs. Pruitt were born a family of eleven children, four of whom are living, namely: Alexander, Jackson, Milton and Elizabeth, (Mrs. Drake), with the latter of whom Mr. Pruitt, now makes his home. Mr. Pruitt's life-work has been that of a farmer, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. To each of his children he recently gave a fine farm, besides assisting them in various other ways. In all his business transactions, Mr. Pruitt has made it a point to meet promptly his every obligation, and to-day he is proud of the fact that he owes no man. His life has been a long and useful one, and during a residence of sixty-six years in Johnson County, the people have learned to revere him for his sterling manhood, and have profited by his advice and counsel. He is now in the seventy-eighth year of his age, a well-preserved old gentleman, retaining in a remarkable degree, his mental and physical faculties. He is an earnest member of the Christian Church, and a true type of the old-time gentleman.

ELDER P. S. RHODES, pastor of the Edinburg Christian Church, is a native of Rockingham County, Va., born on the 25th day of November, 1838. His parents, David and Magdalene E. Hildebrand Rhodes, were also natives of Virginia, in which state the father followed the farmer's occupation. He was a minister of the Menonite Church, and died in the year 1859, aged forty-nine years. Mrs. Rhodes is still living on the old homestead in Rockingham County, having reached her seventy-eighth year. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes raised a family of twelve sons. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native state; and re-

ceived a good common school education. He afterward became a student of Washington College, Iowa, where he pursued his studies for sometime, with the object of entering the ministry in view, and also taught several terms of school, and earned the reputation of a successful instructor. He was ordained a minister of the Christian Church, at Chandler, Iowa, October, 1872, by Elders E. S. Athearn and C. White, and immediately thereafter entered upon the active duties of his calling among the churches of that state. In 1874, he returned to Virginia, and, after preaching several years in his native county, accepted the position of district evangelist, and later became evangelist for the state, which work required his time and attention for nearly five years. He founded, in 1880, at the town of Gordonsville, Va., the *Atlantic Missionary*, a religious periodical, with which he was identified in the capacity of editor about four years, contributing in the meantime to columns of various papers of the church with which he is connected. Owing to the poor health of his family, he was compelled to discontinue missionary and evangelistic work, and accept a pastorate, which he did in 1887, moving that year to Edinburg, where he has since ministered with great acceptance to the large congregation at this place. Elder Rhodes is a popular minister, and possesses many of the elements which go to make up the successful pulpit orator. He is earnest and faithful in the presentation of scriptural truth, honest in his religious convictions, and has already won a warm place in the affections of his congregation. He was married September 11, 1862, in Keokuk, Iowa, to Miss Isabelle Lawler, daughter of Ausburn Lawler. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes have a family of six children, viz.: John, Medora, Ella, William, Bertie and Florence.

M. A. ROTH.—George J. Roth, father of the subject of this sketch, and one of the reliable men of Edinburg, was born in Nuremburg, Germany, April 7, 1826, and is a son of Frederick and Ann Maria Roth. He came to America in 1849, and located in Louisville, Ky., thence later to Edinburg, Ind., which place has been his home since the year 1853. He married Miss Frances E. Gibbs, of Shelby County, Ky., in 1851, and by her had these children, namely: Mary Ann, Michael A., George J., William R., Amelia, Lillius, Mollie and Llewellyn. Mrs. Roth dying, Mr. Roth afterward married Miss Sarah E. Runchy, of Shelby County, Ind., a union blessed with the birth of two children: Frances E. and Edward. Mrs. Sarah Roth died December 22, 1876, and November 25, 1880, Mr. Roth's third marriage was solemnized with Mrs. Nancy Cummings (*nee* Matheny), of Morgan County, Ind., who is his present wife. Michael A. Roth was born in the city of Louis-

ville, Ky., February 11, 1853, and while still an infant was brought to Edinburg, where he has since resided. He was educated in the schools of the town, and made his first beginning in life sawing wood for the J., M. & I. Railroad, and later began dealing in coal in a small way, which business eventually increased until he was enabled to start a coal yard. He operates the yard at this time, supplying the greater part of the coal consumed in the city, doing a flourishing business. In connection with the coal yard he has charge of the Adams Express office in Edinburg, and in all his business transactions has the reputation of an earnest and energetic man. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows orders, and in politics supports the principles of the democratic party. October 14, 1877, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Mary K. Werner, of Bartholomew County, Ind., daughter of John Werner. Three children are the fruits of this union, namely: George J., Clarence A. and Maggie A.

JOHN B. RUBUSH, a native of Montgomery County, Va., and second son of George and Susan (Tinkle) Rubush, was born on the 17th day of November, 1823. George Rubush, the father, was a native of England, and his wife was born in the state of Pennsylvania. They were among the early pioneers of Johnson County, Ind., moving here in 1833. George Rubush was by occupation a stone and brick mason, and for a number of years preached for the United Brethren Church. He resided in Johnson County eleven years, and then moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, where his and his wife's death occurred, at the respective ages of seventy-three and sixty-eight years. John Rubush grew to manhood in Johnson County, Ind., and until his twentieth year worked at the farmer's occupation. He then began contracting and building, which he continued until 1862, when he entered the army as member of Company G, Third Indiana Cavalry. He served three years in the army, during which time he earned the reputation of a brave and gallant soldier, having been with his command in many of the bloodiest battles of the war. On leaving the service he returned to Indiana, locating in Brown County, thence in 1865, to Johnson County, where, with the exception of several years spent in Indianapolis and Acton, he has since resided. Mr. Rubush has given his time and attention principally to contracting and building, and has earned the reputation of a skilled and successful mechanic. He is a member of the Christian Church, and stands high in the community as a straightforward and courteous Christian gentleman. He has been an elder of the Christian Church of Edinburg for a period of twenty years, and is one of the leading and influential members of the society. He married, December, 1843, Miss Eliz-

abeth McLain, daughter of Jacob McLain, of Kentucky, by whom he has had seven children, the following living, to-wit: Lymon S., Isabelle, Fletcher, Sarah and John. The deceased members of the family were Ellen and Malissa.

G. B. RUNKLE, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Blue River Township, was born in Bartholmew County, Ind., December 7, 1834, and is a son of Lewis and Ruth (Barlow) Runkle, natives respectively of Virginia and Kentucky. Mr. Runkle's parents came to Johnson County quite early, and settled upon a farm. Our subject was raised a farmer, and at the age of sixteen went to Shelby County, where he remained until attaining his majority. He then went to Clinton County, where on the 13th of December, 1855, he married Miss Mahala Anderson, daughter of William and Rebecca Anderson. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Runkle returned to the old homestead in Johnson County, where he still resides, and which he owns. He is a successful farmer, an energetic citizen, and as a man is widely and favorably known for his many excellent traits of character. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Runkle, three are living, namely: William J., Lydia and Mamie, wife of Harry Furnas, Esq.

WILLIAM P. RUSH, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Edinburg, is a native of Franklin County, Pa., and son of James and Margaret (Hasson) Rush. Dr. Rush's ancestors were natives of Ireland, from which country the father emigrated a number of years ago, and settled in Pennsylvania, where his death occurred. His widow subsequently moved to Ohio, and after spending some time in that state, moved to Vernon, Ind., and later, to Louisville, Ky., where her death occurred at the age of sixty-three. Dr. Rush was born March 7, 1822, and spent the greater part of his early life in the town of Vernon, Ind. He obtained a practical education in the schools of the above place, and having early evinced a decided preference for the medical profession, entered upon the study of the same in the year 1841, under the instruction of Dr. Thompson, now of Indianapolis. He afterward pursued his studies with Drs. Schlissler and Batty, of Madison and Vincennes, respectively, and began the practice of his profession about the year 1844, at the town of Rockford, this state. Impressed with the necessity of a more thorough preparation for his chosen calling, the Doctor, in 1854, entered the Medical University of Louisville, Ky., from which institution he graduated in the class of 1854-5. July, 1845, he began the practice of medicine at Edinburg, Ind., where, with the exception of about five years spent in Indianapolis, Ind., he has since resided. While in Indianapolis the Doctor was engaged a part of the time in the wholesale drug

trade with Messrs. Daily and Kiefer, which branch of business he carried on in connection with the practice of his profession. His practice at this time is quite extensive, including a large portion of Johnson and adjoining counties, and in his profession he occupies a conspicuous place among the successful medical men of this part of the state. November, 1846, the Doctor's marriage with Miss Eliza G. Stout, of Vincennes, was solemnized, a union blessed with the birth of seven children, whose names are as follows, to-wit: Lucy (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Thomas, Eliza G., wife of Owen Moffett, E. W. J., James and Louis Rush. Politically, Dr. Rush is a democrat, and in religion, a Roman Catholic.

H. W. SCHOLLER, the gentleman whose name introduces this biography, is a native of Jefferson County, Ind., and son of George and Elizabeth (Ox) Scholler, parents born in Germany. George Scholler was a stone-mason by trade, and was employed in that vocation for some time in the city of Madison, where he did some fine work for the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company. Both he and wife died at Madison, and lie buried in the cemetery of that city. H. W. Scholler was born on the 14th day of September, 1844, and grew to manhood in his native county. His early educational advantages were quite limited, and at the age of ten years he began working for himself in a brick-yard, and later found employment in a starch factory, at Madison. After continuing in the latter vocation for a number of years, and becoming thoroughly familiar with the details of the business, he came to Edinburg and accepted a position with the firm of Tilford & Co., starch manufacturers, and later purchased an interest in the business and became a member of the well-known firm of Cutsinger & Co. He still retains his interest, and at this time is general superintendent of the factory. Mr. Scholler is essentially a self-made man, and as such occupies a conspicuous place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. Politically, he is a democrat, taking an active interest in the councils of his party in Edinburg and Johnson County. He is a member of the Masonic and K. of P. fraternities, in the deliberation of which he bears a conspicuous part. June 11, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Herbesh, of Madison, Ind., a union blessed with the birth of six children, three of whom: Clinton C., Harry A. and Florence, are living.

JAMES R. SHARP was born in the city of Madison, Ind., on the 23d of October, 1842, and is a son of John and Miriam (McCartney) Sharp, natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana. John Sharp was a printer by trade. He came to Indiana a number of years ago, settling in Madison, and later came to Johnson County, where he and wife died at the respective ages of forty-two and

sixty-seven years. They were the parents of five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Alice, wife of Henry Henry; Miriam, wife of Mr. Reese, and James R. The subject's youthful years were spent in the counties of Jefferson and Johnson, and at the early age of fourteen he began life for himself as a grocer's clerk in the town of Taylorsville. Owing to the fact of his being obliged to rely upon his own resources at such an early age, his educational training was sadly neglected, but by coming in contact with the business world he soon obtained a practical education which has enabled him to discharge successfully the duties of a very active life. From Taylorsville he came to Edinburg, where he held a clerical position until September, 1861, at which time he entered the army, enlisting in Company E, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry, for three years' service. He participated in the most active campaigns of the war, and took part in many of the bloodiest battles of that great struggle. On leaving the army he returned to Edinburg and accepted the position of book-keeper in the bank of Harvey Lewis, and later, in 1885, became book-keeper for S. Cutsinger & Co., in their starch factory at this place, a position he now holds. Mr. Sharp is a skillful accountant, and for nine years was city clerk of Edinburg. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and G. A. R., and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Church. His marriage with Miss Sarah Van Dorn, daughter of J. D. Van Dorn, whose biography appears in this work, was solemnized on the 24th day of October, 1866. To Mr. and Mrs. Sharp have been born three children, namely: Jessie (deceased), Eva D., and Harry V.

DR. JULIUS C. SHARP, one of the oldest medical men in Johnson County, is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born on the 9th day of November, 1810. His father was Isaac Sharp, and his mother's maiden name was Sallie Leaveston. Isaac Sharp served as a corporal in the War of 1812, and died shortly after the close of that struggle, in the vigor and prime of early manhood. Mrs. Sharp subsequently married Alexander Mence, Esq., by whom she had four children. By her first marriage she was the mother of five children, the subject of this biography being the second son and only member of the family now living. The mother of Dr. Sharp was the second time left a widow, and later, she was united in marriage with J. S. Crumley, Esq. Dr. Sharp was raised and educated in his native county, and grew to manhood amid the stirring scenes of farm life. Impressed with a desire to enter the medical profession, he began preparing for the same, by a course of reading in the office of Dr. C. C. Sams, of Hillsborough, Ohio, and later graduated from the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati,

completing the prescribed course of that institute in 1841. He began the practice of his profession at the town of Marshall, not far from his old home, where he continued twelve years, and then moved to Shelbyville, Ind., where he was similarly engaged for three years. He afterward practiced two years in Clark County, Ill., two years at Bowling Green, Ind., and in 1855, located in Edinburg, where he continued the profession until his retirement from its active duties, about the year 1868. Since that time he has turned his attention principally to mechanical pursuits, being a skillful artisan in all kinds of wood-work, etc. The Doctor has a military record extending over a period of one year in the late Civil War, having served that time as member of Company H, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Col. W. Q. Gresham's old regiment. He was in the battle of Shiloh and other engagements, but owing to sickness, was discharged from the service at the end of the time above mentioned. Dr. Sharp was married in 1850, to Miss Deborah Toner, daughter of John Toner, of Edinburg. One child was born to this marriage, namely: John E. Sharp, now one of the leading citizens of Columbus, and auditor of Bartholomew County.

J. L. SIMS, one of the progressive citizens of Edinburg, son of William P. and Mary A. C. (Murphy) Sims, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., on the 10th day of April, 1834. He began life for himself before attaining his majority, as an employe of the J., M. & I. Railroad Company, and continued that calling with little or no interruption until the breaking out of the Civil War between the states. He held various positions with the above company, including the local freight agency at Edinburg, the duties of which he discharged for a period of sixteen years. July, 1861, he entered the army, enlisting in Company H, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for the three years' service, during which time he participated in a number of active campaigns and bloody battles, and earned a record of which he feels deservedly proud. It is a noticeable fact that during his army experience, he never once visited his home, and from the time of enlisting until honorably discharged, he did not see any member of his family. He resumed railroading upon his return from the service, and continued it until a few years ago. On severing his connection with the J., M. & I. Railroad Company, he was appointed postmaster of Edinburg, and discharged the duties of that office three years. He is at this time proprietor of a meat-market in Edinburg, a business which has returned him handsome financial profits. Mr. Sims and Miss Ellen Bradburn, of Philadelphia, Penn., daughter of Alexander and Ellen (Remo), of the same state, were married on the 19th day of July, 1857. They

are the parents of eight children, seven living, viz.: Charles E., Gertrude J., Harry A., Maggie M., Samuel S., Nellie A. and Horace S. The deceased member of the family was John D.

N. N. SIMS, the gentleman whose name introduces this biography, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., on the 20th of February, 1833, son of William P. and Mary A. C. (Murphey) Sims, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. Paternally, the Sims family were Scotch, while the subject's mother was descended from English ancestry. William P. Sims was by occupation a butcher, in which business he accumulated a handsome competence. He died a number of years ago, and lies beside his wife in the cemetery at Edinburg. Mr. and Mrs. Sims were the parents of eleven children, of whom these are living, viz.: J. L., W. P., John F., Christian P., Palmyra and Mary. N. N. Sims' first practical experience in life was as a railroader, having been engaged for some time as fireman and locomotive engineer with the J., M. & I. Company. Later he engaged in the produce business at Edinburg, and for a period of three years served as city marshal. He was proprietor of a meat market for twelve years, and in 1886, began dealing in poultry, a business which proved quite remunerative. In addition to his business career, Mr. Sims has a military record of which he feels deservedly proud, having responded to his country's call, in 1860, by enlisting in Co. C, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of the war for three years. He was with his regiment in many of the bloodiest battles of the eastern campaign, including Gettysburg, and earned the reputation of a brave and gallant soldier. He was honorably discharged in September, 1864. Mr. Sims was married October 1, 1854, to Miss Emily Huff, of Johnson County, Ind., by whom he had five children, namely: William D., Louis A., Edward B., Jerome H. and Alvarado (deceased). Mrs. Sims died in the year 18—. Mr. Sims subsequently married a half-sister of his first wife, to-wit: Miss Mary Danver, who has borne him two children, both deceased. In his various business enterprises Mr. Sims has been quite successful, his property at this time representing a value of over \$20,000. He has done a great deal to advance the material interests of Edinburg, and is justly considered one of the city's leading citizens.

CHARLES W. SNOW.—Charles W. Snow (deceased), late member of the Johnson County bar, was born in Clark County, Ind., on the 9th day of May, 1827, son of John and Mary Snow, early residents of Shelby County, where the family settled in 1839. Charles W. was the eldest of a family of nine children. His parents being in moderate circumstances, he was early in life obliged

to rely very largely upon his own resources, and while still young contributed his full share toward the support of the family. He received a practical education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-two, with his young wife, Jennette Pike, of Kentucky, whom he had married two years previous (January 24, 1846), moved to Franklin, and began the study of law with Col. Oyler. He was admitted to the Johnson County bar in 1855, and began the practice at the city of Edinburg, to which place he moved the year previous, and soon earned the reputation of an able attorney and safe counsellor. He continued the practice for several years with good success, and by diligent attention to the interests of his clients, acquired a business which returned him handsome profits. He accumulated large tracts of valuable real estate in Indiana and elsewhere, all of which is at this time in the possession of his widow, who resides in Edinburg. Mr. Snow departed this life at his home in Edinburg, on the 24th day of July, 1884, deeply lamented by all who knew him. He was laid to rest with the appropriate and touching Masonic ceremonies, of which order he had for a number of years been an active member. For much of his success Mr. Snow was indebted to the wise counsels and sensible advice of his wife, who proved a helpmeet indeed, in his hours of adversity, and an appreciative sharer of his days of prosperity. His large estate, embracing 800 acres of land in Sullivan County, Ind., 900 acres in Texas, besides other valuable property, she has ably managed, a fact which attests her superior business abilities. Mrs. Snow is the mother of two children, both deceased. While unfortunate with her own family, she has generously aided other children, proving a foster mother to eight orphans whom she raised and cared for. She is now looking after the interests of a ninth, who, like the other sharers of her bounty and care, will doubtless grow up to call her blessed.

THOMPSON FAMILY.—The name of Thompson has been prominently connected with the history of Johnson County from the early days, and that family has done fully its share in bringing about the many changes it has taken to turn the forests of the past into the magnificent country that is embraced within the present limits of Johnson County, and to develop the rich and well-improved portion of the Blue River Valley that surrounds the busy town of Edinburg. The Thompsons are of Scotch-Irish descent, and the first of whom we have an account—James Thompson by name—came to America from Ireland about 1774-75, having eluded his parents who were opposed to his coming; in the same vessel with him came his cousin, Carmichael, and wife. Soon after their arrival in this country, and in the beginning of the War of the Revo-

lution, Carmichael lost his life by an attack of pleurisy, and soon after his death, about 1776, his widow married James Thompson. They moved to Tennessee in early times, but it is uncertain whether it was in this state or in Virginia, before their departure, that Alexander, their only son, was born. Alexander was born July 5, 1778, and grew to manhood in Granger County, Tenn. About the year 1800, he was married to Ann Donaldson, daughter of William and Mary Donaldson; she was born September 10, 1775. In 1816, Alexander and family moved to Franklin County, Ind.; stayed there one year, then moved to what is now Fayette County, where they remained till 1821, when they came to Johnson County and settled near Edinburg, where he died August 21, 1822, with fever, being cut down in the prime of manhood. His wife survived him some time, her death taking place June 21, 1836. They had six children born in Tennessee, and two after their removal from that state. James, the eldest, was born April 19, 1802, and died October 4, 1872; Isabel C., born March 2, 1804, was married to Nathan Wheeler, January, 1822, and died August 26, 1834; John S., born September 6, 1806, who was a prominent man in Johnson County, was sheriff of the county for some years, also served in the legislature as representative and state senator; he was engaged in business for some time with T. R. Threlkeld and A. C. Thompson, in the mercantile line in Edinburg; he was married in the fall of 1835, to Sarah Carvin; in 1837, he sold out his interest in the store in Edinburg, and moved to Franklin, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for awhile, after which he moved on a farm in Bartholomew County; he died September 20, 1845. The next of Alexander Thompson's family—Mary—was born January 18, 1809; married William R. Hensley, January, 1823, in Edinburg; died October 21, 1873, in Texas. Alfred C., who is the only one surviving of the family, whose biography is fully written up further on, was born September 2, 1811; Jennet, born June 2, 1814, married in Edinburg to Timothy R. Threlkeld; in 1839, moved to Texas, where she lived till her death, which took place December 13, 1876; Alexander B., born August 2, 1817, died in 1825; Celia D., born August 22, 1822, in Edinburg, Ind., married in Jackson County, Tex., in 1841, to Darwin M. Stapp; died of yellow fever October 10, 1867.

ALFRED C. THOMPSON.—Prominent among the successful and public-spirited men of Edinburg and Johnson County, is A. C. Thompson. As above stated, he is the only surviving member of the family of Alexander Thompson, and was born in Granger County, Tenn., on the 2nd day of September, 1811. Unlike the youth of the present day, his early years were passed amid scenes

where a ceaseless routine of labor was the common lot of all, and his educational training embraced only a few months' attendance each year in such schools as the country at that time afforded. While it can be said that Mr. Thompson is not educated in the sense of scholastic attainments, yet, by intelligent observation and the exercise of those qualities which mark the career of the successful man, he has obtained a fund of practical knowledge which has enabled him to discharge faithfully the duties of a very active business life. While still young, he was taken by his parents to Franklin and Fayette counties, Ind., and at the age of ten years accompanied them to Johnson County, where, since the year 1821, he has constantly resided. By the death of his father in 1822, he was thrown upon his own resources, and thus early in life laid the foundation upon which his subsequent successful career was in a large measure founded. He remained at home and grew up a farmer, an occupation he followed with success until 1836, at which time he embarked in the mercantile business at Edinburg, in partnership with T. R. Threlkeld and John S. Thompson. After a time this business was abandoned, owing to the stringency of the times, and he subsequently engaged in the carpenter's trade, which he carried on about two years. In 1841, he again embarked in the mercantile business, and, in time, became one of the leading merchants in Johnson County. He continued merchandising until 1870, the last ten years of which time he was associated in the business with his son, E. C. Thompson. Having accumulated a handsome competence in the mercantile trade, Mr. Thompson, in 1870, discontinued the business, and the year following, in partnership with his son, E. C., established a bank in Edinburg, which they have since conducted successfully, and which at this time is one of the most substantial and well-known private enterprises of the kind in this part of the state. In 1878, his youngest son, John A. Thompson, became a partner in the institution, and the firm now consists of A. C. Thompson & Sons. Mr. Thompson justly ranks as one of the safest and most successful business men of Johnson County. He is a financier of transcendent ability, endowed with wise foresight, intuitive perception, broad comprehension and accurate judgment. He is clear-headed, able to utilize all his energies and accomplish the purpose of his will even though it required long and persistent effort. His life has been free from vicious habits which weaken and destroy the physical system, and although upward of seventy-eight years, he is to-day in the possession of all his physical and mental faculties, and bids fair to live many years in the enjoyments of his many blessings. He is a conspicuous example of the successful self-made man, and the

acquisition of his fortune, amounting to over \$159,000, by honest business methods, speaks well for his ability as a financier. He became a member of the Christian Church a number of years ago, and is still a devoted worshipper, contributing liberally of his means toward the support of the Edinburg congregation. Mr. Thompson was married in 1835, to Maria W. Carvin, who proved help-mate to him in his years of struggle and adversity, and an appreciative sharer of his prosperity. She was a devoted Christian woman, and her death, which occurred on the 14th day of January, 1887, was felt as a calamity by the entire community. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson: Sarah A., born March 29, 1836, died November 3, 1836; Edward C., born December 22, 1837; James M., born April 16, 1840, died August 9, 1844; Harrison C., born July 1, 1843, died August 12, 1844; Mary A., born March 7, 1846, died April 26, 1853; Hannah E., born April 25, 1849; Amanda C., born October 4, 1851, died September 2, 1852; Richard L., born February 9, 1854, died June 27, 1854, and John A., born October 1, 1855. Hannah E. Thompson, the fifth of the living children, was married March 29, 1870, to G. B. McEwen, who died December 9, 1879. Mr. McEwen was born September 7, 1847, and was the second son of William and Mary (McFall) McEwen. The McEwen family came originally from North Carolina, and were among the prominent citizens of Columbus, where William McEwen carried on the banking business. G. B. McEwen was interested with his father in the bank, and became one of the active business men of Bartholomew County. He was an accomplished scholar, an active member of the Christian Church, and a gentleman who possessed the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends in Bartholomew and Johnson counties. To Mr. and Mrs. McEwen were born the following children, viz.: Imogene, born December 29, 1870; Edith R., born March 8, 1873, died August 15, 1873; William A., born June 14, 1875; Nannie L., born February 13, 1878, and Lillie, born July 2, 1880.

JAMES THOMPSON (deceased), as has been stated, was the eldest son of Alexander, and was born in Granger County, Tenn., April 19, 1802. He passed his boyhood days in Tennessee, having limited educational opportunities, and came to Indiana with his parents in 1816; was with them during their stay in Franklin and Fayette counties, and came with them to Johnson County in 1821. In the following year his father died, and, being the oldest son, he was of great assistance to his mother in carrying on the farm. Mr. Thompson was brought up a farmer, but learned the trade of blacksmithing under Isaac Collier, and afterward went into partnership with him in blacksmithing, continuing in it up to the time

of his marriage in 1825, when he was united to Susan Collier, daughter of Isaac, by whom he had children as follows: Rebecca Ann, born April 19, 1826; John Alexander, born April 22, 1828; Isaac M. and Alfred C., twins, born August 22, 1831 (A. C. died April 12, 1858); W. H., born December 7, 1833; Redding B., born November 27, 1838, died June 22, 1849; James L., born April 15, 1841, died in September, 1876. Some time previous to his marriage, he had been laying plans preparatory to engaging in the milling business, and soon after his marriage, in 1825, erected a grist- and saw-mill on the Blue River, near where the mill of John A. Thompson now stands. This was one of the first mills in Johnson County, and James Thompson was one of the pioneer millers. He could hardly have realized then to what perfection the process of milling would be carried in comparatively so short a time, and the primitive mill of that day would be almost as much of a curiosity to the people of to-day as the present mill, with all its improvements and milling machinery, would have been to the early settlers. He engaged in, and carried on, the milling business so successfully, that about fifteen years later he added a woolen mill and rebuilt the saw- and grist-mill, making them as perfect as the day and age were capable of. In 1852, Mr. Thompson abandoned the saw- and woolen-mill, and built a fine six-story stone and brick mill, with all modern improvements, changing the site of the mill a few hundred feet down the Blue River. This mill he carried on until he sold out to his son, John A., in 1859, having accumulated an ample fortune. Mr. Thompson also owned a farm, which he worked with the aid of his sons. Politically, he was a whig, and later a republican, but never specially sought any office, though he was justice of the peace for many years, holding that office at the time of his death. He relinquished the office for a time prior to the time of his retiring from the milling business, and after he had sold that out, having more leisure, again accepted it. Susan Collier, Mr. Thompson's first wife, died in September, 1850, and he was married again December 29, 1850, to Phœbe Hicks, by whom he had several children, three of whom — Mary Emily, Charles Fremont and Lydia Harriet — are living. Coming to Johnson County at so early a day, and in the height of his youth and strength, Mr. Thompson entered into the affairs of life with that earnestness of purpose that insured success. He did much to improve and advance the country and community where his lot was cast, and raised a family who have been and *are* amply capable to further what he began. In his dealings, he was strictly honorable and possessed of that common-sense and good judgment that enabled him to see what was for his own good, and made him a prominent

factor in his community. After he sold his mill to his son John he was not as actively engaged in business, but carried on a certain amount up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1872, and was caused indirectly by a kick received from a mule about a year previous to this. This kick caused injuries which, though at one time nearly healed, were further aggravated a short time before his death by his being run over by a wagon drawn by the same team. The combination caused the formation of an abscess which was the immediate cause of his death. He died at the ripe old age of seventy, having accomplished a life-work that was an honor to his name and justly entitled him to the respect of all.

JAMES E. THOMPSON, third son of John A. and Elizabeth Thompson, was born in Johnson County, on the 29th day of December, 1863. He was raised in Blue River Township, received a good education, and began life for himself in his father's mill, near Edinburg, of which he eventually became superintendent. Mr. Thompson possesses those traits of character which render him popular with the people, and as a business man, fully alive to the interests of the enterprise with which he is connected, few young men have as good a record. He stands high, socially, and has before him a promising future. March 28, 1887, he married Miss Fannie W. Wilson, daughter of C. C. Wilson, of Columbus, Ind.

JAMES I. THOMPSON (deceased).—Few business men in Johnson County were more widely and favorably known than the late James I. Thompson, of Edinburg. Mr. Thompson was a native of Johnson County, Ind., born April 15, 1841, the son of James and Susan (Collier) Thompson. He was reared and educated in Johnson County, and for some years was prominently identified with the mercantile interests of Edinburg. He subsequently abandoned merchandising, and accepted a position in the large flouring-mill of the late John A. Thompson, where he held the position of book-keeper and general superintendent. While thus employed he married Miss Jennie Cutsinger, daughter of Samuel Cutsinger, of Edinburg, and shortly thereafter engaged in the pork-packing business at Columbus, where he continued for some time. Later he established a harness and saddlery business in Edinburg, and after discontinuing this branch of trade, became identified with the Blue River Starch Works, of which enterprise he was one of the proprietors. Mr. Thompson was one of the leading citizens of Edinburg, and a man widely and favorably known throughout business circles of the state. He was a marked example of those sound, practical business qualifications, which secure the confidence of the people, and those personal qualities that win and retain the public esteem. He took an active part in the prosperity of Edin-

burg, was a liberal patron of all measures, having for their object the material and moral good, and will long be remembered as one of the community's most progressive and reliable business men. He was a republican in politics, and an active member of the Masonic and K. of P. fraternities. His widow lives in Edinburg, and is the mother of seven children, whose names are as follows, to-wit: Elizabeth, Minnie, James S., Lewis J., John A., Jr., Stella (deceased) and Mary I. Mrs. Thompson has spared no pains in the intellectual improvement of her children, all of whom have enjoyed superior educational advantages. The daughters have attended the well known Vassar College, of which institution the eldest, Miss Elizabeth, completed the musical course. The second daughter, Miss Minnie Thompson, is an artist of acknowledged ability, and the eldest son, James S., holds an important clerical position in Boston, Mass.

JOHN A. THOMPSON (deceased).—Among the active and successful business men of southern Indiana, few occupied a more conspicuous place than the late John A. Thompson, of Edinburg. Mr. Thompson was a native of Johnson County, born on the 22nd day of April, 1828, the eldest son of James and Susan (Collier) Thompson. His early years were passed upon his father's farm near Edinburg, and in the common schools he received a practical English education, which, supplemented by a year's course in Franklin College, and a thorough knowledge of business affairs, obtained in subsequent life, entitled him to a place among the best-informed men of the community. At the age of eighteen he accepted a clerkship in his uncle's store at Edinburg, and later, in partnership with two brothers, under the firm name of John A. Thompson & Bros., rented his father's large flouring mill on Blue River, and engaged in the milling business. The firm thus constituted, continued about three years, at the end of which time (1859), John A. purchased the entire interest, and became sole owner of the mill property. He carried on the business with the most encouraging success during the years that followed, and realized therefrom a handsome fortune. In 1872, his valuable mill was completely destroyed by fire, entailing upon him a loss considerably in excess of \$60,000. With the energy characteristic of the man, he soon rallied from the effects of the disaster, and at once rebuilt the mill, and was soon in the enjoyment of a far more extensive business than he had formerly conducted. December, 1874, he established a private bank in Edinburg, which, with his milling business, he carried on with success and financial profit until his death. In addition to the above enterprises, he owned several valuable farms and dealt largely in live-stock, especially fine cattle, upon the raising of which he was con-

sulted as an authority by the stock-men of his neighborhood. In his various business ventures, he was more than ordinarily fortunate, financial success such as falls to the lot of few having attended him throughout his long and useful career. Mr. Thompson was essentially a business man, and as such ranked among the most successful and progressive in southern Indiana. As a financier he had no superior in this section of the state, and as a public-spirited and courteous gentleman, he deserves a prominent place in the rank of Johnson County's representative citizens. In politics, he was an ardent republican, and although not a partisan in the sense of seeking official position, was one of the leaders of his party in Johnson County, and rendered valuable service in many local, state and national contests. He was a man of deep feelings and true instincts, a devoted member of the Christian Church, and a liberal contributor to all charitable and benevolent purposes. He hated deceit, underhandedness, and impurity, with the same fervor that he loved honesty, sincerity and uprightness. Those who knew him best loved him most, and his death, which occurred on the 13th day of October, 1886, left a vacuum in the commercial affairs, and was felt as a personal bereavement by the citizens of Edinburg, and all others with whom he had relations of a business nature. His success in a financial point of view is attested by the fact of his having accumulated valuable property in different states. His fortune at the time of his death was estimated at above \$300,000. Mr. Thompson was united in marriage, January 19, 1860, to Miss Mary Cutsinger, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Cutsinger, a lady widely and favorably known for her many excellent traits of character. The issues of this marriage were the following children, namely: Susan, wife of Henry Bailey, born October 20, 1860; Samuel C., born March 10, 1862; James E., born December 29, 1863; Lillie J., born February 17, 1867; William T., born May 14, 1870, and Isaac C., born July 31, 1873.

JOHN A. THOMPSON, youngest son of A. C. and Maria Thompson, was born in Johnson County, Ind., on the 1st day of October, 1855. He was reared and educated in Edinburg, and here he also began his business career in 1878, as partner in the banking house of his father, with which he is still identified. He is thoroughly posted in all the details of banking, and at this time holds the responsible position of cashier. In his business and social relations Mr. Thompson occupies a conspicuous place in the estimation of his fellow citizens, and as a courteous gentleman, few stand higher in the community. He owns a third interest in Thompson & Co.'s Roller Mills, at Edinburg, and occupies one of the most beautiful

residences in the city. October 2, 1879, he married Miss Clara, daughter of Benjamin J. and Heppy Deming, a union blessed with two children, viz.: Rebë and Frank.

J. M. TINDLE was born in Randolph County, Ind., June 14, 1842. He is the youngest of a family of nine children born to Robert A. and Amy Tindle, the father a native of one of the eastern states, and the mother of Ohio. Mr. Tindle's paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and were among the early residents of Ohio. His grandfather was one of the first settlers in Cincinnati, and made brick in that city when it was only a small western town. Robert A. Tindle grew to manhood in Cincinnati, and there learned the trade of brick making with his father. He married in 1822, Amy, daughter of Oliver Kelly, of Cincinnati, after which he came to Indiana and engaged in agricultural pursuits in various parts of the state. In 1852, he abandoned farming, and began the manufacture of brick in Shelbyville, and later sold out his business and went west for the purpose of purchasing land. Since his departure nothing has been heard from him, and the supposition is that he met his death in some mysterious manner. His wife departed this life in Edinburg in the year 1872. J. M. Tindle was reared principally upon a farm, and after the mysterious disappearance of his father, looked after his mother's interests until her death. In 1862 he entered the army, enlisting in Company M, Twenty-first Indiana Infantry, and was afterward transferred to the First Heavy Artillery, at Baton Rouge, La. He served with the latter until the close of the war, and took part in the last artillery engagement of the Rebellion, which was fought at Mobile, Ala., April 11, 1865. After being honorably discharged from the service he returned to Edinburg, and for about three years or more worked at different places and employments in and around the town. He next opened a blacksmith shop about three miles east of Edinburg, at the Harvest City Mills, which he operated for about fifteen years, and then moved to the town where he has since resided. From 1882 to 1885, he followed his trade in Edinburg, but since the latter year has been engaged in various pursuits, being at this time in the insurance business. Mr. Tindle is a prominent member of the United Order of Honor, and has assisted in organizing lodges in different parts of the state, being at this time employed especially for that purpose. In politics, Mr. Tindle is a republican, and in religion believes in the doctrine as taught and practiced by the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been twice married, first on August 20, 1869, to Miss Clara Dragoo, of Johnson County, by whom he had five children, all living, viz.: Minnie M., Korah, Sylvester K., Abigail and Wilford O. Mrs. Tindle died April, 1883, and on the

1st day of August, 1886, Mr. Tindle married his present wife, Mrs. Venia Compton (*nee* Pitcher). By her previous marriage Mrs. Tindle had one child, Oscar Compton.

J. L. TONER, one of Edinburg's most enterprising citizens and business men, is a native of Lycoming County, Pa., and the oldest of a family of ten children, born to John and Susan (Latchaw) Toner, of the same state. The parents moved to Indiana in 1853, settling at Edinburg, Johnson County, where their deaths occurred at the advanced ages of eighty-four and seventy-eight years, respectively. Of the twelve children of John and Susan Toner, but three are now living, namely: J. L., Solomon and Deborah (Mrs. Sharp), all of whom make their homes in Edinburg. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native state, and at the age of eighteen, went to the city of Pittsburg, thence later, to Shelby County, Ind., where, for about one year, clerked in the dry goods store of N. Teal, Shelbyville. He subsequently accepted a similar position with Isaac Sorden, Esq., in Shelbyville and Edinburg, and in 1856 purchased his employer's stock in the latter place and began the mercantile business upon his own responsibility. Shortly after engaging in business, he erected what is now the Central Hotel, designed for dry goods store and hall, which he subsequently sold, and purchased a flouring-mill, operating the latter quite successfully for six years. The mill afterward burned, entailing upon him a heavy loss, aggregating over \$10,000. The next business venture in which Mr. Toner became interested, was a mill for the manufacture of hominy, which he erected in 1872 at a cost of \$15,000. He disposed of this in 1883, and for one year thereafter was engaged as a grain and flour broker, a business which proved financially remunerative. In 1886, he built a large elevator in Edinburg, and began buying and shipping grain, a business which he still carries on. He is at this time one of the largest grain dealers on the J., M. & I. Railroad, buying and shipping as much as any other man similarly engaged in Johnson County. In his various business enterprises Mr. Toner has met with more than ordinary success, which has resulted principally from two causes: first, a wonderful energy, and, second, a remarkably good judgment. He has accumulated a handsome competence, much of which has been expended in the material improvement of Edinburg. He has built a number of substantial buildings in the city, one of which, his private residence, represents a capital of over \$23,000. Mr. Toner was united in marriage to Miss Malinda C. Shipp, daughter of Samuel Shipp, of Frankfort, Ind., on the 28th day of September, 1848. To Mr. and Mrs. Toner have been born

four children, only one of whom is now living, namely: Susan, wife of C. M. Hess, of Indianapolis.

J. P. TOWNSEND, one of the oldest native born citizens of Johnson County, and a prominent resident of Blue River Township, is the youngest of a family of four children, all sons, born to Joseph Townsend, a pioneer, who came to the county in 1821. The father was a native of Kentucky, in which state he married Lucy Barnett. When they came to Blue River Township, the family consisted of two sons, and on the 27th of September, 1824, the subject of this sketch was born. Joseph Townsend died in the year 1825, at the age of thirty. His wife survived him three years, departing this life in 1828, aged thirty. After his parents' death, the subject was taken by an uncle, Ambrose Barnett, under whose care he grew to early manhood, working the meantime upon a farm. Hard toil being the rule of the times in which his youthful years were passed, he obtained but meager educational training, but by intelligent observation, he has since acquired a fund of valuable, practical knowledge. He was married September 1, 1845, to Rosa Jane Wells, of Johnson County, daughter of Baker and Sarah (Cutsinger) Wells, who bore him two children, viz.: Joseph T. and George R., the former deceased. Mrs. Townsend died on the 3rd day of August, 1854. March 25, 1855, Mr. Townsend was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Richard and Rhoda (McGuire) Russell, of Shelby County. For seven years Mr. Townsend held the position of freight agent for the J., M. & I. R. Co., at Edinburg, and later, in 1865, purchased eighty acres of land, one mile northwest of Edinburg, to which he moved the following year and began farming. He has since purchased other land, and is now the possessor of valuable real estate, upon which are some of the best improvements in the township. He is a republican in politics, and has held the office of constable three terms.

G. W. TUCKER, the gentleman for whom this sketch is prepared, is a native of Johnson County, Ind., and dates his birth from the 13th day of September, 1853. His father, George H. Tucker, was an early settler of this county, and died here in 1855. His mother, whose maiden name was Parthenia Nay, subsequently married Harris Almond, of Hendricks County, Ind., where she now resides. Owing to the death of his father, which occurred when the subject was but two years old, and the consequent dependent condition of his mother, he was early in life thrown upon his own resources, and for a number of years contributed his full share toward the family's support. He found employment in different capacities, working at whatever presented itself, until about the year 1875, at which time he rented a small farm and engaged in the pur-

suit of agriculture. By the exercise of rigid economy, he was enabled to purchase a place of fifty-three acres, which he still owns. In 1887, he engaged in the agricultural implement business, in Franklin, in partnership with W. D. Branigan, and in 1888, started a similar establishment in Edinburg, where he now has stock to the amount of over \$40,000. Mr. Tucker's life is a commendable example of what energy and determination can accomplish in the face of adverse circumstances. Beginning life with no capital, he has by diligent application, succeeded in establishing a good home and a remunerative business, and is at this time classed among the successful men of Edinburg. October 17, 1875, he married Miss Sibelia Pritchard, who has borne him three children, two of whom, Florence A. and Anna C., are living.

J. C. VALENTINE, an old and reliable business man of Edinburg, was born in Lycoming County, Penn., August 19, 1819, the son of Jacob Valentine, a native of one of the eastern states. He spent the first fifteen years of his life in his native state, and in 1834, accompanied his parents to Switzerland County, Ind., where he grew to manhood. While still young, he began working at the carpenter's trade, in which he acquired great proficiency, as is attested by the numerous residences, barns, and other buildings he erected while following his chosen calling in Switzerland County. He followed mechanical pursuits for a period of twenty years, abandoning that work in 1860, and engaging in the mercantile business at the town of Edinburg, where he has since resided. He carried a full line of groceries and queensware; also, feed, lime and cement, in which departments of the trade, he led the town. Mr. Valentine has met with encouraging success in his business, having by diligent attention to the demands of the trade, and by that exercise of economy by which his life has been characterized, succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competence. He was, until recently, associated with his son, under the firm name of Valentine & Son, but is now living a retired life in Edinburg. Mr. Valentine is an active member of the Methodist Church, and for a period of forty years, has been prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity. He is a democrat in politics, and while not a partisan in the sense of seeking official preferment, has always taken a lively interest in political matters, both local and national. Mr. Valentine married in Switzerland County, in December, 1842, Miss Elmira Cole, who has borne him ten children, four of whom are living, viz.: Phoebe F., Thomas E., John C., and Horsford E. Like his ancestors, Mr. Valentine possesses a vigorous body, and although nearly seventy years of age, retains, unimpaired, all his

faculties, both mental and physical, and bids fair to outreach the allotted three score years and ten.

J. C. VALENTINE, JR., son of J. C. Valentine, was born in the town of Mt. Sterling, Switzerland Co., Ind., on the 18th day of June, 1859. He was raised in Johnson County, and through industry gained a fair education, which, supplemented, by a practical business experience, has made him an intelligent and well-informed man. In early life he began clerking in his father's grocery store, where he obtained his first knowledge of business, and later, accepted a clerical position in the Edinburg Starch Works, his duties being that of book-keeper and correspondent for the firm. He afterward became a partner in the establishment, and is at this time a member of the well-known firm of S. Cutsinger & Co., the largest starch manufacturers in Indiana. Mr. Valentine has successfully brought himself to a leading place among the active young business men of this county, and is a gentleman in whom the citizens of Edinburg have unlimited confidence. He was united in marriage to Miss Ella W. Cutsinger, daughter of Samuel Cutsinger, Esq., in the year 1880, a union blessed with the birth of two children: Lucy Blish and Irwin Scholler Valentine. Mrs. Valentine is a lady of culture and refinement, and occupies a prominent position in the social circles of Edinburg.

T. D. VAN DORN, manufacturer of wagons and carriages, Edinburg, Ind., is a native of New Jersey, and was born in the County of Monmouth, that state, on the 22d day of December, 1817. His parents were Peter and Catherine (Dubois) Van Dorn, the father of Dutch, and the mother of French-German descent. Mr. Van Dorn is the eldest of a family of six children. He was reared in the east, enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education in his native county and Pennfield, N. Y., and in early manhood learned the wagon and carriage making trade, in which he acquired great skill and proficiency. At the age of twenty-two he went to Ohio, and was in that state for a period of ten years, working at his chosen calling. While there he met and married Miss Lydia Craig, a native of that state, a union blessed with the birth of eleven children, of whom these are living: Ann, William C., Sarah, David C., Sophia M., Charles D. and Hattie M. In 1850 Mr. Van Dorn came to Edinburg, Ind., and established a good business, manufacturing wagons, carriages and farm implements, besides doing repairing of all kinds, necessary to the trade. He subsequently abandoned the manufacture of agricultural implements, and gave his entire attention to wagon and carriage building, which he still carries on. He has a well equipped establish-

ment, supplied with all the latest improved machinery and appliances, and turns out a very substantial and durable class of work. Mr. Van Dorn is a public-spirited citizen, and during a long period of residence in Edinburg, has won a prominent place in the estimation of the people. He has been a member of the town board at different times, and manifests a lively interest in all measures for the public good.

JOHN WALSH (deceased).—Among the men identified with the material interests of Edinburg in the past, few, if any, occupied a more conspicuous place than the gentleman whose brief biography is herewith presented. John Walsh was a native of Ireland, born in County Galway, on the 9th day of August, 1816, the son of John and Margaret (Flannary) Walsh. He was reared amid the active scenes of farm life, and remained in his native country until sixteen years of age, at which time he came to America and located in the city of Quebec, Canada. After spending several years in that place he went to New Orleans, thence a little later to Madison, Ind., where, as in the former cities, his employment was that of clerk and book-keeper. November 16, 1845, he married Miss Mary Dalglish, who was born in Scotland on the 28th of October, 1821. Mrs. Walsh's parents, John and Margaret (Wallace) Dalglish, were each descended from old and prominent Scotch families, the Wallaces being among the families noted in the history of that country. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Walsh and wife emigrated to Indiana, and settled in Johnson County, where for a period of thirty-four years he was prominently identified with the mercantile interests of Edinburg. Having by successful management succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competence, Mr. Walsh transferred his business to his sons and son-in-law, in 1886, from which time until his death he lived a retired life. In addition to his mercantile business, Mr. Walsh was, for a number of years, extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits, which added largely to his pecuniary gains. He became the owner of valuable real estate in different counties, which, with his other property, represented the fruits of his own industry. Mr. Walsh was a public-spirited man in all the term implies—fully alive to the interests of the town and county, and all movements having for their object the general good, found in him an earnest supporter and liberal patron. A democrat in politics, he never aspired to official distinction, and a Roman Catholic in religion, he encouraged the dissemination of religious truth, irrespective of church or creed. He was a kind husband and a devoted father, and exemplary citizen, and in his death the community realized the loss of a friend and benefactor. Mrs. Walsh still survives, living at this time in Edinburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Walsh were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living, namely: Maggie, wife of T. H. Daily; Annie C., wife of W. A. McNaughton; Mary E., wife of W. M. Howell, and Francis V.

ISRAEL J. WATTS, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Johnson County, Ind., born in Edinburg on the 3rd day of October, 1848. His parents were Israel and Elizabeth (Dunham) Watts, who had a family of three children, two now living, viz.: the subject, and a brother in Indianapolis. Israel Watts was for some years a merchant in Edinburg, in which town he died a few months previous to the birth of Israel J. The mother departed this life about the year 1851. After the death of his mother, young Israel was taken by his grandfather Dunham, who reared him in Boone County, Ind. He grew to manhood on a farm, and returning to Johnson County, settled on a tract of land which was left him by his parents. Since 1870, he has resided in Blue River Township, being at this time, one of the substantial farmers of his neighborhood, owning 184 acres of finely improved land. He is a substantial citizen, and has a large circle of friends in Blue River Township, and other parts of the county. November 5, 1874, he married Elizabeth Compton, daughter of William Compton, a union blessed with three children: William H., Clarence O., and Mary E.

JOHN WELLS was born in Blue River Township, Johnson Co., Ind., March 15, 1848, and is a son of James and Louisa (Cox) Wells, natives of Kentucky, respectively. James Wells came to Johnson County in a very early day, and with the exception of about nine years spent in Louisville, has lived here ever since. His principal occupation has been gardening, which he has carried on in Edinburg. His wife died in the year 1885, leaving a family of five children. John Wells was reared to manhood in Johnson County, and enjoyed the advantages of a practical English education in the common schools. He began life for himself as a farmer, but subsequently became interested in the milling business in the capacity of flour packer, which he followed in Bartholomew County for a period of three years, and in Tippecanoe County about seven years. From the latter he returned to Johnson County, where he was engaged in milling two years, and at the end of that time began buying and shipping poultry, which he carried on for some time with success and financial profit. In September, 1882, he began the butchering business in Edinburg, which he now carries on, being at this time in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative trade. Mr. Wells has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Bush, who was born in Africa while her parents were on a visit to that far-away country. On the return voyage

to her native country, Germany, Mrs. Bush, mother of Mrs. Wells, died, and was buried in mid-ocean. Mrs. Wells died in 1875. Mr. Wells' present wife, whom he married in 1876, was Miss Elizabeth Clark, a native of Ireland. Her father was a soldier in the late war, and fell in the bloody battle of the Wilderness. Mr. and Mrs. Wells are the parents of six children, four of whom are living. Their names are as follows: Elizabeth, John, Samuel and Louisa. Mr. Wells is one of the progressive business men of Edinburg, and a worthy member of the K. of P. fraternity. He is a Democrat in politics.

EZEKIEL WHEATLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, of Blue River Township, was born in the eastern part of Maryland, November 30, 1817, son of William and Rebecca (Tull) Wheatley. William Wheatley was a soldier in the War of 1812. He left Maryland in 1823, emigrating to Ohio and renting on the Big Miami fourteen miles north of Cincinnati, where his death occurred the year following. He was a farmer by occupation, and the father of six children, two of whom are now living, viz.: the subject of this biography and Mrs. Celia McHenry, of Hamilton County, Ohio. Mrs. Wheatley afterward married a Mr. Van Sickle, by whom she had two children, both deceased. By the death of his father, Ezekiel Wheatley early in life was thrown upon his own resources, and for some years worked as a common laborer, contributing his earnings to the support of his widowed mother and six orphan children. At the age of twenty-three, he married Miss Mary Cone, of Franklin County, Ind., and for one year thereafter farmed in that county, and then moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, which was his home for four years. At the end of that time he returned to Franklin County, this state, and three years later moved to Nineveh Township, Bartholomew County, where he resided for a period of thirty years. His wife died March 5, 1877. She was the mother of fourteen children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Their names are as follows: Martha Ann, Charles H. (deceased), William H., Rebecca, John N., George W., Joseph F., Adelia, Lizzie A., Joseph E., Alice M., Maggie, Kate and Mollie. Charles H. was a member of Company I, Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and died from exposure while in the service, July 3, 1863. Of the other children, nine are married, and all but one, George W., whose home is in Kansas, live in this state. Mr. Wheatley's home farm consists of 150 acres of finely improved land in the southwestern part of Blue River Township. He is one of the old and substantial citizens of the community, and for a number of years has been an ardent supporter of the republican party.

GEORGE C. WILLIAMS was born in Union County, Ind., September 21, 1842, and is the second son of James T. and Julia Williams, the father born in Ohio, and the mother on Blannerhassett Island, in the Ohio River. The parent were of Welsh and English descent, respectively, and raised a family of nine children, five now living. James T. Williams was by occupation a cabinet-maker, but in later life followed farming. He died in the year 1862, at the age of fifty years. His wife survived him fourteen years, departing this life in 1878, aged sixty-eight. The subject of this biography was raised in his native county, and at the age of eighteen began life for himself as clerk in a mercantile house in Waynesville, Bartholomew County. He continued in that capacity for three years, and then began farming and dealing in grain and live-stock, in Jackson County, which he followed with success and financial profit for a period of about twelve years. He subsequently clerked for some time in the town of Seymour, and in 1883, came to Edinburg, where for one year he was similarly engaged in the hardware store of Compton Bros. Severing his connection with this business, he accepted a position of traveling salesman, which, with clerking, formed his principal occupation for the succeeding three or four years, when he purchased an interest in a hardware stock at Edinburg, with G. W. Tucker. He disposed of his interest in the winter of 1888, and at this time is not actually engaged in any business. Mr. Williams was married December 21, 1869, to Miss Anna B. Rockstroth, a native of Clark County, Ind., and daughter of John L. Rockstroth, a leading manufacturer of lard, oil and candles, of Jeffersonville. Three children were born to this union, namely: John, Anna and Minnie. Mrs. Williams died February 12, 1878, and in April, 1880, Mr. Williams married Miss Mary A. Hutchings, who has borne him one child, to wit: Lewis C. Mr. Williams' life has been one of great activity, and his various business ventures have proved quite successful. He owns good property in Jackson County, Seymour, Jeffersonville and Edinburg, and is classed among the progressive citizens of the last-named city.

A. W. WINTERBERG, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Edinburg, is a native of Hanover, Germany, and son of Diedrieg and Cathrina Winterberg. He was born on the 11th day of July, 1839, and until his sixteenth year remained in his native country, attending in the meantime an educational institution at the town of Grandorf, where he pursued his studies with the object of the priesthood in view. Thinking the new world offered better opportunities for a young man, than his native country, Mr. Winterberg, in September, 1855, set sail for the United States, and after a long and tiresome voyage of nine weeks, landed at the city of New

Orleans. From there he came directly to Edinburg, Ind., for the purpose of joining an elder brother who had preceded him, and for about one year, after arriving here, worked with his brother at the painter's trade. September, 1856, he entered upon an apprenticeship in Edinburg to learn the shoe-maker's trade, and after becoming proficient in the same, worked at the business in various places throughout Indiana and Ohio until 1864. In that year he opened a shop in Edinburg, which he operated until 1867, when he moved to his present well-known place of business on Main Cross Street, and began dealing in boots and shoes, in connection with their manufacture. From the above date his business increased rapidly, and he was soon obliged to enlarge his capacity in order to meet the increasing demands of the trade. He still manufactures boots and shoes, employing several skillful workman, and carries a full and complete stock for the general trade, representing a capital of from \$6,000 to \$8,000. As a business man, Mr. Winterberg ranks among the most successful in Edinburg, and as a citizen enjoys the esteem of all who know him. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and as a republican, was elected to the position of township trustee, the duties of which he discharged for a period of six years. He also served on the school board of Edinburg, and at this time is presiding officer of the city council. In 1861, he entered the army as a member of Company H, Seventh Indiana Infantry, for the three months' service, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of that time. He was made a Mason in 1862, aside from which order he belongs at this time to the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. December 26, 1861, he married Elizabeth J. Fretrick of Cincinnati. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Winterberg, the following of whom are living, viz.: Minnie E., Charles H., Ida, Edward, William, Jennie, Harry and Walter.



CHAPTER VI.*

GEOLOGY — SITUATION AND BOUNDARY — TOPOGRAPHY — CONNECTED SECTION — RECENT GEOLOGY — PALEOZOIC GEOLOGY.



TOPOGRAPHICALLY, Johnson County lies south of the center of Indiana. It comprises an area of 320 square miles, or 211,206 acres of land. In form it is a true parallelogram, measuring, from east to west, sixteen miles, and, from north to south, twenty miles. This county is bounded, on the north, by Marion; on the east, by Shelby; on the south, by Bartholomew and Brown, and on the west, by Morgan County. Franklin, the county seat, is twenty miles south of Indianapolis. Originally, the whole county was an unbroken forest, with a dense undergrowth, much of it regarded as worthless, being wet and swampy. Other portions were supposed to be so broken as to prevent successful cultivation. Under energetic and progressive agriculture, these difficulties have been annihilated; every marsh has been made a marvel of fertility, and every hillside a mine of wealth.

Topography.—The surface features of Johnson County are very simple. A bird's-eye view of its whole extent would reveal a general outline as follows: A broad, high ridge, beginning in the northern part and gradually growing higher as it extended to the south, would be observed in the central part of the county. It would appear to be a sort of flattened ridge, in a crescent form, with the convex side westward. From this elevated center, a gentle slope would be observed on both sides, in the northern part of the county; but, as it extended toward Brown County, the slope would appear more abrupt and precipitous. On the eastern side, this descent, in places, as in Nineveh Township, would be quite abrupt, making the boldly escarped hills of that township. On the western side, the descent has caused the streams to cut deep channels, rendering much of the land very broken. To the east and south, would be stretched away, as far as the eye could reach, a broad, alluvial plain, covering the whole area of Clark, Needham and Blue River townships. To the west and south, would be seen the bold bluffs of White River, running sheer up to the eroded

* Adapted to this volume from the State Geologist's Report for 1883, by David S. McCaslin, A. M.

channel of its waters. West of the northern extremity of this ridge, would be seen a broad valley, extending to the White River, threaded by Honey Creek and Pleasant Run. This surface outline reveals the hydrography of the county.

The ridge is the watershed, and upon its summit all the streams originate. The flattened ridge, in the north, forms broad plateaus that were originally swamps, but now, thanks to thorough drainage, they are so no longer. These swamps are, really, the highest land in the county, and not the lowest, thus facilitating their reclamation. Many of the ditches made to drain them continue to cut deeper channels, instead of filling up. From this summit region the streams all flow either southwest or southeast, emptying into Blue River or White River, according to their relation to the ridge. White River touches the county on the northwest, cutting off about 1,000 acres, and Blue River touches the southeast corner, cutting off about 1,400 acres. It will be seen, thus, that the whole of Johnson County is a watershed, lying between these two rivers.

The streams that flow down its slopes, or plunge down its descents, are numerous and beautiful. Sugar Creek is the main stream of the eastern slope. It receives, in Needham Township, through Little Sugar Creek, nearly the whole of the drainage of Clark Township. Young's Creek, with its tributaries, Indian, Moore's, Burkhart's and Hurricane creeks, drain the concave side of the crescent ridge. Gathering, thus, the whole volume of water from this level basin, it finally empties into Sugar Creek, near Amity, in the northwest part of Blue River Township. From the southern and highest part of the ridge, Nineveh Creek sweeps down a narrow ravine, excavated by its plowing waters. Its channel is simply a gorge, with high and precipitous clay banks. On the western side of this ridge, Indian Creek begins with its various tributaries. These streams, like all running in that direction, descend to the valley of White River, through deep channels, not all of them, however, of recent origin, for some of them have evidently adopted the channels of ancient glacial streams.

The other streams are, Stott's Creek, with its tributaries, and Crooked and Coot's creeks. These last streams are small, and, indeed, none on the western side of the county are large enough to afford mill power. Occupying, as they do, rocky gorges, they are quite dry during most of the year. Some, at points where there are springs flowing, make a rill, useful only as a supply of water for stock. Sugar Creek is the only stream of the county that furnishes adequate mill power, and along its banks a number of large mills have been erected. This topographical outline puts before us the various topographical features of this county. We have the

form, and are now ready for the structure and constituents. Observations throughout the county, with measurements of many widely separated exposures and outcrops, give the following connected section:

Quaternary Age.

Alluvium	00 ft. to 40 ft.
Loess	00 ft. to 30 ft.
Lacustral silt	00 ft. to 25 ft.
Boulder drift	25 ft. to 100 ft.

Total	25 ft. to 195 ft.
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Carboniferous Age.—Knobstone Group or Epoch.

Knob shales and sandstone	25 ft. to 150 ft.
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Devonian Age.—Hamilton Group.

Black slate (Genesee shale)	00 ft. to 30 ft.
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Grand total	375 ft.
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Recent Geology.—It being the fact that all geological formations are the results of successive depositions of material, the lower deposits, if undisturbed, are the older, and the rocks are later, successively, until we reach the surface, where the latest formations are found. These later deposits, as seen by the section given, are very heavy in Johnson County, and present many features of interest.

These formations present three varieties in Johnson County. The ridges of the southern part, in Nineveh and Hensley townships, are capped with Loess, a yellow or buff-colored sediment. It has much siliceous material, but little coarse sand, and is easily removed by currents of water. The hills are accordingly cut into gullies and gorges, with abrupt sides. The valleys in many places are filled up with the lacustral from the hills. The loess bed extends, in a wedge-shaped tract, almost to Trafalgar. In the western point of Hensley and Union townships, a large extent of light gray soil was observed, which is also assigned to this period. Slight changes were observed in several localities, where these fine-grained sedimentary deposits are replaced by silt, a sandy deposit made by slowly moving currents of shallow water. These lacustral deposits are simply fragments of a great area of loess that covered several counties of Indiana, thus cut up into isolated areas, in later transformations of surface, by erosion and denudation. The ancient lake bed is thus the level of the highest ridges,

and the soil that caps them the sedimentary deposit of its quiet waters. Underneath these alluvial and lacustral beds, throughout the county, is found the glacial drift. It is either obscurely unstratified or modified, and in one form or the other, or both, it covers the rocky substratum of the whole county. The alluvial of Sugar Creek valley rests upon modified drift. But the lacustral deposits of the high southern ridge as far as observed, lie above deposits of undisturbed drift, the latter being, in general, compact blue clays filled with angular, fragmental rocks. This formation is evidently the foundation of the primeval glacial deposits.

This glacial drift varies greatly in thickness, ranging from only a few feet to over a hundred, wells that deep not having reached its base. The probability is that its thickness over this region was quite uniform, and that what remains in place is the undisturbed portion of a great mass of drift material. As far as seen, this part of the drift, throughout the county, was quiet uniform. The variations of the surface are very marked, being lacustral, fluviatile, or alluvial, but the identity of this blue clay that superimposes the sandstone is clearly apparent. Dig where you will, on the great central ridge of this country, this blue clay will be found at varying depths. It, like the others, gets its name from its origin. The alluvial is formed by the wash and overflow of streams; the lacustral by the slow accumulation of sediment in quiet waters; the glacial drifts were formed by the action of great masses of moving ice.

The local details of the drift in Johnson County, furnish a good exposition of glacial phenomena. The primeval glacier extended over the whole of Johnson County, there being evidence that it covered the whole of Brown County, save the summit of "Weed-patch Hill," the northern ridge of Brown County became a great barrier in the pathway of the glacier. The changed climate came on slowly. The melting ice causes the gradual recession of the glacier. Its dissolution sets new agencies into operation. Torrents of water begin the re-assortment of the drift. As the glacier withdrew, its detritus of boulders, sand, and clay is subjected to the action of these fluviatile floods. The original deposit of the glacier is unstratified boulder drift; the foundation is of blue clay, or hardpan that underlies the surface deposits. The glacier did not recede uniformly. Its progress backward was varied with periodical advances. Nor was its retreat equal in every latitude. Surface elevation, and the nature of the underlying formations, would affect the dissolution of the ice mass. Tongues of the glacial ice would extend southward. Along elevated ridges, waters, rushing down, would conspire in the construction of deep,

broad channels, where the excavation was the easiest. That would be the locality where the surface was lowest and the underlying formations most susceptible of erosion.

This was the process of glacial action in Johnson County. The great central ridge of the county was covered with ice after it had wholly disappeared in the eastern side of the county. Indeed, it appears, from conditions observed, that the whole valley of Sugar Creek was a portion of what is now definitely known to science as "Collett's Glacial River." Through this region, comprising three townships, there is evidence of deep erosion. There is no outcrop of the substratum, save one exposure of the black shale. The deposits are all fluviatile, modified boulder drift, either as a pebbly clay, with pockets of sand, or large and wide-spread deposits of obliquely stratified sand and gravel. Throughout this region, large boulders are rarely found. The western shore of this ancient channel is well defined. In the southern part of the county are boldly out-lined hills of the knobstone formation. Some of them are plainly terraced, as particularly one on "Montrose farm," in Section 34, Nineveh Township. From the top of this hill there is a magnificent view of this ancient valley. Its eastern shore, the highest lands in Shelby County, stands out in distant outlines. This hill is 140 feet above the valley at its base, and 207 feet above Edinburg, six miles to the east, and located on the alluvial and fluviatile deposits in the bed of this ancient river. In the northeastern part of the county, this outline is not less distinctly, though not so abruptly and grandly defined. On the map, it coincides almost exactly with the course of the Hurricane Creek. Observation revealed the striking fact that this stream, with an almost due south course, followed the eastern limit of the modified boulder drift. This is seen in the fact that the western bluff of the stream is the higher for a distance of seven miles, and that this higher bluff, throughout this whole extent, is full of bowlders, while none were observed on the eastern side. West of Hurricane, the boulder clays are thick and undisturbed; but on the east, the soil is sandy and loamy, with local gravel deposits, just as observed elsewhere throughout this ancient valley. This shore line, beginning thus in the northern part of this county, continues, with this general southern course, to the southern part of the state.

Prof. John L. Campbell has conjectured that at the time of greatest flow in this channel, the southern terminus of the glacier was not far south of Indianapolis. There is evidence of this, not only in the fact that the western shore disappears in this region, but that the crescent-like ridge of this county sweeps around to the east with a sharp curve, outlining to the observer, a mighty mass of

drift material that is a notable feature in the northern part of Pleasant and Clark townships. It extends from Greenwood, eastward, with its axial line running a little south of east. It is a ridge well marked by the hundreds of bowlders that are strewn along its surface. Near Greenwood, the railroad crosses this ridge at an elevation of 840 feet above the sea, this being the highest point on the railroad between Indianapolis and Louisville. The eastern terminus of this ridge is in Section 4, Clark Township, at which it is rounded by Leatherwood Creek. Throughout its course, no deposits of gravel were seen. The bowlders are everywhere thickly studded in a solid matrix of clay. Near Rocklane, a multitude of unusually large ones were seen, sometimes hundreds of them in an area of a few acres, many of them ten to fifteen feet in length and weighing many tons. On the farm of Mr. W. F. Kimuck, in Section 36, Clark Township, one was measured, showing the following dimensions: Length over top, 18 feet, 1 inch; circumference, 41 feet, 10 inches; height above ground, 5 feet. Near this monster were a number of immense proportions.

There are a number of localities where a heavy removal of clay is revealed by the abundance of bowlders exposed, notably in Nineveh Township, Section 16. The whole mass of undisturbed boulder clays of the central part of this county are more or less filled with these massive, erratic rocks. Most of them are granitic. Occasionally a feldspathic or chistose boulder is seen. A few large fragments of limestone, usually filled with Devonian fossils were noted; one weighing several thousand pounds was seen in a deep ravine, near Barnes' Creek, in Hensley Township, Section 17.

Proof that large volumes of water, at one time, flowed through these passage-ways of this glacial ridge, is found in the fact that, in the deep channels of the creeks in Hensley Township, deposits of gravel are found. In many places they occupy positions with reference to the clay and sandstone that show the direction of flow as being from the northeast. Two beds of gravel on Barnes' Creek were examined, having the usual oblique and alternating stratification of such fluviatile deposits. Both were on the west bank of the valley, the one in Section 17, facing a bluff with an exposure of sandstone capped by about 30 feet of clay. The current that cast up this sand-bank came down this valley from the northeast. Similar conditions were observed in other valleys, many of the low points in these deep gorges being simply deposits of the post-glacial streams.

Where the region to the northeast of this central ridge is examined, it reveals the fact that these fluviatile waters wrought wonders in re-assorting the drift. North and east and south of Frank-

lin, extensive deposits of sand and gravel exist. In their arrangement there is a general trend to the southwest. The sand ridge beginning at Franklin runs southwest, without interception, for several miles, where it is intersected by a small stream, but it appears again in the west, in Sections 29 and 30, Franklin Township. The sand and gravel at Mount Pleasant Church is a continuation of the ridge south of Franklin.

Another conspicuous deposit of sand and gravel, and probably the most remarkable, is the "Donnell Mound," Section 8, Franklin Township. It is an illustration of the effect of fluvial waters, and it shows well their southwestern course. The northeast side of this mound is abrupt; and the southwest side, sloping gently toward Young's Creek, presents a talus, showing the direction of the current. The sand and gravel at Hopewell and vicinity is all of the same origin. The "Donnell Mound" presents a section of alternate layers of sand and clay and gravel, showing well the "flow and plunge" structure. The mound is about ninety feet above the bed of Young's Creek. From its rounded summit there is an interesting view of a region of wondrous fertility and beauty. While these floods were re-assorting portions of the glacial drift in the central part of the county, the eastern parts were wholly submerged. Clark Township was a broad flood-plain, and in Sugar Creek Valley the waters had more current; hence the casting up of the great sand deposits, characteristic of this region. The elevated portions of Needham Township, notably on the land of L. Waggoner, in Section 18, and of W. Duckworth, in Section 15, are excellent examples of these fluvial deposits. They overlie large areas in Blue River Township. All of these deposits bear a marked resemblance throughout the county, and all are contemporaneous in origin.

The only departure from this rule, that was observed, was a gravel deposit in Section 20, Hensley Township. This formation is apparently near the base of the glacial drift, being overlaid by from thirty to forty feet of boulder clay and loess deposits. From observation, this bed of gravel is present through quite an area of drift, and is not a mere pocket of sand and gravel, as such deposits usually are in unstratified drifts. The formation is, on an average, about ten feet thick, and, as far as seen, shows a regular, horizontal stratification. The alternating layers of fine sand and gravel are from six to ten inches thick, and all are charged with various mineral solution, that gave the whole deposit a variegated appearance. The bands are reddish-brown, ash-gray, blue, and yellow, features of chemical discoloration not seen in any gravel deposits elsewhere in the county. In many, the ordinary coloring of red oxide of iron was seen, but nothing with these features of color and stratification.

This deposit, probably, antedates the general fluviatile modifications of the drift, and was formed at the first advance of the glacier, under the action of the waters attending its periodic advance and retreat, and, as thus deposited, finally deeply covered with drift, when the glacier reaches its culmination. The contrast of condition between this gravel bed and the one on Barnes' Creek, just one mile west, is very striking. The one lies above the drift, with oblique stratifications; and the other below it, with regular layers. The covering of the gravel pit on Barnes' Creek, is black alluvium; of this one, the covering is of the most compact clay, so hard and firm that it could only be removed by blasting. The relative antiquity of these two adjacent deposits is thus suggested. An epoch of geological history probably intervenes them.

Along the bluffs of the White River, the peculiar phenomena of the glacial and post-glacial periods are observed. On this side of the central ridge of the county, the fluviatile floods apparently had not the advantage of long continued erosion. Instead of filling up a wide valley, already excavated, the great flood performed the Herculean task of cutting a channel through the sandstone ridge that extended, in bold outlines, across its course. This fluviatile erosion of the ancient valley of White River is thus seen to be a later event in geologic history than the formation of the "Collett Glacial River," which was the product of glacial action previously. This sandstone formation was probably capped with a heavy drift deposit. Through this barrier the water found its way, having, as the shore of its channel, the bold bluffs of White River, at Waverly and Far West. The bluffs mark the eastern limit of the Knobstone formation. Instead of following the outline of the outcrop, as in "Collett Glacial River" valley, the waters are compelled to cut directly across the barrier, because of the ridge on the east. North of Smith's valley there is a broad level plain, covered deeply with alluvium. Parallel with the present channel of White River, there are, in many places, detached ridges of sand and gravel, the axial lines of which lie northeast and southwest, coincident with the course of the ancient river. Some of these sand deposits are very thick. In several places they are piled directly upon the sandstone, all the clay having been removed. The sand and gravel gradually disappear as we go east from Far West, showing that these deposits were limited to that ancient channel. The high lands of Sections 9, 16, etc., of White River Township, are the eastern shore of glacial drift, of superimposing sandstone strata. From the county line, one mile south of Far West, this elevation affords a magnificent view of the ancient valley, now threaded by the comparatively diminutive and

meandering channel of White River. Observation and inquiry in various parts of the county reveal the fact that buried timber and leaves are frequently found, under such conditions as to position and distribution as to indicate a glacial and not "forest-bed" origin. The wood was apparently that of cone-bearing species, and found usually imbedded, at irregular depths, in clays. In Section 21, Franklin Township, at the bottom of a well twenty feet deep, leaves and twigs were found in the clay; and in Section 20, three-fourths of a mile west, fragments of wood were taken out thirty-five feet below the surface. These remains all seem to be isolated and fragmentary—not a portion of a buried forest, but particles of wood and debris, dislodged and ground up by the moving glacier, and deposited finally with its detritus.

In Section 12, of Hensley Township, just south of Trafalgar, on the farm of J. J. Moore, is a formation of tufa that is quite extensive and interesting. There is above it a deposit of gravel, much of it is cemented firmly together; beneath it lies a mass of calcareous tufa, or "honey-comb limestone." It contains perfectly preserved outlines of sticks, grass, moss, and leaves. The formation is produced by the filtration of water through the soil, which is highly charged with mineral ingredients, in this instance particularly, calcareous matter. The water becoming thus charged with lime, deposits a thin layer upon any object that it may cover; hence, the leaves and moss lying where such waters issue will, sooner or later, have their material replaced with carbonate of lime, and, so, perfect casts are preserved and these curious formations are produced. For this reason these tufaceous deposits are usually observed in the vicinity of springs.

Paleozoic Geology.—The substrata of Johnson County comprises two different formations—one of the Carboniferous Age and the other Devonian. The Sub-carboniferous period is represented by the Knobstone group or epoch, that underlies the drift throughout the western portion of the county. The Devonian is represented by the black shale of the Hamilton period, which is seen at a single exposure in Blue River Township, but, probably, underlies the drift throughout the eastern third of the county.

Knobstone Group or Epoch.—As previously intimated, this formation underlies the glacial drift in the western portion of the county. As traced by outcrop, it enters the southern line of the county in the southeast quarter of Section 34, where it appears in force, forming the precipitous slopes of Woodruff's Hill, near Nineveh. From this point it extends northwest in a waving line, having a heavy outcrop in Section 10, Nineveh Township, at Pritchard's Hill; thence, northwest through Sections 4 and 5, Nineveh

Township, and Section 31, Franklin Township. In all the deep channels of the streams in Hensley, Union and White River townships, there are uniformly exposures of strata of this formation. Generally, the exposures are continuous to the very source of the small streams, showing that this formation lies well up in the central ridge of the county. It was seen at the head-waters of Nineveh, Indian, Stott's, Crooked and Bluff Creeks. This elevation of strata suggests the possibility of their continuance underneath a portion of the eastern extension of this ridge, through Pleasant and Clark townships. This can only be determined by a deep bore in those regions. The probability of this extension is increased by the consideration that erosion did not occur here so deeply, because of the overlying ridge of compact boulder drift. This whole region was more or less protected while the denudation of the formations southward was in progress.

Originally, the Knobstone formation extended eastward much farther than at present. Indeed, such an extension is demanded by the present position of the strata. They lie in position with an undisturbed and almost horizontal stratification, and with only a gentle dip to the west, yet, six miles west of Edinburg, they have an altitude of more than 200 feet above the level of Blue River. There are no sufficient data to prove that this difference of altitude is produced by oscillations of surface; the ledges show no signs of any sort of disturbance. The main cause of the change has, apparently, been the deep erosion of the eastern portion of the Knobstone toward the older and more elevated formations of Shelby and Decatur counties. The precipitous walls of the Knobstone formation in southern Johnson County indicates that it was caused by erosion. The very constituency of the lower portion of the Knobston group favors the idea of their general denudation in the eastern part of Johnson County.

The characteristic of these ledges is that the lower are more argillaceous; hence, loose, fine-grained clay shales are found, almost generally toward the base of this formation, with an increase of sandstone toward the top. The whole group in Johnson County exhibited these features.

The easily disintegrated clay shales are lowest and eastward, and the heavier ledges of massive freestones are found, as we rise, in series toward the limestone of the next formation. This feature indicates not only the probability of extensive erosive action along the eastern outline of the Knobstone, but suggests also the fact that the physical condition of the lower parts of the Knobstone conditioned the course of the Collett Glacial River, and contributed

not a little to the formation of this glacial valley. The natural tendency of water is to follow the line of an outcrop, especially when an outlet with the dip is not easily secured, as was the case in this instance. The glacial deposits, westward, overlaying massive sandstone formations, made the natural channel coincide with the outcrop of the soft clay shales of the Knobstone. These favored deep and rapid erosion. All the data have, as yet, not been gathered to establish its depth and extent. It certainly swept away the whole part of the clay shales, and a greater part of the black shale of the next period. It is possible that the drift deposits, in some localities, rest upon the corniferous limestone—the final bed of the deep flowing river of the misty past.

The Knobstone formation is quite uniform throughout the county. A section from White River Township would coincide, in general features, with a section in Hensley. Everywhere, the blue clay shales are filled with ironstone concretions, of all sizes and shapes. They are particularly abundant in the deep ravines of Nineveh and Hensley townships. They contain a large per cent. of iron, but the quantity is not sufficient to give them economic importance. Near the top of the outcrop at "Pritchard's Hill," Section 10, Nineveh Township, two beds appear that are quite rich in iron, the mineral not being in nodules, but mingled with the shale, and, under exposure, showing a reddish-brown color.

The aluminous shale, while persistent through the whole section, nevertheless, varies in appearance. In one locality, on the land of Alfred Vandiver, in Section 5, Nineveh Township, it was a fine micaceous clay. The outcrop is about ten feet thick, underlying layers of freestone, about six inches in thickness. In character, it was very soft and friable, but, on exposure to the air, it soon hardens, and, if it is rubbed, it takes a smooth polish and turns white. The early settlers of the neighborhood used it as a finishing mortar in "daubing" their houses. Its qualities demand some test of its practical value. No other exposures of this aluminous shale were observed, with the peculiarities of this outcrop. Elsewhere, they are more of a drab color, and usually with more or less of arenaceous material.

Along the course of Indian Creek, in Hensley Township, the peculiarities of this formation are well displayed. One branch of the stream rises in the northern ridge of Brown County and the other starts from high land south of Trafalgar. Each one passes down a deep gorge, in part the work of its own waters. The South Fork presents the best exhibit of the Knobstones. Along its whole course they present a precipitous bluff, ranging from seventy-five

to one hundred feet in height. At the junction of the two branches of Indian Creek, in southeast quarter of Section 27, the following section was taken:

Soil.....	2 ft.	00 in.
Loess.....	20	00
Clay, about.....	30	00
Sandstone	00	10
Arenaceous shale	12	00
Freestone.....	00	06
Clay shale	10	00
Sandstone	00	08
Blue clay shale.....	12	00
Paving stone (bed of creek)	00	00
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total.....	88 ft.	00 in.

This alternation of shale and sandstone is very marked as we go down the stream. The sandstone becomes more massive, but the shales are persistent. The floor of the stream, at the point of the section given, is a layer of ferruginous sandstone. It is in broad slabs from three to six inches thick. It quarries easily, is regularly seamed in one direction and breaking with a square fracture in the other, thus being well adapted for pavements. The verticle partings through this layer all trend east and west.

This layer is exposed in Union Township, under similar conditions, in the bed of the Middle Fork of Stott's Creek. The dip of the strata is down stream. It was observed that they rapidly thickened as they continued westward; a stratum of freestone, six inches thick, increased to about two and one-half feet in less than two miles. The increase of thickness was very uniform through the whole distance. Its continuous outcrop along this creek is a very noticeable feature of the scenery. The ledge juts out in massive shelves over the water. Where it finally passes below the bed of the stream, it is nearly three feet thick. At this point, the overlying deposits are comparatively thin, and the conditions are favorable to the successful removal of this excellent building stone. It is a durable rock, hardening with exposure and not affected by climatic changes. Ledges that had been exposed for an indefinite period, preserved the sharp angles of the first fracture.

No fossils were found in any part of this formation, though constant and careful search was made. Ripple marks were occasionally seen, though usually in faint outlines. One slab of brown ferruginous sandstone on "Woodruff's Hill" had

its surface covered with raindrop-like impressions; another was found in Hensley Township, with outlines of "fucoids or sea-weed." The absence of fossils is explained by the conditions of the ancient sea in which these shales and sand-stones were deposited. The turbulent and shallow water of its shore, may have been fatal to their existence, or, if they existed, its deposits were not adapted to their preservation. In some of the ravines of White River Township, geodes were found quite numerous, but, generally, smaller than those abounding in Brown County. The hollow concretions are characteristic of the Keokuk beds, the next higher formations, and appearing in outcrop some distance westward. Their presence in this distant and isolated valley may be explained by the decomposition of some outlier of the Keokuk. The calcareous matter of limestone being removed, these siliceous concretions would remain, and would naturally find their way to the beds of small streams. In the valley of Indian Creek, a geodized goniatite was found by Hiram Porter, who kindly presented it to the State Museum.

The Black (Genesee) Shale.—There is but one outcrop of this well-known and much studied formation. It is well exposed in the bed of Sugar Creek, in Blue River Township. The outcrop begins just below the railroad bridge, in Section 9, and extends down the stream to the iron bridge, over Bradley's Ford, in Section 17. It is a fine exposure, the formation composing both the bed and the banks of the stream. The shale is jet black, breaking usually, on exposure, into small pieces, the fracture being quite as ready in one line as another. Other ledges exist in broad slabs that are quite massive; these are usually studded with quantities of iron pyrites in flattened concretions. When broken, the illusive yellow suggests the common name, "fool's gold," and, therefore, is simply sulphide of iron.

This exposure of the black shale seems to be an isolated one, there being no other observed nearer than Valley Mills, in Bartholomew County, nearly seven miles south. It seems to be an island of shale, capped with a heavy deposit of modified drift. If any of this bed exists in any place in this locality, it is at a much lower level. In this outcrop, the shale ascends well up on the bluffs of the creek; and in the adjacent regions the alluvial and fluvial deposits are very heavy, the deepest wells never reaching the shale.

Only one fossil was found in this outcrop. Though this group, in other localities, has furnished quite a number of species, the specimen found was the impression of a fossil plant on a large slab of the shale. It was fully six feet long, and was apparently a

rush-like plant with a jointed stem, which, when growing, must have been a gigantic *Equisetum*, allied to the genus *Calamites* of the carboniferous age. It had jointed stems, the joints being from two to four inches apart. In process of preservation these joints seem to have been separated, and, in the interstices, was found a layer of coal that was as hard and iridescent as anthracite. This black shale is full of carbonaceous matter.

The rocks of this period, in other localities, are rich in oil, but these shales contain only about ten per cent. of combustible matter. For this reason, they burn with a bright flame for a few minutes, when placed in a hot fire, but, aside from this they have no other resemblance to coal; nor have they any relation to the coal-bearing rocks, being far below them geologically. These beds probably underlie the most of the surface of the eastern part of the county. It has been subject to great erosion, and, as it readily decomposes on exposure to air and water, it is not unlikely that the broad belt of black loamy land in Clark and Needham townships derive their color and fertility from the decomposition of the black shale. Its clayey, carbonaceous matter, mingling with alluvial deposits of organic material, produces a fertile soil.

CLARK TOWNSHIP.

JOHN BALLARD, a farmer of Clark Township, was born in Kentucky, May 18, 1832, and is a son of Taylor and Nancy (Fitzpatrick) Ballard. The former was of English descent, and was born in 1801, and was assassinated January 15, 1885; the latter of Irish descent, was born in 1806, and died March 6, 1883. Our subject's early life was spent on a farm in Clark Township. He received a good common school education. At twenty-one years of age he began the struggle of life for himself as a farmer, and on January 27, 1859, he was united in matrimony to Charlotte Drake, a daughter of Gideon and Susan Drake, the former of whom was born in 1801, and the latter in 1805. To this union the following children were born: Theodore, deceased; Taylor O., born October 8, 1862; Laura May, born December, 1868; Arthur, born March 6, 1876. The mother of these children was born December 8, 1837. He and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church, and in politics he is a republican. He now owns 143 acres of fine land in Clark Township. His father lived alone, and it was generally known that he had a great deal of money, and on going to the barn to feed his stock, he was waylaid and shot twice.

JAMES H. BANTA, a prosperous farmer of Clark Township,

was born January 8, 1835. He is a son of Abraham and Emma (Ramsdall) Banta, the father was a son of Peter A. and Margaret (Voris) Banta, and was born about 1807, and died about 1872; the latter was born in 1813, and died in 1857. Our subject was reared on the farm which was entered by his father, about 1830. He received a common school education. At the age of twenty-one years, he began life for himself, his vocation being that of a farmer. In 1861, when our Union was threatened with dissolution, and in answer to his country's call for 300,000 troops, he shouldered his musket and marched to the front. He enlisted on the 14th day of July, 1861, at Indianapolis, under Capt. Wood's Company F, Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, and served until the 12th day of May, 1864, when he received an honorable discharge at Baton Rouge. March 4, 1868, he was united in marriage to Mary A. Brooks, daughter of Henry and Lydia (Barnes) Brooks. This union was blessed with the following children: Carl E., born December 14, 1870; Minnie M., born January 26, 1873, deceased. The mother of these children was born May 30, 1849, departed this life, August 26, 1873. He was married October 19, 1875, to Mary M. Mangun, a daughter of Benedict W. and Jane (Wiley) Mangun; the former was born April 29, 1818, the latter was born June 11, 1820, died January 16, 1873. To this union the following children were born: Arthur M., born December 31, 1877; Emma J., deceased, born January 2, 1880; William A., born April 16, 1882; Mary C., deceased, born August 30, 1884; Edith, born October 30, 1885. The mother of these children was born October 25, 1841. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Banta is a member of the James Wagner G. A. R. Post, at Greenwood, Ind. He is a republican, and served as trustee of his township, two years, and it is a democratic township. He now owns 160 acres of well improved land in Clark Township.

JOHN BARLOW, who is a practical and progressive farmer of Clark Township, was born March 1, 1826, a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Piles) Barlow; the former was of Dutch descent, and was born in Virginia, February 26, 1785, and died June 9, 1863; the latter was of Irish descent, and was born May 13, 1793. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm. He received a common school education in the old log school-house. This education was received under disadvantages, school terms being short and poorly taught, and he only attended school in winter, and then when the weather would not permit of his working on the farm. He never served an apprenticeship at any trade, but is very handy with tools of all kinds, and can make almost anything that is used on the farm. At the age of twenty-one years, he began life for himself as a

farmer. August 21, 1853, he was united in marriage to Hannah Smith, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Heck) Smith. The father was of English descent; was born in 1797; the mother was of German descent, and was born in 1800. This union was blessed with the following children: William H., born July 3, 1854; Orea, born April 3, 1861; May, born May 1, 1868; Herman, born September 15, 1870. Orea departed this life, September 5, 1863. The mother of these children was born December 3, 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow settled in Clark Township, on what was then known as the "Gulf," in 1853, a piece of land which was very heavily timbered, with very thick underbrush, and when they had only been there six weeks an exciting incident happened. Mrs. Barlow, while Mr. Barlow was away from home, on hearing the hogs making a terrible noise, went to the door to ascertain the cause, when she saw all the hogs running for dear life toward the house, and never halted until they were inside. She then discovered that they had been chased into the house by a catamount; it is useless to say that Mrs. Barlow was badly frightened. Mrs. Barlow, her daughter and oldest son, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Barlow was a granger during the life of that order. In politics he is a republican. He now owns 480 acres of land in Clark Township. It is one of the finest and most convenient stock-farms in the county, well watered, ditched and drained. In connection with farming he makes a specialty of short-horn cattle and berkshire hogs. He has commenced the erection of a fine stock-barn which, when completed, will be an ornament as well as a useful addition to his already beautiful farm. Mr. Barlow's father was quite a genius; although he had never served an apprenticeship at any trade, could make anything he undertook. Mr. Barlow has in his keeping an old iron square, made by his father about fifty years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are highly esteemed by all their neighbors. In regard to schools and churches, and all laudable improvements, he has been friendly, and has throughout life been characterized as an industrious and enterprising, as well as a progressive, citizen and successful farmer.

JESSE M. BEARD, farmer, was born December 1, 1844, and is a son of William and Mary J. (Tucker) Beard; the former was of Irish, and the latter was of English descent. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm. He received a common school education in the country schools, and then attended college at Franklin, one term of three months. On the 8th day of March, 1863, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances A. Webb, daughter of Zachariah and Nancy A. (Huff) Webb, the former of English descent. The latter was born in Ohio, April 22, 1813. This union

was blessed with the following children: Birdellah A., born January 16, 1864; Laura B., born February 21, 1866; Emma E., born October 27, 1869, and Carrie O., born April 3, 1871. The mother of these children was born February 19, 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Beard are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics, Mr. Beard is a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln. He owns 212 acres of good land, 140 acres of which are in a good state of cultivation.

JOHN J. BEARD was born in Johnson County, Ind., December 15, 1858. He is a son of John W. and Jane (Sutor) Beard. The father was born January 16, 1813, and while he was yet an infant, his parents emigrated westward from North Carolina, and located in what is now Clark Township, Johnson County, before the State of Indiana was admitted to the Union. Our subject was reared in Johnson County, and his youth was spent on the farm, and farming has been his life pursuit. He received a common school education, and on June 14, 1885, he was married to Nancy A. Boucher, daughter of William and Mary (Coffen) Boucher. This union was blessed by two children (twins), viz.: Ora and Oda, born April 13, 1886. The mother of these children was born September 23, 1867. She is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Beard is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics, he is a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Garfield. He owns 460 acres of good land, well improved.

SAMUEL BILLINGSLY, a prominent young farmer of Clark Township, was born October 14, 1861, son of Samuel and Mariah L. (Harbert) Billingsly; the former was born in North Carolina, November 16, 1809, of Irish descent, and died August 19, 1876, and the latter was a native of this state, born October 5, 1817, and was of English descent. Although she is seventy-one years old, she does the house-work and cooking for her son and hired help. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm on which he now lives. He received a good common school education, and when he was fourteen years of age his father died, which caused him to give up the idea of further schooling, and he then had to take charge of the farm and the care of his widowed mother. He is a member of the Christian Church. In politics, he is an ardent democrat, and a recognized leader among the young men. He was elected trustee of his township, at the April election of 1888, by eleven votes, his predecessor having been elected by only four votes. He and his mother own 120 acres of well-improved land.

WILLIAM H. DUNGAN, a native of Washington County, Va., was born November 25, 1824. He is the son of Charles G. and Nancy (Johnson) Dungan. The former was born December 11,

1798, and died March 22, 1877. The latter was born in Washington County, Va., April 24, 1804. Charles G. settled in Johnson County, in October, 1834, and the same year commenced clearing the farm on which he lived until his death. The wife of Charles G. is still living on the old farm with her son, William H., the only one living of a family of seven children. In 1828, she became a member of the Christian Church, in which she has since continued to be an active and zealous worker, laboring with earnest purpose, to bring souls to Christ, which has been the greatest ambition of her life. She has lived a long and active life, and is now passing the decline of years in happiness and comfort. Our subject came with his parents to Johnson County at the age of ten years. He received a thorough common school education, and commenced life for himself at the age of sixteen years. He was an apprentice at the wagon-maker's trade, which he followed a number of years. In 1862, he volunteered as a private in Company F, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, under Capt. Felix W. Graham, and in six days after he was mustered into the service, was appointed first lieutenant and quartermaster of the regiment; one month later, was offered the commission of first major of his company, refusing, because he felt his inability to fill so important a position. In 1863, he resigned his quartermaster position upon the surgeon's certificate of disability, and was discharged in August, 1863, at Glasgow, Ky. He then opened a claim office at Louisville, Ky., remained in this business four years, when his health failed, and he returned to the old farm in Johnson County. He then built a planing mill in Clarksburg, remaining in this business one year, when, in 1873, he removed to Indianapolis for the purpose of schooling his children, where he remained two and one-half years, and again returned to the old farm, where he now lives. He was married November 20, 1845, to Sarah Robison. She was born October 3, 1821, in Monroe County, Ind. To this union the following children were born, viz.: Charles T., November 27, 1846; George H., September 1, 1848; Jane, September 12, 1850; Nancy A., November 11, 1852; James A., December 3, 1854; Elizabeth A., November 6, 1857; Joseph J., August 18, 1861; Eliza F., October 11, 1864. Mr. Dungan and wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Dungan was an elder and a deacon in his church a number of years. Has served his township as trustee one year. He possesses a great deal of genius, evidence of which is found in the fact that he has invented and received patents on a number of devices, several of which are now in general use; among these may be mentioned, a buggy-jack, apple-trimmer, a harrow, and a wire fence, which he now manufactures.

FRANCIS DUNLAVY, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Clark Township, was born January 6, 1803, in Montgomery County, Ky., a son of Daniel and Martha (Yocom) Dunlavy; the former was born January 16, 1765, and died in 1846, the latter was born January 27, 1783, died in 1838. Our subject's early life was spent on a farm in Kentucky. He removed from Kentucky in 1825 and settled in Lawrence County, Ind., where he remained twenty-six years, thence to Iowa, where he stayed three years, and in 1854, came to Johnson County, Ind., and settled on the farm on which he now lives. He received a common school education in the pioneer log school-house. He served an apprenticeship at the stone-mason's trade, which he continued to work at occasionally for about thirty years. At the age of twenty-one he began the struggle of life for himself, working at his trade. July 25, 1824, he was united in marriage to Mahala Stewart, a daughter of John and Mary (Jenning) Stewart. To this union the following children were born: James H. (deceased), born May 25, 1825; Mary J. (deceased), born February 13, 1827; Martha A., born February 11, 1829; John W., born July —, 1831; Francis M. (deceased), born December 29, 1833. The mother of these children was born February 15, 1801; died August 22, 1835. He was united in a second marriage with Eleanor Miller, a daughter of Daniel W. and Rhoda (Arthur) Miller. This union was blessed with the following children: Daniel W., born April 11, 1840; William, born February 20, 1845; Elvesta, born March —, 1847, and Julia A., born May —, 1851. The mother of these children was born in 1813, and died March 26, 1873. His third marriage was to Mrs. Eliza Mavity, who was born in 1816; died November 24, 1883. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church over sixty years.

ADAM DUNLAP, a prosperous and industrious farmer, was born September 18, 1833. He is a son of James and Anne (McCormick) Dunlap; the former was a son of Adam and Sarah (Kirk) Dunlap. William Dunlap, the great grandfather, came from Ireland, at the age of four years, and settled in West Virginia, near West Liberty, about the middle of the eighteenth century. His wife, Martha (Gamble) Dunlap, was of Irish descent. The great grandfather, Adam Dunlap, was born in West Virginia, 1772, and was married to Sarah Kirk. He died in Ohio, in 1840. The wife died in 1822. James Dunlap, the father of our subject, was born February 3, 1802, in Jefferson County, Ohio, removed to Indiana, in 1837, and died near Hopewell Church, in Johnson County, in 1884. The mother of our subject was born in Louisville, Ky., January 23, 1815, of Irish descent; died near Franklin, February 26, 1853.

Our subject's boyhood and youth were spent on a farm in Morgan County, Ohio. He received a common school education and came to Indiana at the age of eighteen years, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-two, his vocation being that of a farmer, and in connection with farming he has been buying and shipping poultry for about twenty years. September 12, 1855, he was united in marriage to Marrietta Freeman, daughter of Charles and Mary A. (Langston) Freeman. The father was a son of John and Hannah Freeman, who were both natives of New Jersey. They were married in 1798, and removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1817. In 1848, they removed to Union County, Ind. He departed this life in 1851, aged seventy five years, in Union County. She departed this life May 28, 1873. This union was blessed with the following children: Mary A., born June 18, 1856; Anna M., born August 1, 1858, and James R., born November 22, 1877. The mother of these children was born April 15, 1838. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a republican. He now owns eighty acres of fine land which is in a high state of cultivation. He and wife are highly esteemed by their neighbors.

OLIVER H. DRAPER, a prosperous and successful farmer of Clark Township, was born March 15, 1828, in Decatur County, Ind., a son of Thomas and Catharine (Harbert) Draper; the father was of English descent, was a native of Virginia, was born May 4, 1788, and died in 1872. The latter was of English descent, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born about 1790. Our subject's early life was spent in Decatur County, Ind., on a farm, and on January 15, 1848, he came to Johnson County, and bought the farm on which he now lives. He received a common school education at the district school, and through the advantages of books and newspapers, he has acquired a good, practical knowledge on general subjects. At the age of twenty-one, he began life for himself, his vocation being that of a farmer. March 23, 1848, he was united in marriage to Phebe Harbert, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Cora) Harbert; the former was of Dutch descent, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1798, died in 1878; the latter was of English descent, born in 1800, died in 1834. To this union the following children were born: Sarah J. (deceased), born February 18, 1849; Mary E., born March 19, 1851; Winfield S., born March 19, 1853; Thomas J., born March 24, 1855; Elizabeth (deceased), born February 5, 1857; Catharine, born November 26, 1858; John H., born June 29, 1861; Nancy A., born May 7, 1863; Joseph M., born August 21, 1865; Effa O. and Elzora, twins, born October 20, 1869; Oscar G., born May 14, 1872. The mother of these children was born Septem-

ber 26, 1830. She is a member of the Christian Church. He was a Granger during the life of that lodge. In politics, he is a republican. He now owns 472 acres of well improved lands, seventy-two of which are in White River Township.

ADAM S. DOUGHERTY, a prominent farmer of Clark Township, was born in Pennsylvania, September 9, 1822, the son of William E. and Sarah (Smith) Dougherty. The former was born in Maryland, of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a soldier in the struggle for independence. The latter was born in Pennsylvania. Our subject's early life was spent in Pennsylvania, his occupation being a miller. He received a common school education. At the age of twenty-four years, he began life for himself by working at his trade. About six years later, on account of failing health, he gave up milling, and commenced clearing the farm, on which he now lives. July 27, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Barlow, who was a daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Piles) Barlow, and to this union the following children were born, viz.: Jacob B., born July 10, 1852; William E., born November 12, 1853; Rebecca J. (deceased), born August 15, 1855; James M., born June 15, 1857; Sarah E., born May 18, 1859; Mary E. (deceased), born January 28, 1861; Alvira A., born December 2, 1862; John W. (deceased) and Hannah E., twins, born September 12, 1865; Albert U., born April 30, 1868; Margaret A., born October 31, 1870. The mother of these children was born May 2, 1828, and died April 25, 1875. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Protestant Church. He was united a second time in marriage to Mrs. Mary J. Crouch, a daughter of Thomas and Jane (Mitchell) Portteus, both born in Ireland. Mary J. Dougherty was born August 31, 1828. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Protestant Church. He is a member of the Knights of Labor. In politics, he belongs to the Union Labor Party. He now owns 114 acres of well-improved land.

DANIEL DAKE, a native of Shenandoah County, Va., born March 21, 1818, and is a son of John and Catharine (Bowman) Dake. The former was born in Virginia, about 1796. His father came from Virginia, was of German descent, and died about 1868. The latter was born in Virginia about 1801, and died about 1856. Our subject emigrated from Virginia with his parents, and settled in Ohio, remained there two years and removed to Shelby County, on what is known as Sugar Creek, but removed to Johnson County in 1855, and settled on the farm on which he now lives. He received a common school education. At the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself as a farmer, which he has continued all through life. He married Eliza J. Moore, October 29, 1854. She was

born in Highland County, Ohio, May 8, 1834, and died January 24, 1883. To this union the following children were born, viz.: Catharine, born August 25, 1855; Eve Margaret, born August 8, 1857; Abijah W., born May 8, 1860; John, born September 1, 1862; Ladora, born January 3, 1865; Henry E., born November 25, 1867; James W., born December 25, 1870. Of these only three are living, viz.: John, Ladora, and James. His wife's parents were both born in Ohio, and her father was of German descent, and her mother was of Irish descent. In politics, Mr. Dake is a democrat. He now owns 177 acres of well-improved lands.

TOLIVER FISHER, an old and respected farmer of Clark Township, was born in this state October 11, 1818, a son of James and Marly (Mahoney) Fisher, both natives of Kentucky. After the death of both father and mother, our subject was taken to Kentucky, when about four years of age, where he lived with an uncle until about twenty-two years of age, when he emigrated from Kentucky, and walked to Marion County, where he remained two years, thence to Clark Township, where he has since resided. Being an orphan, he was compelled to work both winter and summer, and never had the advantage of any schooling at all. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-two, and his occupation has always been that of a farmer. On March 31, 1841, he was united in marriage to Mary M. Miller, a daughter of John and Catharine (Messinger) Miller, and to this union the following children were born, viz.: James M., deceased, born January 8, 1843; William, deceased, born November 8, 1849; John, born June 2, 1851; Zachariah, born February 8, 1853; Garrett, deceased, born January 1, 1863; Cynthia A., deceased, born June 10, 1868; Toliver, born September 10, 1867; Thomas J., born June 10, 1868; Harvey, born January 21, 1869; Albert, born January 26, 1871; Dayton C. and George W., twins, George W., being deceased, born January 13, 1872; Jacob, born August 31, 1873; Stephen, born January 26, 1883, and one unnamed. The mother of these children was born January 1, 1824. She is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. In politics, Mr. Fisher is a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Harrison. He now owns 120 acres of land.

ROBERT S. FITZPATRICK, a farmer of Clark Township, was born August 26, 1838. He is a son of Hezekiah and Ruth (Webb) Fitzpatrick; the former's father was born in Ireland, and came to this country and settled in Kentucky, and thence to Shelbyville, where the former was born. The latter was born in Oldham County, Ky. Our subject's father came to Indiana at an early date, and settled in Clark Township. Our subject's early life was

spent in Clark Township, on the old homestead. He received a common school education in the old pioneer log school-house. At the age of twenty-one years, he began life for himself, as a farmer, which vocation he has followed through life, and in connection, he has been in the poultry business for about eighteen years. August, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Third Indiana Cavalry, under Capt. Graham. He was with his company in several severe engagements; among them may be named, Stone River, Pittsburg Landing, Missionary Ridge, and Atlanta, Ga. In January, 1870, he was united in marriage to Malinda Jane Beard, daughter of William and Mary J. (Tucker) Beard. This union was blessed with one child, Alma, who only lived one year. The mother of this child was born September 29, 1851, and died September 19, 1873. He was united in a second marriage to Millie Williams, a daughter of James and Charity (Smith) Williams, March 11, 1875. To this union one child was born, Victor H., September 2, 1876. The mother of this child was born April 15, 1852, and departed this life October 26, 1877. He was again married, to Nancy U. Harriatt, February 4, 1879, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Overstreet) Harriatt. This union was blessed with one child, Norah, born October 12, 1880. The mother of this child was born October 3, 1849, and departed this life October 30, 1880. He was again married January 16, 1883, to Cornelia W. Overstreet, a daughter of William H. and Laura (Wick) Overstreet. She was born September 27, 1849. She was formerly a Presbyterian, but after her marriage she became a member of the Methodist Church, with her husband. In politics, he is a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln. He now owns 160 acres of land, which is under a high state of cultivation.

THOMAS O. FRANCIS, a prosperous farmer of Clark Township, was born in Sugar Creek Township, Shelby County, March 8, 1848, son of Milton and Sarah (Henderson) Francis. To our subject's father and mother these children were born: Mary E., born January 19, 1846; Thomas O., born March 8, 1848; Emma C., born September 9, 1853; Jennie, born January 15, 1860. Our subject's early life was spent on a farm, working on it in summer, and attending the district school in winter. He received a good common-school education, and he began life for himself at the age of twenty-one as a farmer. His father being an extensive stock-trader, he was away from home a great deal of his time, which placed the responsibility of looking after the farm upon our subject while he was yet quite young. In 1870, Mr. Francis went to Kansas on a prospecting tour, where he remained six months, he then returned to Shelby County, where he remained with his father one

year, and thence to Clark Township, Johnson County, where he "batched" one year, and raised one crop, then returned to Shelby County and remained about six months, when he again returned to Clark Township, Johnson County, and settled on the farm on which he now lives. On the 19th day of November, 1873, he was united in marriage to Mary L. Craig, a daughter of Henry T. and Mary (Ransdell) Craig. To this union the following children were born, viz.: Alice A., October 25, 1874; Mary A., September 17, 1876; Charles E., January 10, 1878; Stella, January 22, 1881; William O., July 10, 1883, and Thomas E., July 15, 1886. The mother of these children was born November 28, 1857. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is also a member of the Masonic order. During the late war he belonged to a company of Home Guards under Capt. B. F. Reeves. In politics, he is an ardent republican, casting his first presidential vote for Grant. He now owns eighty-nine acres of well improved land.

GRANVILLE R. GRIFFITH, a farmer of Clark Township, was born June 29, 1843, a son of James and Isa Ann (Dobbins) Griffith; the former was a native of Kentucky, he emigrated from Kentucky and settled in Jennings County, Ind., and then came to Johnson County, about 1851. The mother was born in South Carolina. Our subject was reared on a farm in Johnson County. He received a common-school education, and at the age of nineteen years he began life for himself. In August, 1862, he volunteered in the War of the Rebellion, in Company I, Seventieth Indiana Infantry, at Indianapolis. He participated in all the battles that his regiment was engaged in, among which were: Russleville, Ky., Resacca, Dalton, and many others, including Sherman's March to the Sea. He was discharged in June, 1865, at Indianapolis. He was united in marriage January 16, 1867, to Mary E. Fitzpatrick, daughter of James and Margaret Fitzpatrick. To this union the following children were born: James L., January 19, 1869; Anna B. (deceased), November, 1871; Maggie May, August 9, 1873. The mother of the children was born in 1850. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and departed this life in October, 1873. He was married to Susan A. Clark, January 4, 1877. She was a daughter of Samuel A. and Mary (Darrel) Clark. This union was blessed with one child: Mary V., born May 19, 1886. The mother of this child was born April 22, 1849, and is a member of the Christian Church. Her husband is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Johnson. He now owns 100 acres of good land in Clark Township, about eighty of which are under cultivation.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, an honored old citizen of Clark Township,

was born in Scott County, Ky., November 3, 1805, and is the son Thomas and Hannah (Richteson) Griffith, the former of whom was born in the state of Delaware. When he was thirteen years old, or in 1818, his parents came to this state and located in Jennings County, where he spent the rest of his youth on a farm. He was married in that county, December 27, 1838, to Eliza Ann Campbell. She was born in Jennings County, this state, April 13, 1818, and is the daughter of David and Anna (Clinton) Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith began their married life on a farm in Jennings County. In March, 1863, they came to this county, and first located in Pleasant Township. In the following September, they removed to Clark Township and located where Mr. Griffith now resides. His life occupation has been farming. He owns a farm which contains about 120 acres, about 100 of which are in cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have had six children: Eliza J., born October 18, 1839; Presley R., September 10, 1842; Elzora, August 4, 1848; Calvin L., October 27, 1850; William H., August 19, 1856; and a twin sister to William H., that died unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith are members of the Baptist Church. In politics, Mr. Griffith is a republican.

JAMES T. GRUBBS, SR., an industrious and enterprising farmer of Clark Township, is a native of Kentucky, a son of James T. and Eliza P. (Prentiss) Grubbs. The father was born in Louisa County, Va., 1796, the mother was born in Lexington, Ky. Our subject's father was a physician, and practiced his profession in Burlington, Ky., about forty years. He departed this life May 21, 1884. The wife died in 1880. To our subject's father and mother the following children were born: William B., in 1831; Anna G., in 1834, and James T., in 1837. Of these, the two brothers are now living. The sister was married in 1873, to Samuel Bergen. Our subject came to Indiana and settled in Johnson County, April 11, 1855, and began farming. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-one years, when he entered into merchandising in Burlington, Ky., where he remained two years. On June 7, 1860, he was united in marriage with Mildred A. Grubbs, a native of Christian County, Ky. To this union the following children were born: James T., Jr., August 29, 1861; John T., May 5, 1864, and Anna M., March 21, 1870. The mother of these children, and the oldest son and daughter, are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Grubbs is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He emigrated from Kentucky in 1865, and settled in Johnson County, where he began farming, and by close economy and good management, he has added to his farm until he now has 350 acres of fine farming land, 200 acres of which are under a high state of

cultivation. He is a straight-out democrat. In 1882, he, with his sons, began the manufacture of shingles, and since that time have added a lumber saw to their mill, and for the last two years have been doing an extensive business in shipping pine shingles. They have under construction at this time a planing and box factory, with all kinds of building material, under the firm name of J. T. Grubbs & Sons.

EBENEZER HARBERT, a prominent farmer of Clark Township, was born July 1, 1837, and is the son of Oliver and Mary A. (Wheeler) Harbert. The father was born September 21, 1806, in Pennsylvania. He emigrated with his parents from Pennsylvania, and settled in Dearborn County, Ind., about 1810. He came to Johnson County about 1835, and for many years he would take his reap hook in harvest time and go to Dearborn County and harvest for 50 cents per day. He died September 20, 1886. The latter was born in Kentucky, September 16, 1818, and died January 20, 1887. Our subject's early life was spent on the old homestead farm, a part of which he now owns. He received a good common school education, in the old pioneer school-house. At the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself, his vocation being that of a farmer. In August, 1862, he volunteered in the War of the Rebellion, Company I, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. William Fisher. He has the honor of serving under Gen. Benjamin Harrison. He was detailed into the Pioneer Corps of the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in several of the hard-fought battles; among them may be named the battle of Stone River, and was in the brigade that supported the famous Chicago Board of Trade Battery, commanded by Capt. Stokes. He served three years, and received an honorable discharge, at Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1865. On May 2, 1866, he was united in marriage with Mildred A. Johnson, a daughter of Henry and Ellen (Harmon) Johnson. The former was born in Kentucky, April 30, 1820, the latter was born May 20, 1826. This union was blessed with the following children, viz.: Curtis M., born February 24, 1867; Clay A., December 27, 1868; Minnie L. O., January 11, 1871; Ebenezer D., June 7, 1874; William A., September 14, 1876; Samuel B., November 26, 1878; Laura E., February 8, 1881. The mother of these children was born May 24, 1848. Mr. Harbert is a fluent writer, and has contributed numerous poems to the *Franklin Republican*; and has in addition to this, written many songs of merit. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the James Wagner Post No. 177, at Greenwood, Ind. In politics, he is a republican,

casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln. He now owns seventy acres of good land in Clark Township.

GEORGE HUSTON, born in Montgomery County, Ohio, the 22nd day of October, 1817, son of Samuel and Nancy (Key) Huston. The former was born in 1774, the latter in 1788. To this union there were eleven children born, our subject being the eighth. His parents came to this state from Ohio in 1828. The former died in 1857, and the latter in 1861. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Huston began the battle of life for himself as a farmer. He entered 160 acres of land in Jasper County, Ill., but never went to it. He then purchased forty acres in Clark Township, on which he now resides. He married Miss Mary A. Clark, February 27, 1840. To this union the following children were born: Francis M., September 1, 1841; Almira, April 9, 1842; Nancy, March 13, 1845; Mary, May 9, 1847; James, March 22, 1856; Ellen, February 2, 1858; George W., date unknown. Mrs. Huston died August 14, 1872. He was married to Mrs. Ruhama Grittan, in February, 1874. This union was blessed with the following children: Charles E., born May 11, 1875; Gracy B., January 1, 1878; Maude, March 11, 1880; Harry, April 4, 1883. His second wife was born May 3, 1841. In politics, Mr. Huston is a democrat, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JABUS KINNICK, one of the pioneers of Clark Township, is a native of North Carolina, and was born April 15, 1812, a son of George and Hannah (Grimes) Kinnick. The former was born in 1784, and died in 1865; the latter was born in 1787, and died in 1860. Both were natives of North Carolina. Our subject immigrated from North Carolina in 1833. He only had the advantage of forty-five days' schooling in his life, but being of a studious turn of mind, and by close reading, he has acquired a good knowledge of general topics. He began the battle of life for himself at the age of twenty-one years, as a farmer, which vocation he has continued through life. December 14, 1834, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Todd, and this union was blessed with the following children: Hannah J., born October 11, 1835; John R., April 6, 1837; William H., February 19, 1840; George W., February 15, 1842; James T., January 15, 1844; Sarah A., May 24, 1846; Samuel E., May 29, 1848; Joanna, February 16, 1851; Susan E., November 4, 1852; Armelia, August 12, 1854; Amanda, March 22, 1856; Mary I., September 5, 1858; Harriet, July 10, 1860. Of the above children, only seven are now living. In politics, Mr. Kinnick was formerly a democrat, but during the war became a republican, and has identified himself with that party ever since.

He has been a member of the Christian Church fifty-three years. His wife was formerly a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but has been a member of the Christian Church twenty-five years. He has been a deacon in his church about thirty years. Three of his children, James T., Susan E. and Joanna, were successful teachers in the country schools. In regard to schools, churches and all laudable improvements, he has been friendly, and throughout life has been an industrious and enterprising citizen.

LAWRENCE LOWE, a farmer, was born December 1, 1823, and is a son of Elijah and Kate (Voris) Lowe. The father was born about 1798, and died about 1828. The mother was about the same age of the father. Our subject came to this state with his parents, from Kentucky, at the age of five years, and settled on Young's Creek, Pleasant Township, Johnson County, where they remained about thirteen years, going thence to Kentucky, where they resided about four months, thence to Ohio, remaining there about six months, and returned to Johnson County, and settled in Franklin Township, remained about three years, thence to Clark Township, and settled on the farm on which he now lives. He received a very limited education, but through the advantage of home reading, has become acquainted with subjects of general interest. He served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, at which he continued to work until his failing eye-sight compelled him to abandon his trade. He began life for himself at the age of eighteen years, as a farmer, which he has followed through life. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, and enlisted in Company C, Third Regiment, under Capt. David Allen, and on the 15th day of June, 1846, his company was taken to New Albany by railroad, went into camp, remained three weeks, thence to New Orleans, remained a short time, thence to Brazes Island, remained in camp several weeks, thence to Rhinosa for a short time, thence to Buena Vista, where he engaged in active service. He was in the battle of Buena Vista and several smaller battles. He remained in this war one year, and returned home. In 1859, he went as a teamster with a government train to Utah, after which he went on a prospecting tour through several states and territories, traveling about eight months. In 1861, he entered the service of the Union Army, in Company F, Seventh Indiana Regiment, under Capt. Samuel Lambert, and served nine months, and discharged his duties in a manner becoming a loyal soldier, when he was discharged for disabilities. In 1862, he re-enlisted, and remained in active service for about two years, when he was sent to the hospital at Indianapolis. He was a member of the invalid corps, and afterward was nurse in the hospital at Indianapolis about six months. He then returned

to the invalid corps, Company F, under Capt. Craig. He was discharged at Indianapolis, in 1864. August 19, 1847, he was united in marriage with Lavina Townsan, daughter of Major and Phebe (Biggs) Townsan, the former born in 1796, the latter in 1805. This union was blessed with the following children: James H., born May 27, 1848; Phebe J., born January 19, 1850; Loyd, deceased, September 18, 1852; Mary A., born March 28, 1855; Martha H., born September 2, 1857; Elliott P., born October 15, 1859. The mother of these children was born April 26, 1829, and died April 19, 1865. In 1865, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah McIntire, a daughter of John Kerlin. To this union the following children were born: Corinda, deceased, December 13, 1866; Edward and Elmore, twins, born March 31, 1868; David A., deceased, March 30, 1870. The mother of these children departed this life June 15, 1870. In 1871, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah Towson. To this union one child was born, Norah O. Since 1885 they have lived apart. In 1885, he was united in marriage with Elvira Smith, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Heck) Smith, the former of English descent, and was born in 1797. The latter was of German descent, and was born in 1800. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Presbyterian. In politics, he is a republican. He now owns 200 acres of fine farming land.

JOHN D. MARLIN, a farmer, was born in Johnson County, Clark Township, December 30, 1836, and is a son of Nathaniel and Mary (Doty) Marlin. The former was born in Mount Holly, N. J., November 29, 1810. He immigrated from New Jersey, about 1833, and entered the land on which J. D. Marlin now lives. He died in Bartholomew County, May 2, 1878; the latter was born December 12, 1810, in Virginia, and is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Doty, who removed to this state from Virginia, May 8, 1821, and settled in White River Township, and is still living. Mr. Marlin spent his early life in Bartholomew County, on the farm. He received a common school education in the district school, and through books and newspapers has become conversant on subjects of general interest. At twenty years of age he began to work at the carpenter's trade. He followed this trade for about two years, and then commenced farming, which he continued four years, and removed to Johnson County, and purchased land in Clark Township, where he has since remained. February 20, 1862, he was united in marriage to Jeretta Spaugh, a daughter of Timothy E. and Elizabeth J. (Robbins) Spaugh. Mrs. Marlin was born June 20, 1841. To this union the following children were born: Alta, August 26, 1863; Sherman N., November 21,

1864; Adda M., June 6, 1866, all of whom are deceased. Mrs. Marlin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Marlin owns 143 acres of well improved land.

JAMES McCLAIN, one of the old and honored pioneers of Clark Township, was born in Shelby County, Ky., March 9, 1808, and is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Lacefield) McClain, the former of whom was born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1780, and was in the War of 1812; the latter was born about 1782, and died about 1832. They came to this state in 1829, and settled in Marion County, where they remained one year, removing to Johnson County, where he remained a short time, and then returned to Kentucky, and was united in marriage with Susan Wood. He remained in Kentucky about five years, and returned to Indiana and settled in Johnson County, where they resided the remainder of their lives. Our subject began life for himself at the age of eighteen years as a farmer, which vocation he has followed through life. At one time he was a very large land owner, but has given all to his children except 143½ acres of fine land on which he lives, which speaks well for a man who only had 25 cents when he came to Indiana with a wife and one child. He was united in marriage with Rose White, in 1826, and this union was blessed with the following children: Martha, Catherine, Jacob F., Rebecca, Verlinda, Reuhana, Fletcher, John S. F., Joseph E. S. and Ametia F. The mother of these children died November 18, 1849. March 6, 1853, he was united in marriage with Susannah Huffer. This union was blessed with the following children: Armilda A., Elender, Mariah R., Mary I., Alice M., and one that died unnamed. The mother of these children died March 20, 1863. In June, 1863, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Ann E. Donovan, to which union the following children were born: Fermen V., George Ann V., Marion S., Leotis and Enoch D. The mother of these children is still living. In politics, he is a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES R. McCONNELL, a native of this state, was born March 4, 1836, the son of William and Sarah (White) McConnell. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, was born about 1795, died in 1873; the mother was a native of Virginia, and was born about 1800, and died in 1845. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm. He received a good common school education, and attended one term of twelve weeks at Waveland Academy. At the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself. He was united in marriage, January 13, 1859, to Clarinda Rhorer, daughter of S. H. and Jane Rhorer, and this union was blessed by the following children: Ella F., born October 7, 1859; Hiram A., December 19, 1861;

Alice J., November 30, 1863, and Clarinda, October 16, 1865. The mother of these children was born about 1840, and departed this life April 16, 1886. Mr. McConnell was again married June 10, 1869, to Miss Hannah Newman, daughter of John and Mary (Blair) Newman. Both were Quakers. This union was blessed with the following children: Agnes, born April 23, 1879; James T., August 25, 1882; Addie, November 9, 1885, and Baby Boy, November 3, 1887. In politics, Mr. McConnell is a democrat, casting his first vote for James Buchanan. He now owns 270 acres of good land.

JOHN McNUTT, an old pioneer of Clark Township, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, June 5, 1811, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Burch) McNutt; the former was born in Ireland in 1784, and emigrated to this county from Ireland in 1796. The latter was born in Ireland, about 1794. Our subject's early life was spent on a farm in Ohio. He came to this state at the age of twelve years. He received a common school education, served as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade, and at the age of twenty-two years, he began life for himself by working at his trade. He came to Franklin County, Ind., in 1825, and remained there until 1852, thence to Clark Township, Johnson Co., and settled on the farm on which he now lives. March 31, 1837, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Flack) Jones, and to this union one child was born, viz.: Sarah E., deceased, born January 26, 1838. He was married in 1840, to Margaret Armstrong, a daughter of William, Sr., and Margaret (Sufridge) Armstrong; to this union the following children were born: Elizabeth, born May 26, 1841; Charles M., January 26, 1843; Alvira, May 13, 1845; Emma J., April 24, 1847; William, May 10, 1852; George, September 27, 1856. He and wife are members of the old Primitive Baptist Church. He is now the oldest Mason living in Johnson County. In politics he is a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Jackson. He has served as trustee two years, and now owns 256 acres of fine land.

RICHARD A. MORRIS, a farmer, was born in Rush County, Ind., October 25, 1844, and is a son of James C. and Nancy B. (Ward) Morris. His father was born in Pennsylvania about 1822, the mother was born in Indiana about 1824. Her parents were originally from England. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm. He received a common school education, and in January, 1864, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in the Civil War under Capt. Albert Moorhouse, Company L, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, Ninth Indiana Cavalry Volunteers, and was dis-

charged at Vicksburg, August 28, 1865. On January 17, 1878, he was united in marriage to Mary J. Baas, daughter of Henry and Mary (Glass) Baas, and to this union the following children have been born: Charles A., February 1, 1879; James E., September 20, 1880, and Henry A., December 2, 1882. The mother of the above children was born in Marion County, September 20, 1859. Her father was a native of Holland. Her mother was a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Morris is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Morris is a democrat, casting his first vote for Seymour. He owns eighty acres of well improved land.

GEORGE S. MYERS, a highly respected citizen of Clark Township, was born October 22, 1818. He is the son of Henry and Hannah (Salisbury) Myers; the former was born in Pennsylvania, September 8, 1788, and departed this life in September, 1871; the latter was born in Lewis County, Ky., July 15, 1794, and departed this life in September, 1870. George S. was the fifth of a family of thirteen children, whose parents emigrated from Kentucky in 1821, settling in Rush County, Ind. He received a limited education in the country schools. His youth was spent on the farm, and his life occupation has been farming. December 30, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Medeline Somers. Unto this union was born a daughter, named Apellne, deceased. The mother died July 13, 1845, and on July 24, 1847, Mr. Myers married for a second wife, Jane Packie. This marriage was blessed by the birth of the following children: Robert H., born July 24, 1848; John P., February 5, 1851; Martha, October 24, 1853; William M., August 29, 1855; Frank W., March 13, 1858, and Felix B., August 31, 1861. Their mother was born May 26, 1816, and died February 7, 1888. Mr. Myers located in 1843, in Rush County, where he lived for a period of three years. In 1846, he removed to Johnson County, and settled on the farm on which he now lives. He is a member of the Christian Church, in which he has been an elder for twenty-six years. In politics, he is a republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Harrison.

JOHN T. OVERSTREET, a native of Indiana, was born August 28, 1860, son of John H. and Ellen V. (Covert) Overstreet; the former was born in 1809, and died in 1882; both were of Irish descent. Our subject's early life was spent on the old homestead where he now lives. He received a good common school education, and took a classical course of two years in Asbury College. At the age of eighteen years he began life for himself as a farmer. January 14, 1880, he was united in marriage to Dessie Reese, a daughter of Thomas H. and Eliza J. (Garrison) Reese. This union was blessed with one child: Cecil, born September 7, 1883. The

mother of this child was born December 25, 1860. He is a member of the Christian Church. The wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics, he is a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Garfield. He now owns sixty-eight acres of well improved land in Clark Township.

JAMES PARMER is a practical and progressive farmer of Clark Township, a native of Kentucky, and is the son of Isaac and Sarah (Wishard) Parmer. His father was born in Somerset County, Maryland, October 22, 1801. The mother was born August 14, 1805. They emigrated from Kentucky, and settled in Johnson County about the year 1835. To the parents of our subject were born the following children: Matilda, October 8, 1829; one unnamed, November 3, 1831; James, December 23, 1832, Charles, September 23, 1834. The mother of these children was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Wishard. She was called away by death, and the father married for a second wife, Jane Robison, the widow of Thomas Robison, in 1838. This union was blessed with the following children: Samuel, born March 8, 1839; Noah, October 31, 1840; Nancy, July 26, 1842; George, March 30, 1844; Margaret E., March 1, 1846; Susan M., December 10, 1848; Isabell J., April 11, 1850, and Martha A., August 11, 1853. Our subject was reared on a farm in Johnson County. He received a fair education for that day, but being fond of reading books and papers, he has become conversant on subjects of general interest. At the age of eighteen years he began the battle of life for himself. He served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed three years. At the age of twenty-one years he drifted with the tide of emigration to the gold fields of California, remaining there nearly three years. He then returned to Indiana, and settled in Johnson County, on a farm where he now lives. It contains about 110 acres of well improved land. He was married to Lucy C. Oldham, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Oldham, September 23, 1858. To this union the following children were born: Charles O., born August 8, 1859; Appie, September 27, 1860; Addie, April 10, 1862; Lula, December 9, 1863; Albert, August 17, 1865; James, March 1, 1869; George W., January 12, 1871; Alonzo, June 20, 1873; Frederick, December 3, 1875, and William, February 21, 1879. In politics, he has always been a staunch republican, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He has been a deacon in his church a number of years.

JOHN R. PATTERSON was born in Clark County, Ind., February 18, 1825, and is the son of Thomas and Frances (Harris) Patterson; the former born April 24, 1801, of Scotch-Irish descent,

and the latter born in 1804. He came with his parents to this county and settled in Franklin Township, and in 1848, removed to Clark Township and settled on the farm on which he now lives. He received a common school education. At the age of twenty-two years he began life for himself as a farmer, which occupation he has followed all his life. On February 25, 1847, he was united in marriage to Sarah Stewart, a daughter of James (and Miss Ogdon) Stewart. This union was blessed with the following children: Mildred F., born March 11, 1848; Eliza A., December 18, 1849; Nancy C., January 30, 1851; Mary E., December 17, 1852; Alice E., July 30, 1855; Thomas G., February 11, 1857, and James H., April 8, 1858. The mother of these children was born in August, 1823, in Indiana, and died January 16, 1859. He was united in a second marriage with Sarah Martin, daughter of Henry (and Miss Payne) Martin. This union resulted in the birth of the following children: Willis G., born February 28, 1863, and Etta J., January 22, 1865. The mother of these children was born February 16, 1825, and died October 24, 1877. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Grange order, and is a Presbyterian. In politics, he was formerly a whig, but became a republican on the birth of that party, and has been an advocate of its principles ever since. He now owns sixty acres of well improved land in Clark Township, Johnson Co., Ind.

THOMAS PATTERSON, one of the respected pioneers of Needham Township, was born April 24, 1801, and is a son of Robert and Jane (Henderson) Patterson. They were both born in Pennsylvania, the father being of Irish descent. Our subject's early life was spent on a farm in Clark County, Ind. He received a common school education. At the age of twenty-three years he began life for himself as a farmer, which occupation he has continued through life. January 22, 1824, he was united in marriage to Frances Harris, and this union was blessed with the following children: John R., born February 18, 1825; James and William, twins, August 13, 1827; Eliza Jane, January 18, 1830; Samuel C., December 25, 1831; Thomas H., June 1, 1833; David B., September 3, 1835. The mother of these children was born in 1804. He married for a second wife, Nancy Hardesty, and to this union the following children were born, viz.: Francis H., born November 23, 1840; Benjamin F., June 3, 1843; Zerilda C., March 11, 1846; Sarah E., November 21, 1851; Susan I., November 3, 1853; Virginia E., October 4, 1857. The mother of these children was born August 14, 1817. They are both members of the Presbyterian Church, as are all their children. In politics, he is a republican. He now owns ninety acres of well improved land.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON, an old farmer of Clark Township, was born August 14, 1827, in Clark County, and is a son of Thomas and Frances (Harris) Patterson. The former was born in Kentucky April 24, 1801. The mother died when our subject was quite small. At the age of six years he came with his parents and settled in Franklin Township, Ind. He remained there about six years, and removed from there and settled in Clark Township, settling on the farm on which he now lives. He received a common school education. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-five years, and his occupation has always been that of a farmer. January 31, 1856, he was united in marriage to Sarah A. Guyton, a daughter of Henry D. and Sarah (Coons) Guyton. The former was born in Maryland, and was of English descent; the latter was of Scotch-German descent, and was born in Oldham County, Ky. To this union the following children were born, viz.: Cordelia E., April 30, 1857; Alcnzo M., April 7, 1859; Susan F., November 16, 1861; Addie F., August 16, 1863; Amanda J., September 29, 1867; Carrie D., December 7, 1869. The mother of these children was born June, 15, 1830, in Oldham County, Ky. He and wife are both members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a republican. His first presidential vote was cast for Clay. He now owns sixty acres of well-improved land.

THOMAS M. ROBISON, a farmer of Clark Township, is a native of Johnson County, Ind., and is the son of Thomas and Jane M. (Clark) Robison. The father was born in Fleming County, Ky., August 18, 1797; and died in Johnson County, Ind., February 8, 1836. The mother was born in Muhlenberg County, Ky., September 8, 1807. Unto the marriage of these parents were born five children, namely: Sarah, born October 3, 1827; Andrew C., January 18, 1829; Alexander, December 1, 1830; Annie, October 26, 1832; Thomas M., June 21, 1834. Their parents came to Indiana, and settled in Monroe County, in 1825. In 1829, they removed to Johnson County, and settled in Clark Township, where he was elected justice of peace, which office he held until his death. The father's death occurred February 8, 1836. He was among the pioneer settlers of the county, but lived but a short period after his settling in this county. Of the above five children only two are living, namely our subject and a sister. Thomas was reared on a farm, and received a limited education in the pioneer log school-house. This education was received under disadvantages, for when our subject was a youth, school terms were short and poorly taught, and he attended a part of only six winter terms. By close observation and study throughout life he has become conversant on general subjects. At the age of sixteen years he began the battle

of life for himself. He served an apprenticeship at the wagon-maker's trade; which he followed four years, and in 1854, emigrated to California, where he remained for two years, and then returned to his native county, where he was married, in 1856, to Miss Ann E. Holmes, daughter of Giles and Martha Holmes. Mrs. Robison was born in Warren County, Ohio, February 23, 1835. The issues of the above marriage, are two children, namely: Eugene A., born May 30, 1857, and a deceased child, unnamed, April 6, 1870. Eugene A. is a teacher, having taught ten successful terms in the public schools. Since Mr. Robison's marriage, he has resided in Clark Township, and has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is now a prosperous citizen, owning and cultivating a well improved farm of 120 acres. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, of which he has been a member since 1851, and she, since 1859. In politics he is an ardent republican, casting his first presidential vote for A. Lincoln. He has been a progressive citizen, and has held several positions of honor and trust. During the war he was an enrolling officer in Clark Township. He has served his township as its assessor for two years, was once elected justice of peace, but resigned. At one time he became the republican candidate for county commissioner, and cut a majority of over 500 against him, down to 283, thus demonstrating the high esteem in which his fellow citizens hold him. In regard to churches, schools, and all laudable improvements, he has been friendly, and has been characterized as an industrious, and enterprising, as well as progressive citizen.

WILLIAM ROUSE was born in Shelby County, June 29, 1838, and is a son of Nathaniel and Lucinda (Francis) Rouse; the former was born in Kentucky, in 1799, and died in Shelby County, in 1844; the latter was born in Kentucky in 1809, and died October 21, 1884. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm. He received a common school education, and began the battle of life for himself at the age of eighteen years, and worked on a farm nearly two years. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Hoop, February 7, 1858. She was the daughter of Ferguson and Nellie (Doble) Hoop. Mrs. Rouse was born in Shelby County, February 4, 1842. To this union the following children were born: Edward, born October 29, 1859; Oscar, November 8, 1860; Frank, April 4, 1863; unnamed (deceased), March 6, 1865; Abner, November 24, 1869; Frederick, February 22, 1876. Of these, all are living except Edward and the unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Rouse are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. For a number of years he was treasurer in the church. Mr. Rouse is a Mason. In

politics, he is a republican. He now owns 205 acres of well improved land, and for a number of years has been dealing in stock.

JOHN W. SMITH, one of the old pioneers of Johnson County, was born in Floyd County, Ind., October 7, 1828, and is the son of Adam and Mary (Dale) Smith. The father was a native of Germany. Our subject was the second of a family of three children. He left Floyd County about 1836, and removed to Rush County, Ind., where he remained six years, removing to Shelby County, where he remained two years, and then returned to Rush County, where he remained one year, going thence to Johnson County, this state, and settling on the farm on which he now lives. During his early life he had no opportunity whatever to attend school, and it was not until after his marriage that he spent his first day as a pupil in a school-room, and then only attended one month. He has always been fond of reading, and he has somewhat mitigated the lack of an early education, and is now a well informed man. He now owns 200 acres of land, of which 100 acres are well improved. He was married to Miss Harriet McKee, August 10, 1847, and this union was blessed with the following children: Rose A., April 24, 1848; George W., November 24, 1849; Elizabeth W., January 10, 1851; John A., January 21, 1854; Elijah W., January 2, 1858; Maria P., February 13, 1860; Jacob H., August 1, 1862, and James A., October 10, 1864. In politics, Mr. Smith has always been a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for James Buchanan. He served his township as constable for six years. He was elected justice of the peace, but declined to serve. His chief occupation has been farming. In connection with this pursuit, he has given considerable attention to the culture of bees.

OMAR SPENCER, a prosperous and industrious farmer and stock-raiser of Clark Township, Johnson County, was born February 21, 1835, he is a son of Lyman and Sarah (Turner) Spencer; the former was a native of New York, and was born December 7, 1798, of English descent, and died July 7, 1872; the latter was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born April 13, 1797, of Irish descent, and died July 19, 1851. To their union the following children were born: Sarah A. (deceased), April 10, 1828; John T. (deceased), August 19, 1830; Robert P. (deceased), September 25, 1832. Omar, February 21, 1835; Samuel J. (deceased), October 12, 1837, and Maggie M., February 2, 1839. At the age of four years, our subject was placed in the family of his uncle, Parker Spencer, who reared him to manhood. During his boyhood and youth he worked upon the farm in summer, and attended the district school in winter.

He received a good common school education; and is conversant upon all subjects of general interest. At the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself as a farmer, which pursuit he has continued through life, and in connection with farming he has also made a specialty of raising short-horn cattle. March 11, 1858, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Halfaker, daughter of Jacob and Ruth (Campbell) Halfaker. She was born February 5, 1837. Their union was blessed with the following children: Maggie E. (deceased), April 5, 1859; Lyman, December 29, 1860; Kate, February 18, 1863; Grafton, February 11, 1870, and Omar, November 22, 1871. On January 12, 1887, Mr. Spencer was united in a second marriage, with Mrs. Anna Phemister, a daughter of S. T. and Mary (Wiemer) Pierson. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. His first wife was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Spencer now owns 480 acres of choice land in Johnson County, about 400 of which are under a high state of cultivation. In politics, he is an ardent republican.

JOHN C. SPRINGER, a farmer and stock-raiser of Clark Township, Johnson County was born December 15, 1838. He is a son of Cordan and Orpha (Webb) Springer, both of whom were of Swedish descent. The father was born in Kentucky about 1800, and died in Johnson County about 1872. The mother was born in Kentucky about 1800, and is still living. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm. He served an apprenticeship at the miller's trade, which he followed about thirty years. He received a liberal education, attending the Franklin College. September 24, 1863, he was united in marriage to Louisa J. Davidson, a daughter of Calip and Lockey (Jones) Davidson, and to this union the following children were born: Eva A., August, 1865; Rose L., July, 1870; John A. (deceased) April, 1873. The mother of these children was born in 1835. Mr. Springer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Masonic order. In politics, he is a republican. He now owns 157 acres of well-improved land.

JAMES W. TERMAN, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Clark Township, was born in Muskegeon County, Ohio, February 10, 1834, a son of John and Ann (Jones) Terman; the former was born in Maryland in 1793, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. He was in the War of 1812. A peculiar incident happened by which he entered this war. He had a neighbor of whom he thought a great deal, who was drafted, and the man was crying to think he had to leave his family, when Mr. Terman volunteered to go in his place, if they would take him, he being only eighteen years of age at the time, and arrangements being made, he took the place of his friend and served with credit to the close of the war. He died

in 1869. The mother was born in Virginia, in 1799, and died in 1871. Our subject came with his parents from Ohio in 1847, and settled in Bartholomew County, this state, where he remained seven years, thence to Shelby County, where he remained one year, then to Johnson County, and settled in Clark Township on the farm where he now lives. He received a good common school education. At the age of nineteen years he began life for himself as a farmer. On October 12, 1854, he was united in marriage to Martha Cutsinger, a daughter of William and Parthena (Deupree) Cutsinger; the former was born in 1813, and came to this state when only nine years of age, is of German descent; the latter was born in 1814. To this union the following children were born: James A., deceased; Elizabeth, June 26, 1857; Martha P., April 10, 1859; Emma A., January 13, 1861; Flora E., April 4, 1863; James W., February 22, 1865; Joseph E., June 9, 1867; James A., deceased; Omar, deceased; Ida, November 9, 1872; Sarah, deceased; Lewis M., February 15, 1877; Bertha, February 5, 1879, and Jessie Blanche, June 15, 1881. The mother of these children was born September 29, 1837, in Shelby County. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics, he is an ardent republican, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont. He was chosen by his party in convention, as their candidate for trustee in the spring election of 1888; he ran against an opposing majority of twenty-five, and reduced it to eleven votes. He now owns 210 acres of well improved land.

STEPHEN W. TILSON, farmer, was born in Franklin Township, Johnson County, October 22, 1834, the son of Lemuel and Sidney (Crow) Tilson; the former was a son of Thomas Tilson, and was born about 1804, and died about 1872. The latter was born about 1802, and died about 1866. Our subject's early life was spent on a farm in Johnson County. He received a good common school education, and attended Franklin College two terms. Was a music teacher for about three years, giving it his whole attention. At the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself as a farmer, and occasionally worked at the carpenter's trade. During Morgan's raid in Indiana, he was with the company that guarded the city of Madison. November 25, 1856, he was united in marriage to Susan Ballard, a daughter of Taylor and Nancy (Fitzpatrick) Ballard; the father was assassinated on January 15, 1885; the mother was born in 1806, and died March 6, 1883. This union was blessed with the following children: Alferetta, born September 1, 1857; Romeo S., December 29, 1858; Indiana, September 6, 1860; Luella, March 13, 1862; Jessie, deceased, February 10, 1864; twin boys, unnamed, one of whom is deceased, September 22, 1865;

Eldon, June 4, 1867; Flora, February 19, 1869; Mack, August 29, 1871; Julia Dot, May 27, 1873, and Lemuel B., April 3, 1875. The mother of these children was born October 3, 1834. She is a member of the Methodist Church; the husband and eight children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics, he belongs to the union labor party. He has served his township as justice of the peace about one year.

JAMES F. WEBB, a farmer of Johnson County, was born April 29, 1842, and is a son of Zachariah and Nancy A. (Huff) Webb. The former was born in Kentucky, April 9, 1808; the latter was born in Ohio, April 22, 1813, and died January 15, 1886. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm. He received a common school education, and at the age of twenty-one years, began life for himself. On January 14, 1868, he was united in marriage to Mary A. Beard, daughter of William and Mary J. (Tucker) Beard. The father was born January 23, 1820, and died July 15, 1867; the mother was born December 5, 1823. To this union the following children were born: Cora E., born November 17, 1868; Guilford, September 9, 1871; Wallace, September 12, 1873. The mother of these children was born September 22, 1849, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Our subject now owns 300 acres of good land in Johnson County, Ind., and forty acres in Shelby County. Of the 300 acres, 150 are now under cultivation.

SARAH A. WHITE, widow of James A. White, was born February 16, 1835. She is a daughter of James and Lucretia (Vaught) Patterson. Her husband was a son of James and Mary (Grubbs) White. Mrs. White was reared in Johnson County. She received a common school education. Early in the fifties she was married to James A. White. To this union the following children were born: Martin C., January 22, 1852; Alonzo, August 22, 1854; Thomas, February 12, 1857; Mary, October 22, 1860; Sylvester, January 12, 1863; Samuel, February 10, 1865; Rachel, September 12, 1867; Charles, November 3, 1869; Stella, deceased, July 17, 1872; Vida, November 5, 1873. The father of these children departed this life, May 30, 1873. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She now owns 120 acres of well improved land.

ANDREW J. WILLIAMS, a native of Johnson County, Ind., was born October 4, 1850, and is a son of James and Juda (Wheeler) Williams. The father was a native of Overton County, Tenn.; was born December 23, 1811; the mother is a native of Adair County, Ky., and was born in 1816. Our subject's early life was spent on the farm. He received a common school education. He was educated for the law, being a student with Judge Williamson,

of Des Moines, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar about 1875. He removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and remained there in the practice of his profession two years, when he returned to Des Moines, and remained there three years. He then returned to Indiana, and settled in Johnson County. September 21, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Serena E. Beard, a daughter of John W. and Nancy (Farmbrough) Beard. This union was blessed with the following children: John F., born September 19, 1881; Thurlow W., December 4, 1882; James C. (deceased), February 5, 1884; Fleetwood P., April 15, 1885; Nellie L., August 3, 1886, and Lulu M., January 23, 1888. The mother of these children was born April 2, 1855. At the age of seventeen years, he began the battle of life for himself, by teaching school in Indiana three winter terms, and then went to Iowa where he taught two winter terms. He then went to Kansas, taught one winter term, and returned to Indiana, and commenced dealing in poultry, shipping to New York city. He remained in this business one year, and then returned to Iowa. His wife is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. In politics, Mr. Williams is a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Hayes and Wheeler. He now owns 360 acres of good land.

HENRY WILLIAMS, one of the prosperous farmers of Clark Township, was born November 22, 1841, in Fayette County, Ind., and is a son of Joel D. and Frances (Walker) Williams; the former was born in Ohio, December 27, 1812, and was of English descent; the mother was born in Ohio, in 1810, and died in 1879. Our subject emigrated with his parents, at the age of two years, to Madison County, and remained there about six years, going thence to Johnson County, where he has resided ever since. He received a good common school education, and at the age of twenty, he began life for himself. November 6, 1861, he was united in marriage to Serena Johnson, a daughter of James and Martha (Cawthorn), Johnson, both natives of Kentucky; the father was born about 1802, and died about 1844; the mother was born in 1804, and died in 1888. To this marriage the following children were born: Emma A. (deceased), February 10, 1863; Charles G., March 4, 1865; Dora B., August 10, 1867; Elmer, March 10, 1870; Olive M., July 27, 1872; Walter, September 26, 1874; unnamed son, deceased. The mother of these children was born June 26, 1842. He and wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics, he is a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln. He now owns 427 acres of fine land, of which there are 350 acres under a high state of cultivation. He makes short-horn cattle a specialty. He served his township as trustee four years.

JAMES S. YOKE, a farmer of Clark Township, is a native of

this county, and is the son of John S. and Catharine (Huffer) Yoke. His father was born in Harrison County, Ky., about the year 1801, and by occupation was a farmer. His mother was born about the year 1814. The marriage of his parents resulted in the birth of eight children, of whom the following three are living: James S., born March 22, 1843; Jonathan W., born in 1845, and Ellen, in 1847. John S. Yoke removed with his family from Kentucky to Shelby County, this state, in 1833. In the same year he entered land in Johnson County, to which he removed in 1840. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-one. In summer he worked upon a farm, and in winter attended the district school, receiving a fair knowledge of the ordinary branches of learning. January 9, 1864, he entered the service of the Union Army, in Company H, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, and was mustered in at Indianapolis, under Capt. J. H. Farquhar. He served until the close of the war, and discharged his duties in a manner becoming a loyal soldier. He then returned to this county, and has ever since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits in Clark Township. He owns a farm of 108 acres, which is in a good state of improvement, and sixty acres of which are in cultivation. On the 16th day of October, 1872, he was married to Miss Missouri Virginia Halfaker. She was born in Johnson County, May 23, 1852, and was the daughter of Jacob and Ruth (Campbell) Halfaker, the former of whom was born in Washington County, Va., in 1802, and the latter in Ohio, in 1812. Her mother came with her parents to this state in 1829. The family first settled in Bartholomew County, but in 1837, they removed to Johnson County. Our subject and wife are the parents of three children: Ellen E., born July 16, 1874; John Jacob, January 27, 1876, and James M., October 4, 1884, all of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Yoke are members of the Christian Church, the former, who is now a deacon in the church, became a member in 1870, and the latter in 1863. In politics, Mr. Yoke supports the principles of the republican party, having cast his first vote for Lincoln. Mr. Yoke is one of the industrious farmers of his township.

JONATHAN W. YOKE, a young and energetic farmer of Clark Township, was born in Johnson County, October 14, 1845, son of John S. and Catherine (Huffer) Yoke. The father was born in Harrison County, Ky., about 1801, and was by occupation a farmer. The mother was born about 1814. The marriage of his parents resulted in the birth of eight children, of whom the following three are living: James S., born March 22, 1843; Jonathan W., and Ellen, 1847. Our subject was reared on a farm. He received

a good common school education, and in 1865 entered Purdy's Commercial College at Indianapolis, graduating the same year. He remained with, and took care of his parents until their death. November 3, 1875, he was united in marriage with Isabell Moore, a daughter of John and Sarah (Bowser) Moore, born March 3, 1845. This union was blessed with the following children: Sarah B., born November 20, 1876; John J., July 11, 1878; Catherine M., May 30, 1880; Thomas E., July 8, 1882; Charles A., April 8, 1884; Walter C., September 7, 1886. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a republican. He owns 303 acres of good land in Clark Township, 150 of which are under cultivation. He makes a specialty of short-horn cattle.

CHAPTER VII.

TOWNS—FRANKLIN—EARLY BUSINESS MEN AND RESIDENTS—
INCORPORATION — OFFICERS — INDUSTRIES — BANKS — THE
PRESS—SECRET SOCIETIES—LOAN ASSOCIATIONS—EDINBURG
—GREENWOOD—WILLIAMSBURG—TRAFALGAR—WHITELAND
—UNION VILLAGE—OTHER SMALL VILLAGES.



CONCERNING the founding of Franklin, and the location of the county seat at that place, so much has already been said by Judge Banta in his chapter on the early settlement, that it would be useless to repeat it here. In Chapter VIII, there is also much of interest pertaining to the town in its early days. From the best information at hand, Daniel J. Taylor, Joseph Young and Samuel Herriott, were the first to engage in the mercantile trade in the town of Franklin. The first named came from Cincinnati, Ohio, as early as 1825, and opened a small general store, next to the Smiley Hotel, on Jefferson Street, where he carried on a fairly successful business for a short time. Of the personal history of Mr. Taylor, and his pioneer experience in Franklin, but little is now known, beyond the declarations of a few old settlers, all of whom unite in the expression that he was a man of ordinary intelligence and business ability, but that he made but little impression as a merchant and tradesman.

Messrs. Herriott and Young became identified with the mercantile interests of the town as early as 1825, and sold goods very successfully for several years thereafter. George King, the proprietor of the town, was an early merchant, and a little later came Hicks and Gilchrist, Simon Moore and Cornelius McDermid, all of whom are remembered as fairly successful tradesmen.

At the time the town was laid out, and for several years succeeding, its importance was chiefly recognized in the light of a central trading point, for a large area of territory surrounding, because of the fact of its having been selected as a seat of justice for the county, it acquired a well earned reputation. Capital sought investment in the new town. Tradesmen, representing various lines of business were attracted by the advantages the place offered, and until the year 1836-7, a general spirit of prosperity seemed to have characterized the growth and development of the village and country surrounding. A season of depression was experienced in 1837, but the increase in population and facilities for business during the several years succeeding was gradual, uniform and certain. Prior to 1841, the spirit of substantial improvement and enterprise was developed in a limited degree. At a later period, however, new life and vigor began to be infused into the elements of progress, and more rapid advances in the prospects of trade began to be foreshadowed. After the completion of the railroad, activity in every department of industry was the rule, rather than the exception, and capital before withheld from profitable investments, began to seek investment in public and private enterprises which have since yielded profitable returns.

From that time the character of the general, improvements was no longer uncertain, but continued to assume a more healthy and permanent aspect, than was ever before known, and the population, therefore, increased in a greater ratio, during the succeeding decade. At this time the place is supplied with two railroads, and other facilities necessary for a successful mercantile town, make Franklin equaled by few and surpassed by a far less number of places of its size and population.

In addition to the merchants already named, the following may be enumerated among the many who sold goods in the city from time to time, at a later period: Henry Fox, Herriott & Overstreet, W. H. & R. T. Overstreet, Williams & McClellan, Manwarring & Adams, all of whom began business prior to 1850. Prominent among the more successful merchants since that year, were John L. Jones (still in business), R. T. Ditmars, White & Branham, Needham & Brown, Gullett, Webb & Keightly, M. M. Tressler, E. R. Moore, Fessler & Day, David Vawter, David Alexander,

Thomas Wood, William McCaslin, John Ransdell, Abbott & Johnson, and others.

Early Residents.—Between the years 1824 and 1834, the following persons purchased lots and became residents of Franklin: William G. Springer, Edward Springer, Caleb Vannoy, George King, A. Vannoy, D. Covert, W. Brice, N. C. Shaffer, George W. Blankenship, J. Young, C. Griffin, J. Herriott, S. Moore, A. Lewis, A. Hutto, David Monfort, John Carter, G. E. Murphy, Cornelius Hutton, Thomas M. Adams, Samuel Olmsted, Samuel Hall, William G. Eaton, James Shaffer, J. D. Jones, Charles Johnson, Robert Smith, Thomas Alexander, Edward McDermid, Charles Griffin, P. Murphy, Davidson Patton, R. Gilcrees, Samuel Herriott, James Ritchey, Gilderoy Hicks, Jacob Sibert, Jabez G. Bright, Fabius M. Finch, J. R. Kerr, J. Alexander, J. M. McCaslin, David Alexander, John S. Thompson, F. Utterback, B. Webb, James K. Bennett, W. Yarbrough, W. E. Clark, S. Headly, E. Parkhurst, J. Williams, S. Taylor, I. Israel, John Foster, John R. Carver, A. Thompson, — Mussulman, R. C. Forsyth, John A. McGill, Alexander Wilson, S. Allison, William G. Shelledy, J. S. Tilford, John Reese, A. Jacobs, R. Thompson, J. Chenoweth, J. Jones, J. Bright, E. Springer, S. Hall, N. G. Eaton, John High, James Terry and William Henderson.

The following list prepared by Dr. Donnell, includes the names and occupations of a majority of the citizens of Franklin in the year 1841: William H. Overstreet, merchant; Henry Nance, miller; James Nance, Leroy Burns, miller; Abram Lay, jailor; W. E. Clark, tailor; Isaac Jones, sheriff; Thomas Williams, farmer; Cardman Springer, shoemaker; — Hamilton, saw-mill; Robert Gilchrist, merchant; Jesse Williams, merchant; Robert Jeffrey, tanner; Richard Grubb, tailor; M. P. Adams, clerk; Amos Compton, Henry D. West, carpenters; James Chenoweth and Thomas Chenoweth, blacksmiths; Samuel Headley, tailor; John Foster, hotel; John Slater, lawyer; Jabez Bright, saddler; John Shaffer, Simon Shaffer, Harvey Shaffer and William Shaffer, carpenters; Pearson Murphey, physician; Nathaniel Peppard, shoemaker; William Leach, hotel; Randolph Griffith, clerk; Simon Moore, Sr., merchant; — Plowden, clock dealer; Jacob Sibert, shoemaker; Charles Johnson, teamster; Eli Gilchrist, merchant; David Allen, clerk of circuit court; James Gwinn, mechanic; Alfred Scull, plasterer; Gilderoy Hicks, lawyer; William Sickles, minister and teacher in seminary; Rev. David Monfort, pastor Presbyterian Church; Thomas Alexander, merchant; John R. Kerr, clerk; John Logan, laborer; James Wilson, mechanic; Sherva Lawhorn laborer; John Alexander, William Cummins, and Henry Cum-

mins, blacksmiths; George King, merchant and farmer; Harvey Sloan, mechanic; John Jackson, cabinet-maker; Samuel Allison, shoemaker; Samuel Herriott, farmer, trader and merchant; Garrett C. Bergen, farmer and tanner; George Bergen, tanner; John High, mechanic; Stephen Porter, wagon-maker; D. Smith, liquor dealer; John Terhune, laborer; Daniel Webb, physician; A. D. Sweet, physician; William Springer, teamster; Samuel McKinney, lawyer; James Fletcher, saddler; Rev. A. W. Hinckley, pastor Baptist Church; David Alexander, blacksmith; Horatio G. Finch, law student; David White, stage-driver; Frank Ferguson, mechanic; Henry Banta, wagon-maker; Rev. William Tilton, Baptist minister; Tunis Vannuys, farmer; James Smock, laborer; Nat Wilson, railroader; Abram Starks, carpenter; Robert Todd, wagon-maker; Ellis Armstrong, carpenter; Wm. Davidson, painter; John Alexander, stage driver; Wm. Pierson, carpenter; Dick Robbins, laborer; McKinley L. Johnson, painter; James Harvey, carpenter; — Cafferty, tailor; Rev. Mr. McCard, minister C. P. Church; William Lovelace, cabinet maker; — Baker, laborer; James Davidson, painter; William H. Mitchell, carpenter; John Thompson, blacksmith; Thomas Douglass, cabinet maker; — Newman, lawyer; John Bowen, brick mason; Samuel Lambertson, tailor; W. H. Henderson, tinner; Joseph McClellan, merchant; Alexander Wilson, wheel-wright; Ed. McDermed, saddler; William Carson, hatter; John Ritchie, saddler; Joseph Young, farmer; S. B. Moore, merchant; James Ritchey, physician; Lysander Adams, shoemaker; George Comingove, tanner; William Moreland, tanner; William Gwinn, mechanic; J. C. King, minister; Abdallah Thompson, carpenter; I. P. Montfort, clerk; James Frary, mechanic; J. H. Donnell, physician; John S. Tilford, cabinet-maker; F. M. Finch, lawyer; James Bennett, John H. Vannuys, farmer; Tunis Vannuys, farmer; Nicholas Shaffer, hotel; Jacob McClellan, clerk.

Incorporation.—It is impossible to fix definitely the date of the incorporation of Franklin as a village, but from the most reliable information, it could not have been far from the year 1838 or 1839. Pursuant to the provision of the General Assembly, for the incorporation of towns and villages, then in force, the citizens assembled and submitted the question to the determination of the legally qualified voters present. At that election, upon counting the ballots so cast, it was found that a small majority of the citizens were in favor of the measure, accordingly the incorporation was effected, and the necessary municipal officers chosen. It did not prove popular, however, and after a short trial was abandoned. Subsequently a town incorporation was adopted, which continued successfully until 1861. A city charter was obtained in 1861, and at a session of the

common council, held November 4th of that year, an ordinance was passed defining the limits of the corporation as follows:

Section 1. Be it ordained by the common council, of the city of Franklin, that the ward, city or corporation, wherever the same may occur in this or any following ordinance, or in any ordinance hereafter ordained or established by said council, shall be construed to extend and apply to all that part of the Township of Franklin, in the County of Johnson and State of Indiana, included in and embraced by Section fourteen (14), the north half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of Section twenty-three (23), the west half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of Section thirteen (13), and northwest quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of Section twenty-four (24), Township 12 (12) north, Range four (4) east.

Section 2. That said city shall be divided into three wards, to be bounded as described in the following sections:

Section 3. All that part of said city lying south of a line running east and west through the center of Jefferson Street, in said city, shall constitute the First Ward.

Section 4. All that part of said city lying north of the line drawn east and west through the center of Jefferson Street, and east of a line running from the center of Jefferson Street north, along the center of Market Street to the center of Adams Street; thence east to the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad; thence with said railroad to the north boundary of said city, shall constitute the Second Ward.

Section 5. All that part of said city lying north of the north line of Ward No. 1, and west of the west line of Ward No. 2, shall constitute the Third Ward.

Under the above ordinance the following officers were elected: mayor, Benjamin Davis; clerk, John O. Martin; treasurer, William H. Henderson; city attorney, D. W. Howe; marshal, William H. Myers, resigned, and Solomon Gerow appointed January 26, 1862; assessor, Chambers C. Hamilton.

Councilmen.—The following have served as members of the city council from time to time, since 1867: Thomas W. Woollen, W. J. Mathes, J. T. Jones, Leland Payne, W. C. Crowell, James Wilson, A. B. Hunter, John Beal, Armstrong Alexander, A. B. Colton, George F. Herriott, John R. Fessler, W. H. McLaughlin, R. T. Taylor, R. S. Sturgeon, L. P. Ritchey, William B. Ellis, William I. Peters, I. I. Covert, I. H. McLaughlin, M. Walker, William A. Davis, William I. Peters, Charles Riker, B. M. Stansifer, James Jacobs, R. M. Miller, W. T. Pritchard, Charles Day.

Industries.—To go back to the founding of Franklin, and give in detail an account of its various business and manufacturing enterprises, is a task beyond the power of the writer to accomplish. There are but few persons now living, who were here when the city was laid out, and those few were too young then, or too old, now, to remember very much concerning the early industries of the place, consequently the chronicler is forced to depend mainly upon "hear say" evidence for many of the facts in the following pages. Among the first industries attempted in Franklin, was a tannery, established as early as the year 1825 or 1826, by a Mr. Vannoy, who began business upon a limited scale, near the creek, on South Main Street. After operating the yard a short time, Mr. Vannoy sold out to Robert Gilchrist, who did a fairly successful business for a few years, and then disposed of the enterprise to Robert

Jeffrey. Later, Henry Krumpenske became proprietor, and in 1863, the business was purchased by Messrs. Wheat & Bergen, who ran it until 1867, when Bergen became sole proprietor. Mr. Bergen operated the tannery quite successfully until 1876.

About the year 1844, a tobacco and cigar factory was started in East Franklin, between Jefferson and Madison streets, by W. H. Manwarring, which was operated until early in the fifties. Mr. Manwarring manufactured cigars and plug tobacco, which were sold throughout the country from wagons, two or three of which were kept running for some years.

Woolen-mills.—In the manufacture of woolen goods the farming community of Johnson County were greatly benefited, in an early day, by the presence in Franklin of carding machines and woolen-mills, which afforded a good market for the wool product. The first attempt of this kind was made about the year 1837, by Abdallah Thompson, who erected a small frame building on King Street, which was supplied with machinery for carding and spinning. George W. Branham, about 1855, erected a large three-story brick woolen-mill, near the railroad, where the Waggener and McLaughlin planing-mill now stands, and supplied it with machinery for the manufacture of such woolen goods as blankets, cashmeres, jeans, yarns, etc., all of which products soon obtained an extensive sale in Indianapolis, and other cities. About the year 1868, Messrs. Bradley & Kerlin erected a woolen factory opposite the Union Roller Mill, and began the manufacture of such goods as are made in mills of the kind, but the enterprise did not prove financially remunerative, consequently was soon abandoned.

Pork Houses.—The pork business was one of the early industries of Franklin, and some time in the forties, a slaughter and packing house was erected in the southeast part of town, by Dr. John Peggs and John High.

The largest pork packing firm that ever did business in Franklin, was that of Herriott, Vawter, Wheat & Alexander, which was formed about the year 1867 or 1868. A brick building was erected in the south part of town, where the starch works now stand; a large force of men was employed and for about four years the firm did a prosperous business.

Flouring Mills.—“Pearl Roller Mill” operated at this time by Payne, Johnson & Co., is entitled to more than a passing notice, now one of the oldest landmarks left of the early history of the city. This mill is probably the first one ever erected in the vicinity, and was built by Messrs. Branham & Yandes. After being operated a few years by the above firm, it passed into the possession of Mr. Branham, who, later, in partnership with J. V. Branham,

did a good business until 1854. In that year it was purchased by Ebenezer Baldwin and Leland Payne, who operated it as a firm until 1881, the capacity being about sixty barrels of flour per day. July 1, 1881, Mr. Baldwin retired from the firm, and was succeeded by John W. Ragsdale, in 1882. In 1882 the mill was remodeled, and supplied with machinery for the manufacture of flour by the roller process, seven double sets of rollers being put in, with a capacity of 200 barrels per day. In April, 1884, Dr. P. W. Payne, brother of L. Payne, and J. B. Payne, a son of the latter, became members of the firm. During this co-partnership, the mill was materially improved in the way of bolting and cleaning machinery, and became one of the best mills in the county. July, 1887, Dr. Payne and Mr. Ragsdale retired from the firm, and were succeeded by M. L. Johnson and W. H. Small, since which time the partnership has been known as Payne, Johnson & Co. In March, 1888, the mill was well nigh destroyed by the explosion of one of the large boilers, which completely demolished the south end of the building, resulting in the death of the engineer and fireman. The proprietors have since repaired the loss consequent upon the disaster, by enlarging the building and furnishing a new and more powerful engine. What is known as the Needham mill, east of the J., M. & I. Railroad, was erected some time in the forties, by William Needham, and was originally intended for an elevator. It was subsequently supplied with mill machinery, and has been in operation ever since. It is still owned by Mr. Needham, and is now operated by Mr. Jordan.

Union Roller Mill.—One of the most successful enterprises of Franklin is the mill property of McDaniel & Co., known as the Union Roller Mill, the history of which, dates from about the year 1852. The building was erected by a stock company, composed of well-known business men of the city, and when completed, began to be operated by W. H. Overstreet, who ran it until about 1857. The next proprietor was John Tressler, who operated it until sometime in the sixties, when John Clark became owner. Major George Herriott purchased the property in 1870, and afterward remodeled the building and otherwise improved the mill. It was operated some time by Messrs. Smiley & Hutchins, and in December, 1879, passed into the hands of C. W. and Ira McDaniel, at which time, the daily capacity was estimated at seventy-five barrels. The building was thoroughly remodeled, and a roller plant with a capacity of 200 barrels was put in, in 1880. Four years later an elevator with a capacity of 35,000 bushels was erected south of the main building. Ira McDaniel disposed of his interest, in 1880, to W. B. Wright, but purchased from the latter in 1886. January, 1888, Will-

iam Sucko bought Ira McDaniel's interest, and is now a member of the firm. The mill building is a three-story frame structure, 41x52 feet in size, with basement and attic. The engine room, thirty-six feet square, and the machinery, which is of the latest improved pattern, is operated by an eighty-seven horse power engine, one of the finest in the state.

Saw-mills.—Johnson County, being a heavily timbered country, early led men of enterprise to engage in the manufacture of lumber. Accordingly, saw-mills were among the first industries of Franklin. It is not now known who brought the first steam saw-mill to the town, but as early as 1840, one William Nance, was operating one on South Jackson Street, west of the Bergen tannery. In addition to sawing lumber, Mr. Nance manufactured corn-meal, and operated his mill with fair success for several years. There have been saw-mills in operation continually since 1840, and to give an appropriate sketch of each, is now impossible. There are two mills in active operation at this time, by N. M. Pittman and J. L. Landis, respectively.

Planing Mills.—Probably the first planing mill in Franklin was erected and operated by John High and Dr. Thomas, some time prior to 1854. In addition to planing lumber the firm ran a saw-mill, and also machinery for the manufacture of lath shingles. The mill did a good business for about four years, when the building was destroyed by fire. John Voris & Bro., about the year 1865, erected a planing mill near the Martinsville Railroad on Jefferson Street, and operated it with reasonable success, until the death of Mr. Voris, a few years later. It afterward passed into other hands and did not prove financially successful, until the present proprietors, Messrs. Jones & Bergen, obtained possession. These gentlemen have been established here for several years, and by proper attention to the desires of their customers have attained quite a handsome trade. Adjoining the mill is a large lot used in storing lumber, and just north of the main building is a brick foundry and machine shop, which has been in operation for some time under the management of the proprietor, Anton Sawyer.

Waggener & McLaughlin.—The firm of Waggener & McLaughlin is composed of two individuals, both of whom can be classed among the well-known and reliable business men of Franklin. The large planing mill, of which they are proprietors, was built by Payne & Payne, who operated it with encouraging success until 1882, at which time it was leased by Robert Waggener. One year later the building was burned, after which Mr. Waggener leased the brick building formerly used as a woolen factory by Baldwin & Payne, and fitted it up with good machinery. He purchased the

building in 1887, and the following year took in W. H. McLaughlin as a partner, since which time the well-known firm of Waggener & McLaughlin have become widely and favorably known throughout Johnson and neighboring counties.

Ransdell Brothers.— These gentlemen also do a large business in dressed lumber, scroll-work, mouldings, etc., besides dealing extensively in lath and shingles, and filling large contracts for builders. The firm was organized in 1885, and now operate a planing mill on Jefferson Street, which has a daily capacity of 7,000 feet. The Messrs. Ransdell are practical business men, and by strict attention to the demands of their customers, have built up a large and lucrative trade.

Cooperage.— There are at this time two establishments of this kind in the city, wherein the manufacture of barrels is carried on, both of which are carried on by the well-known firm of Walker & Sons. The business was originally started in 1860, at the present location, on the J., M. & I. Railroad, and from the beginning proved financially remunerative, as is attested by the fact that the firm were compelled to enlarge their facilities for manufacture in 1885. They employ eleven men in the old shop and twelve in the new, the latter of which stands near the college building, and manufacture upon an average of 40,000 barrels per year, nearly all of which are used by the starch works and flouring mills of Franklin. The firm operate a stave and heading machine at Martinsville, which with the business of the shops in this city, represent an invested capital of \$4,000.

The Franklin Starch Works.— The largest and by far the most important branch of industry, within the limits of Franklin, and the one by which the city has become so well-known throughout the country, is the Franklin Starch Works, Thompson, White & Co., proprietors. This extensive enterprise was established in 1880, by a company composed of Samuel Cutsinger, J. M. Thompson, J. L. Hartley and J. M. Detrick. In due time the large brick building, 150x200 feet in size, and two stories high, was completed and supplied with the latest improved machinery, and representing a capital of \$90,000. The works have a capacity of 1,200 bushels of corn per day, or an average annual consumption of 250,000 bushels, which converted into the finest quality of starch represents the enormous sum of 6,000,000 pounds. Several changes have been made in the company since its organization, the first of which was in the summer of 1881, when Messrs. Detrick and Hartley retired. The same year George and Edmonson Cutsinger became members of the firm, and are still identified with the enterprise. The company at this time is composed of J. M. Thompson, Samuel

Cutsinger, George Cutsinger, Edmonson Cutsinger and Thomas White, all of whom rank among the most reliable and best-known business men of Johnson County.

The Indiana Starch Company was organized and incorporated October, 1885, with a capital of \$50,000. David Swift, William A. McNaughton, Oren C. Dunn and Henry J. Forsyth, stockholders. A suitable plat of ground in the south part of the city, adjoining the J., M. & I. Railroad, was secured, upon which, in due time, the present handsome buildings were erected, and supplied with necessary appliances and machinery. Owing to financial embarrassments, however, the company was not able to put the factory in operation, and the magnificent buildings, much to the regret of the citizens of Franklin, are now standing idle.

Johnson County Creamery Company.—The manufacture of butter is another of the branches of industry to be found within the limits of Franklin. The company was organized and incorporated under the state law, July, 1886, with a capital of \$6,000, and a stated term of existence of fifty years. The company is composed of Louis H. Hulsman, Harry E. Hamilton and William B. Jennings. The machinery used is of the latest and most approved pattern, and the capacity of the creamery is about 2,500 pounds of butter per week. The gentlemen who comprise the firm are practical business men.

Franklin Steam Laundry.—This enterprise was established in April, 1883, by Messrs. Winchester & Lane, and was then known as the Crystal Laundry. Mr. Winchester retired from the business in 1884, after which the firm became known as Lane & Stewart, Lane purchasing his partner's interest at the end of three months. It afterward passed through the hands of several persons, and, in February, 1888, Whitesides & Lane, the present firm, became owners and proprietors. They remodeled the establishment and refitted it with new appliances, and now have a complete outfit, the whole representing a capital of \$1,500. The business, from a very small beginning, has increased until the laundry is now kept running at its full capacity.

Hotels.—Probably the first house opened for the accommodation of the traveling public in Franklin, was a small two-story frame hotel on the corner of Jefferson and Main streets, erected some time in the thirties, by Judge Smiley, and kept by one William Leach. The building was afterward purchased by a Mr. Taylor, and answered the purpose of a place of entertainment for several years.

The Foster House, south of the lot now occupied by Hazell's livery stable, was erected in an early day, by John Foster, who became a citizen of the town when it was a mere backwoods vil-

lage. The Foster House was part log and part frame, and earned a fair reputation as a hotel, but was abandoned about the year 1843. Late in the thirties, Nicholas Shaffer erected a two-story frame building where the Hazell livery stable stands, and opened it for the benefit of those who saw fit to accept and pay for his hospitalities. This early became the leading hotel of the place, and for a number of years was a popular resort for the traveling public. Shaffer kept it for some time, and is remembered as a very courteous and accommodating landlord. The house was torn down about the year 1848.

The Strahmier House was built in 1848, by John Herriott, and first used as a boarding-house for workmen employed on the Madisonville Railroad. Subsequently, it passed into the hands of William Strahmier, who remodeled and enlarged the building, and made it a popular hotel. It was kept by different parties, and stood until 1881, at which time it was destroyed by fire. James Chenoweth, about the year 1848, erected a two-story frame hotel southeast of the court house, where the Vance livery stable stands, and acted the part of "mine host" some four or five years. The building was afterward used as a residence, and disappeared several years ago. The Peggs House, corner of Railroad and Madison streets, one of the few old land-marks left standing in the city, was erected as early as 1847 or 1848, by Jacob Peggs. It has been used as a hotel continuously since the above year, and is now kept by Richard Rhodes. The building, an old-fashioned frame structure, is in a good state of preservation, and bids fair to withstand the ravages of time for many years to come.

Merchants's Hotel.—This hotel was built originally for a boarding-house, by G. W. Branham, who opened it about the year 1850, for the accommodation of railroad workmen. Subsequently, it was remodeled, the frame part torn away, and a substantial brick structure erected by George Bridges, Amos Alexander and Sanford Webb, after which a Mr. Hyde, of Indianapolis, took charge, and ran it a number of years. The large addition west of the old building was erected about the year 1867, at which time several thousand dollars were expended in interior improvements and furnishing. The house has been run by different parties, among whom may be mentioned Runyon, Hyde, Weatherford, Browning, Strahmier and Thomas. The present proprietors are Messrs. Hellerick and Wilson.

Banks.—The financial operations of a city, as shown by the transactions of its banks, mirror its importance as a commercial center, and reflect the prosperity of the country tributary to its business. The history of Franklin's banking operations dates from

January, 1855, at which time the first institution of the kind in the city, The Farmers' Bank, an outgrowth of the Franklin Insurance company, was organized under the free banking law of the state, then in force, with Samuel Herriott, president, and R. T. Overstreet, cashier. This bank proved an active stimulus to the business of the town, and continued in successful operation until about the year 1862.

The next bank was a private concern, organized about the year 1860 or 1861, by Willis S. Webb, W. W. Woollen and Theodore Pinkney. The venture proved quite successful, and after an existence of two years, resulted in the organization of the First National Bank, which was established in 1863, with a capital of \$132,000; W. S. Webb, president, and W. W. Woollen, cashier. This was Bank No. 50, one of the first organized in Indiana under the national banking law, and being operated by well-known and substantial business men, soon took rank among the most successful institutions of the kind in the state. It did a large general banking business, and for a number of years enjoyed a reputation much more than local. The second officers were Capt. John Banta, president; T. W. Woollen, cashier, and later Mr. Woollen and E. G. Brewer were elected to the offices of president and cashier, respectively. Subsequently, Judge Woollen was succeeded as president by James Forsyth, and the next cashier was R. T. Taylor, who afterward became defaulter to a large amount, crippling the bank and causing a suspension of its business in 1877.

Second National Bank.—The Second National Bank of Franklin, was organized in the summer of 1863, with a capital of \$100,000; G. W. Branham, president, and R. T. Overstreet, cashier. The capital was increased shortly afterward to \$150,000, and the bank continued under the original management until 1866, when Mr. Branham resigned the presidency, and was succeeded by John Clark. On severing his connection with the institution, Mr. Branham went to Kansas City, Mo., and organized the First National Bank at that place. Subsequently, Mr. Clark was succeeded by W. H. Lagrange, aside from which there were no other changes in the management of the bank until the expiration of the charter in 1883. The Second National enjoyed a very successful and prosperous career, and paid regularly, ten per cent. upon amounts invested, besides other demands. The charter expiring, the business of the institution was closed, after which, a majority of the stockholders organized the Franklin Bank, with L. W. Fletcher, president, and R. T. Overstreet, cashier. One year later, Mr. Fletcher was succeeded by R. T. Overstreet, whose place as cashier, was then filled by E. C. Miller. After one year's service as president, Mr. Over-

street, owing to failing health, was compelled to retire from the position, whereupon John T. Vawter, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy. The institution continued as a state bank until May, 1885, when it was re-chartered under the national banking law, as the Franklin National Bank, Messrs. Vawter and Miller, retaining their respective positions.

In the meantime, August, 1882, the National Bank of Franklin was organized, with a capital of \$50,000, the following well-known business men constituting the official management: John Clarke, president; W. H. Lagrange, vice president, and J. C. Smith, cashier. This institution continued in successful operation until February, 1888, when the charter was surrendered for the purpose of consolidating with the Franklin National Bank, which was duly effected on the first day of the above month. It is a notable fact, that during the existence of the above institutions, Franklin was the only city in the state that supported two national banks. Since the consolidation the Franklin National Bank has been officered as follows: President, John Clarke; vice president, J. C. Smith; cashier, E. C. Miller; assistant cashier, Victor Smith. It has a capital of \$100,000, a surplus of \$20,000, and is considered one of the leading and reliable banking houses of central Indiana.

Gas Works.—Franklin has a complete system of gas works, extending throughout the city, furnishing ample light, there being about five miles of pipe laid. The gas company was organized and incorporated May, 1869, with a capital of \$50,000. The first directors were: D. G. Vawter, P. W. Payne, N. M. Scholfield, L. W. Fletcher, W. H. Jennings, T. W. Woollen, John Clarke, R. T. Overstreet, Robert Hamilton and John T. Vawter. About three-fourths of the business houses, and one-fourth of the residences of the city, use gas, also the starch works, hotel, flouring mills, school buildings and court house; the average daily consumption being from twelve to sixteen thousand cubic feet. The present officers of the company are: T. W. Woollen, president; W. S. Young, secretary; S. P. Oyler, treasurer, and A. L. Woollen, superintendent.

The Press.—The honor of establishing the first newspaper in Franklin, belongs to John R. Kerr, a native of Tennessee, who, as early as the year 1846, issued the first number of *The Examiner*, a small local sheet, largely made up of clippings from other papers. Mr. Kerr was an educated gentleman, but through some mistorture became totally blind, and his newspaper venture at this place was a *dernier ressort* to obtain a livelihood. He had learned the typo's art in his younger days, and being a fair writer, was in-

duced to enter the field of journalism at the suggestion of his friends, quite a number of whom assisted him in procuring the necessary outfit. His wife, who was also blind, assisted in setting type, and a nephew, Frank Kerr, became business manager of the paper, which soon obtained a fairly remunerative circulation. After editing the *Examiner* a short time Mr. Kerr sold the office to Jonathan Williams, and went to Gosport, Owen County, where he engaged in business, and in which place his death subsequently occurred.

Mr. Williams took possession of the office in 1852, and started *The Jeffersonian*, which proved a decided improvement upon the original paper. *The Jeffersonian* was started as an independent local, devoted to the interest of Franklin and Johnson County, and under the editorial management of Mr. Williams, made its regular weekly visits until 1854, when George Allison, a vigorous writer and practical newspaper man, became proprietor. Mr. Allison greatly improved the paper, and made it a potent factor in moulding public opinion, and it is safe to say that none of his numerous successors in Franklin, ever gave the people a more satisfactory or lively local sheet, than *The Jeffersonian*, between the years 1854 and 1862. In the latter year Mr. Allison entered the army, and during his absence the paper was regularly issued by his brother, Harvey Allison, who spared no pains to make it what it, purported to be, the republican organ of Johnson County. *The Jeffersonian* continued to be published under the management of Mr. Allison, until the spring of 1882, at which time John F. Moses became editor and proprietor. He sold it the same fall to Henry Holt, who ran the paper quite successfully, until 1886, when the office was purchased by D. W. Barnett, the present proprietor, by whom the name was changed to *The Franklin Republican*, by which it has since been known.

The political complexion of the paper, as indicated by the name, is decidedly republican, and is a live local sheet, devoted to the interests of Franklin and Johnson County, and fearless in the discussion of the leading political and public questions of the day, it will compare favorably with any other county paper in the state. Mr. Barnett is a trenchant writer, an experienced newspaper man, and has already greatly increased the circulation of the *Republican*, and secured a liberal advertising patronage. The paper is a six-column quarto, neat in its mechanical make-up, and the only republican sheet at this time in Johnson County.

The Star of Hope was established in 1853, by W. T. Hatch. After issuing it one year, he changed the name to *The Star*, and in 1855 sold out to E. W. Jeffreys, who published it as a political

sheet, under the name of *The Republican*, until 1857. In that year it was purchased by George Allison, and by him merged into the *Jeffersonian*.

The Franklin Herald was founded in 1859 by a syndicate of democratic politicians, with Henry J. Sharp as editor, who was afterward succeeded by M. R. Slater. The *Herald* was designed as a political sheet, in the interest of democracy, and under the editorial control of Mr. Slater, who was a writer of average ability, and a shrewd politician, it soon became the recognized party organ in Johnson County. Slater was a practical printer, and in its mechanical appearance, the *Herald* ranked among the best papers ever published in the city. The office was destroyed by fire in 1861, after which the county democracy purchased a new outfit and revived the paper, with Slater in charge as editor and publisher.

Fearless in its advocacy of party measures, the *Herald* made many enemies during the early years of the war. In 1863, the office was mobbed by a detachment of Pennsylvania troops, who had been informed by some one unfriendly to the editor, that the paper was being conducted in the interest of the Confederacy. The work of the mob was complete. All the office material was thrown into the streets, the presses were destroyed, and for some time thereafter no efforts were made toward reviving the paper. Subsequently, Charles Patterson, a local printer, refitted the office, and resurrected the paper under the name of *The Johnson County Press*, which was published until about the year 1869, or 1870, John M. Farley becoming editor and proprietor in 1867. Mr. Slater took editorial control in 1870, and changing the name to *The Democratic Herald*, continued the publication until 1878, at which time the office was purchased by W. S. Bliss.

In the meantime, December, 1876, Mr. Bliss, at the solicitation of certain local politicians, who were not pleased with the course pursued by the regular democratic paper, started an opposition sheet, to wit: *The Democrat*, an eight-column folio, which was regularly issued until 1878, when both papers were consolidated under the name of *The Herald Democrat*. Mr. Bliss was a superior printer, and came into control of the paper, well fortified with many years' experience in the field of journalism. He was also a fair writer, and got out a very neat and readable paper, but failing to make the venture financially remunerative, he disposed of the office in June, 1879, to G. E. Finney and Luther Short, and retired from the business. Messrs. Finney & Short adopted the simple name, *The Democrat*, by which their paper should be known, and continued as partners until April, 1886, at which time Mr. Short purchased the entire interest and became sole editor and proprietor. Shortly after

purchasing the paper, Mr. Short refitted the office with over \$2,500 worth of presses and material, and by studying the wants of the people and giving them an ably-edited and dignified paper, has succeeded in securing a large list of subscribers, besides doing a lucrative advertising business. *The Democrat* is in size a six-column quarto, a model of neatness in mechanical appearance, and fearless in its advocacy of democratic principles. It is manly and dignified in the discussion of the leading questions of the day, remarkably free from the personal abuse with which the columns of so many local partisan sheets abound.

The Jacksonian.—This paper was started about the year 1880, by M. R. Slater, and, as indicated by the name, was designed as an orthodox democratic sheet of the old school. It was ably edited, and continued its regular visits until 1886, when Mr. Slater disposed of the office in order to accept a government position in Arizona. The last number appeared in the above year.

The Daily Press.—Several attempts have been made from time to time to run a daily paper in Franklin, but until quite recently all such ventures have proved disastrous financially. While editing the *Herald Democrat*, W. S. Bliss established the *Daily Herald*, a small folio, which, under the original management, was delivered to subscribers about three months, when James B. Wilson, an employe in the office of Mr. Bliss, became editor. Mr. Wilson continued the publication a few months, when finding his financial support insufficient to meet the expenses incident to running a daily, was compelled to suspend the paper. It was afterward revived by Frederick C. Williams, who published it at intervals four or five years, but, like his predecessor, failed to make it financially remunerative.

The Daily News, a four-column folio, established by Frank McClellan and James Moody, made its first appearance in March, 1880. It was printed in the Democrat office, and began its career under favorable auspices, but after a few months, died a painless death, for want of proper financial support.

The next attempt in the line of daily journalism was made November, 1880, at which time appeared the first number of the *Daily Argus*, with N. B. Milleston and George L. Higgins, editors and proprietors. Like its predecessors, the *Argus* was a small four-column folio, devoted to the local happenings of Franklin and Johnson County, and like them also, its career was soon cut short by adversity, but few numbers having been issued.

The Daily Gazette was started several years ago, by Bert Fessler and George Bundy. The printing was done in the office of the Democrat, and the paper, under the joint editorship of Messrs.

Fessler and Bundy, made its appearance a few months, when the former purchased his partner's interest, and became sole proprietor. Fessler ran the *Gazette* a short time, when learning that a daily without patronage was not a paying investment, discontinued its publication.

The Daily Star.—The latest attempt at daily journalism in Franklin, and by far the most successful, is the *Star*, established July, 1885, by Messrs. Aikens & Needham, the former an experienced typo and successful newspaper man. The *Star* began its career in a very humble way, and was first issued from Franklin College, in the shape of a small three-column folio. It was issued under the joint proprietorship of Messrs. Aikens & Needham, about three mouths, when the latter sold out to his partner and retired from the concern. W. W. Aikens took possession of the paper under many adverse circumstances, not the least of which was the embarrassed condition financially, but actuated by a laudable desire to succeed he issued the paper regularly, until it won recognition among the farmers and professional men, and obtained a paying circulation. He commenced with an old press, that had been used for a number of years, and type and material well worn, but as his means would permit he improved the office, and at the end of one year moved to his present commodious quarters on Jefferson Street, which he has since furnished with an entirely new outfit of job type, presses, etc., etc. The *Star* is now a five-column folio, and presents an attractive appearance, with every indication of being in a flourishing condition. Its mechanical execution is good, and its local department is equal to any daily in the southern part of the state. Its present circulation is 700, which, with the liberal advertising patronage, denotes its thrift as well as the energy and enterprise of the proprietor, who certainly deserves well of the public for furnishing a bright, newsy, and in every way, a readable daily paper.

In addition to the papers mentioned, was a small sheet established some time in the fifties, by Charles Patterson, who used its columns as a medium through which some very caustic personal matter was given publicity. But few numbers were issued, and the name of the paper, and nearly all the facts concerning it, have long since been forgotten. As early as the year 1837, Dr. David Monfort, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Franklin, published a doctrinal pamphlet which obtained a wide circulation throughout the country. A little later was published a religious controversy between Dr. Monfort and Rev. A. R. Hinckley, pastor of the Baptist Church, touching the subject of Christian Baptism, which was also largely read. Some time during the war, Dr. Pinckney

published a political pamphlet on the causes of Rebellion, and a funeral discourse of a colored man preached about the same time by Rev. Mr. Collier, of the Presbyterian Church, was published, and caused no little sensation among the church people of the city.

Secret Societies.—Freemasonry was introduced into Franklin in January, 1850, at which time Franklin Lodge No. 107 was organized under a writ of dispensation, with the following members: Fabius M. Finch, W. H. Hunter, J. Edwards, J. H. Williams, S. F. McGuffin, W. C. Hendryx and A. Shaffer. The dispensation was granted by Elisha Deming, most worshipful master of Indiana, on the 16th day of the above month, and on the 20th day of May, 1850, the lodge was chartered with the following officers: Fabius Finch, W. M.; H. Hunter, S. W., and Joshua Edwards, J. W. The first officers elected were the following: J. Edwards, W. M.; S. McGuffin, S. W.; C. Hamilton, J. W.; Henry Fox, secretary; P. Birchard, treasurer; Thomas Morrison, S. D.; D. Coster, J. D., and S. Lambertson, tyler. The lodge held its sessions for several years in a hall on Jefferson Street, over the store room of Mr. McCollough, but in 1868, the present hall on the corner of Jefferson and Water streets, was erected and furnished at a cost of several thousand dollars. This is one of the most commodious lodge rooms in the city, elegantly finished and furnished, and reflects great credit upon the organization. Franklin lodge has had quite a checkered experience, having passed through seasons of adversity, as well as prosperity. and is now in a prosperous condition. The following is a list of the past masters since its organization: Fabius M. Finch, Joshua Edwards, W. H. Hunter, Joseph P. Gill, James T. Jones, John T. Vawter, Henry Keneaster, William W. Woolen, Isaiah J. Armstrong, Francis J. Pusey, William B. McCollough, Columbus H. Hall, Isaac M. Thompson, Charles W. McDaniel. Officers for 1888; Elmer Walker, W. M.; J. C. Wood, S. W.; Luther Short, J. W.; J. M. Storey, treasurer; W. S. Young, secretary; L. E. Ott, S. D.; Robert Mitchell, J. D., and J. L. Davis, tyler.

Higher Degrees.—Franklin Chapter No. 65, was chartered May 21, 1867. The first officers were James C. Bennett, high priest; William A. Marrs, king, and William H. Jennings, scribe. The chapter has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity. Officers for 1888: Michael Walker, high priest; R. C. Wood, king; William S. Young, scribe; J. T. Jones, capt. host.; D. D. Waldren, P. S.; Luther Short, R. A. C.; Charles Byfield, first veil; A. Sauer, second veil; B. Peters, third veil; J. M. Storey, treasurer, and H. L. McClellan, secretary.

Franklin Commandery was organized April 3, 1872, with the following charter members: Henry H. Boyce, James C. Bennett, Isaac Armstrong, John H. Lozier, W. W. Browning, James T. Jones, A. L. Bone, John B. Hopper, George M. Payne, Daniel Howe, Richard T. Taylor and Moses R. McGreggor. Present membership, 48. Officers: Luther Short, E. C.; Robert C. Wood, generalissimo; Isaac M. Thompson, captain general; C. H. Hall, prelate; Samuel Harris, S. W.; Michael Walker, J. W.; J. M. Storey, treasurer; H. L. McClellan, recorder; D. D. Waldren, standard bearer; J. T. Jones, sword bearer; Charles Byfield, warden; J. L. Davis, guard.

Odd Fellowship.—Johnson Lodge No. 76, was instituted January 14, 1850. After the institution, the lodge went into the nomination of officers. E. May was nominated N. G.; W. S. Johnson, V. G.; C. C. Hamilton, secretary, and W. S. Cameron, treasurer, all of whom were elected and installed by the G. M., when the lodge was declared duly organized. At the meeting, January 15, Bros. Moore, Compton and Hamilton, were elected trustees. During the first few years of its history, Johnson Lodge grew and prospered, but at the breaking out of the war internal dissensions arose, which, for a time, seriously interfered with the success of the society. Quite a number of members left the city, others voluntarily withdrew from the order, and as there was no accessions to make up the losses, the lodge eventually became weak in numbers, and at one time the propriety of surrendering the charter, was seriously contemplated. A few faithful ones continued to meet, and, by their earnest efforts, succeeded in keeping alive the organization. The year 1867, marked a new era in its history. At that time an interest was revived, old members returned, and a number of new members were initiated. With but little interruption, the spirit of progress has since continued, and the lodge is now in a healthy condition numerically and financially, the present membership being seventy-two. The present hall was built by the lodge at a cost of \$2,000. It is a well-arranged and commodious room, with the necessary ante-rooms, and occupies the third story of a large brick building, on Jefferson Street. The lodge has cash at interest to the amount of \$1,500. The following are the names of the officers for 1888: John C. McNutt, N. G.; Samuel T. Fowler, V. G.; S. C. Brown, secretary; Albert B. Lagrange, treasurer; Henry N. Dunlap, conductor; George Turpin, warden; S. A. Bright, chaplain; W. H. McCoy, R. S. to N. G.; W. W. Long, L. S. to N. G.; Ed. Moorehouse, I. G.; S. Buck, O. G.; Mort Rollins, R. S. S.; Jacob Holstein, L. S. S.; William Riddle, R. S. to V. G.; C. N. Craig, L. S. to V. G.

Hesperian Lodge No. 12, K. of P.*—This lodge was instituted November 10, 1870, with ten charter members. The officers were: John Hogarth Lozier, V. P.; Samuel P. Oyler, W. C.; W. L. Dunlap, V. C.; J. F. Jelleff, R. and C. S.; R. B. Crane, F. S.; J. Beard, B.; J. Bice, G.; Levi Springer, I. S.; James C. Dunlap, O. G. The instituting officer was Charles P. Carty, G. R. and C. S., assisted by acting grand officers John B. Ryan, G. G.; J. W. Smithers, G. V. C.; W. H. Short, G. R. and C. S.; and W. H. Rall, G. I. S. The duties of the other positions were performed by the same officers. The name *Hesperian* was proposed by the V. P. J. H. Lozier, and unanimously adopted. The first person admitted as a member after the first meeting, was J. Frank Pusey, who is still a member of the lodge. Of the charter members, five brothers, Beard, Oyler, Jelleff, William L. and J. C. Dunlap, remain. The others have located elsewhere, and some are not now members of any lodge. At the January session of the G. L., in 1871, brothers Lozier, Oyler, Beard, W. L. Dunlap, Jelleff and Crane, received the rank of P. C., in accordance with the laws then in force. The first representative was J. H. Lozier, and John Beard was the first P. C., recognized by the G. L. for any official position. At the same session of the G. L., at which he was admitted, W. Hazzleton, G. C., appointed him as G. I. S. J. H. Lozier was afterward elected as a P. G. C.; Samuel Oyler became such by virtue of his service, and William L. Dunlap became Junior P. G. C. at the end of his term as G. C.

Number 12 had an uninterrupted growth until the financial panic of 1873-5 struck the country and the lodge at the same time. From that time a season of adversity continued for about five years. In the meantime, Indianapolis Division No. 2, of the uniform rank, which had been organized with C. J. Many as commander, hearing of the demoralized condition of No. 12, gave an entertainment in Franklin for the benefit of the lodge. From that time the real prosperity of the lodge began; petitions began to pour in three and five at a time, and scarcely a meeting passed for more than a year after at which applications were not received. The lodge has made commendable progress, and is now free from debt, with an active membership of 174. The large and commodious hall on East Court Street, in which meetings are held, was purchased in 1881; it is in size, 50x70 feet, elegantly furnished, and with other lodge property, represents a value of \$1,500.

But few deaths have occurred since the organization, and but little sickness has afflicted the brethren. They are a healthy and hardy set of men, and no one who has seen them in rank and file

*From history of the order in Indiana.

would have a contrary opinion after witnessing their parades. J. F. Jelleff, P. C., has always been considered the father of the lodge. Others especially prominent in lodge affairs during the early days of its history, were: J. C. Dunlap, John Beard, Samuel P. Oyler, and Rev. John Hogarth Lozier, the last two being men of wide reputation throughout the United States.

The officers of Hesperian Lodge for the term ending December, 1888, are: Robert A. Brown, P. C.; Benjamin P. Brown, C. C.; William Featheringill, V. C.; J. B. Payne, prelate; W. E. Lane, K. of R. S.; James R. Fleming, M. of E.; Harry Duncan, M. of F.; J. A. Swem, M. at A.; Joseph P. Smith, I. G.; John Jackson, O. G. Present membership, 174.

Sam Oyler Division No. 29, Uniform Rank K. of P., a higher degree of the order, was instituted August, 1886, with twenty-eight members, a number which has since increased to thirty-four. This is one of the best disciplined divisions of the Fourth Regiment Indiana Brigade, and stands second to no other division in the state. It is composed of the leading young men of Franklin, and is an organization in which the city, as well as the lodge, feels just pride. The officers for 1888 are: John H. Tarlton, sir knight captain; Samuel B. Eccles, S. K. Lt.; Benjamin P. Brown, S. K. herald; Jesse Overstreet, S. K. G.; Elmer Walker, S. K. S.; William Featheringill, S. K. recorder; I. L. Duncan, S. K. treas.; J. M. Storey, inspector general, and Dr. D. H. Miller, surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, are members of Division No. 29.

Knights of Honor.—Franklin Lodge No. 1726, was instituted August 12, 1880, and chartered on the 19th day of the same month, with the following members: H. C. Allison, Milton G. Alexander, S. C. Brown, John F. Bullock, Rufus D. Black, John Carson, Samuel H. Clem, George G. Creasy, William L. Dunlap, Homer J. Hall, Richard M. Johnson, John H. Martin, William H. McLaughlin, William O. Peters, Edward W. Pierce, John M. Rosenberg, William H. Smith, A. Shaffer, John C. Wood and Samuel Yager. The organization is in a flourishing condition, numbering at this time twenty-three members. There has been but a single death in the lodge since its organization.

Robinson Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor, was instituted April 13, 1881, by Grand Protector Robinson, with twenty-one members, a number which has since increased to thirty. The officers are:—Green, protector; Joseph McKane, V. P.; Mrs. N. J. McGlade, chaplain; Mrs. N. Brown, P. P.; Edward King, guide; Nicholas Brown, sentinel; P. H. McGlade, guard.

Knights of Labor, Assembly No. 10028, was instituted in Franklin, September, 1887, with twenty-seven charter members.

While not as strong numerically as formerly, the assembly is still in the enjoyment of a reasonable degree of prosperity, numbering among its members some of the leading laboring men of the city.

Franklin Lodge No. 100, I. O. G. T., was organized October, 1886, with thirty-two charter members. The first officers were: Edward Baney, W. C. T.; P. H. McGlade, P. W. C. T.; Mrs. James Moody, W. V. T.; Elijah Sexton, treasurer; W. A. Carpenter, secretary; Mrs. W. A. Carpenter, financial secretary; Rev. Mr. Bright, chaplain; William Phillips, marshal, and Thomas Foley, lodge deputy. Present officers: Gabriel Moran, W. C. T.; Mrs. Emma Foley, P. W. C. T.; Lizzie Solenberg, W. V. T.; Frank Fowler, chaplain; Alonzo Bergen, secretary; Jane Misner, financial secretary; Edward King, marshal, and Stephen Gooden, L. D.

G. A. R.—A Grand Army Post No. 1, of the district of Johnson, was instituted in Franklin, on the 28th day of August, 1866, with the following charter members, to-wit: John R. Fessler, William S. Young, Thomas B. Wood, James C. Dunlap, S. W. Martin, Robert S. Parr, H. P. Mullikin and Freeman P. Williams. S. W. Martin was chosen commander, and for about two years the post grew and prospered, the roster at one time containing the names of about seventy members. Later, dissensions arose, which, with a general lack of interest on the part of the members, finally led to the disorganization of the post.

Wadsworth Post No. 127, was organized December 9, 1882, with seventeen members, whose names are as follows: Charles Ryker, W. M. Connor, G. M. Overstreet, Jr., H. H. Luyster, Adrian Shaffer, W. S. Young, S. C. Brown, James M. Brown, W. D. Voris, W. C. West, H. S. Byers, Jr., George C. Whitlock, Thomas Flinn, James M. Bone, D. H. Miller, Henry King and S. C. Dunn, Jr. First officers: G. M. Overstreet, post commander; W. M. Connor, S. V. C.; W. D. Voris, J. V. C.; S. C. Brown, O. D.; W. C. West, O. G.; Charles Ryker, chaplain; D. H. Miller, surgeon; W. S. Young, Q. M., and H. S. Byers, adjutant. The post has steadily increased in membership, the names upon the roster at this time (1888), being considerably in excess of 100. It is the leading post in Johnson County, and one of the most prosperous and best disciplined in this congressional district. The following are the officers for the year 1888, to-wit: Dr. W. C. Hall, commander; M. D. Adams, S. V. C.; Cyrus Drake, J. V. C.; T. B. Wood, adjutant; J. M. Storey, Q. M.; J. C. Dunn, O. D.; R. Coons, O. G.; Robert Mitchell, I. G.; L. Rosburst, surgeon; John Fossett, chaplain; David Dahoney, O.; D. D. Walden, Q. M. S., and Wesley Drake, S. M. Wadsworth Women's Relief Corps No. 59, was organized July

10, 1887, with twenty members. The officers are: Lydia Brown, president; Margaret Green, S. V. P.; Julia Dunlap, J. V. P.; Mary Luyster, chaplain; Mal. Hall, treasurer; Lucia Storey, secretary; Ida Overstreet, conductor; Macia Knoke, assistant conductor; Lavina Brown, guard; and Maggie McCaslin, assistant guard. The corps has now an active membership of twenty-six.

Building, Loan and Saving Association, of Franklin, was organized under an act of the General Assembly, providing for such associations, and incorporated May 28, 1883, with the following stockholders: J. C. Smith, Isaac McLaughlin, W. M. Neal, Charles Byfield, John H. Tarleton, Henry Holt, W. H. McLaughlin, N. C. Allison, J. M. Dunlap, C. W. McDaniel, B. P. Brown and R. M. Johnson. The objects of the association as stated in the articles of incorporation, are as follows: the "accumulation of funds from the savings of its members, to be loaned among themselves and such other persons as the board of directors determine, for use in buying houses and lots and making such other investments as they may deem advisable." The capital stock was fixed at \$200,000, divided into 1,000 shares of \$200 each, the same to be managed by a board of directors elected by the association. The association has proved very successful, and quite a number of buildings, principally dwellings, have been erected during the last five years.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.—A potent factor in developing the temperance sentiment in Franklin, is the Women's Christian Temperance Union, organized in the fall of 1885, with about ten or twelve members. Mrs. Mary Hamiltom was the first president. Since its organization, the membership of the society has largely increased, numbering at this time, thirty-five. It is composed of the best ladies of the city, who will, no doubt accomplish the good for which this organization was designed. Meetings are held semi-monthly, at the headquarters in the basement of the court house, and a course of literary entertainments relating to the subject of temperance is sustained. The officers for 1888, are as follows: president, Mrs. Nellie Dungan; vice presidents, Mrs. Anna Reece, Mrs. Mollie Dupont, Miss Eva Jones, Mrs. R. J. Thompson and Mrs. Henry Byers; secretary, Mrs. Lizzie Dunlap; treasurer, Mrs. Fannie Bergen.

Present Business.—Dry Goods: Dittmars & Voris, J. L. Jones, McNaughton Bros., E. R. Wyrick. Clothiers: Nort Whitesides and A. J. Finegold. Groceries: L. W. Knoke, Henry Strickler, J. C. Smith, J. C. Dunlap, George M. Israel, J. R. Fleming, W. W. Long, A. A. Blizzard, A. B. Lagrange, I. N. Lagrange, H. M. Lefferson. Drugs: W. B. McCollough, Samuel Eccles, D. H. Miller, Robert Wood, Donnell & Son. Hardware: J. M. Storey,

Smith & Telson. Boots and Shoes: Younce & McLaughlin, E. R. Moore, James Gilson, Daniel Davis, Demaree & Draper, A. Whitesides, Henry Wyle. Books and Stationery: Yager & McCoy. Agricultural Implements: Duncan & Byers, Jacob Mullendore, Branigin & Tucker. Furniture: E. P. Randall, Dudley Peak. Notions: Baumgart and Axt. Jewelers: P. H. McGlade, Charles Beck, H. Bishop, Charles Frame. Merchant Tailors: A. Carpenter, Young & Kelley, H. Hieronymous. Harness: Alonzo Bergen, A. Shaffer, Frank Snow. Meat Markets: Brown & Son, McColly, William Drake & Son, Randel & Fisher. Millinery: Mrs. Randall, McCollough & Todd, Lizzie Hazlett, Mrs. Henikin, M. Reese, Mrs. Caslin. Livery: James Lee, M. Hazlett, A. G. Vance, Jud Stewart. Dealers in Coal: J. M. Dunlap, A. B. Colton. Restaurants: Jordan & Pettiford, Hellerick & Wilson, — Skoski. Photographer: A. G. Hicks. Feed and Wood: William Chambers. Undertaking: William Brown. Saloons: Crockett Pierce, — Smiley, John Craig, Hellerick & Wilson, Jeff McClain, William Stewart, William Hays. Sewing Machines: W. Mendenhall, W. Lamasters. Cigars and Tobacco: James V. Sebern, Jeffery, the latter manufactures cigars. Horse Dealers: Jacobs Bros. Horse and Cattle Dealers: Powell & Powell. Marble Works: McCollough & Todd, William Green. Carriage Makers: Hite and Clark. Poultry Dealer: A. Green.

Edinburg.— Situated in the southern part of Blue River Township, on the J., M. & I. Railroad, near the boundary lines of Shelby and Bartholomew counties, is the city of Edinburg, the second place in commercial importance in Johnson County. In the midst of an extensive district unsurpassed for fertility of its soil, and surrounded by large and well improved farms, the owners of which have become rich and prosperous, Edinburg has become the center of trade for a large community, and has attained prominent rank in commercial matters among the towns of central and southern Indiana. Occupying, as it does, a beautiful site on the bank of Blue River, and encompassed by a flourishing agricultural region, it seems to have obtained the kindest favors of fortune. The history of the town dates from the earliest settlement of the county, and upon its site were made some of the first improvements ever attempted in Johnson County. Among the earliest settlers in the village and vicinity, are remembered John Campbell, who located about half a mile to the southeast; Adam Mowe across the line in Bartholomew County; Isaac Collier, John Adams, Lewis Bishop, and Alexander Thompson, on the site of the town, all of whom came to the county as early as the year 1821. John Holland came in the latter part of 1821, or early in 1822, and located a home

within the present limits of the town, and about the same time Joshua Palmer settled a short distance west of the village, and became the owner of land. The town is situated in Section 34, Town 11 north, Range 5 east, and occupies parts of the tracts of land purchased from the government in 1820, by Alexander Thompson, John Campbell, and Abram Lee.

"It is uncertain," says Judge Banta, "when the town of Edinburg was laid out; but from all the evidence that has been adduced, it would seem it could not have been later than in the spring of 1822. It is hard to reconcile this date with certain records in existence, but so many of the old men, during the past twenty years, have asserted their confidence in a date not later than the one given, that it would seem to be safe to follow it. Lewis Bishop and Alexander Thompson were the proprietors of the place. They early saw that a town would be a necessity to the country which was destined to grow up around them within a few years, and determined that the necessity should be supplied on the banks of Blue River. The lands surrounding it for many miles were of the finest quality, and the 'rapids' in Blue River afforded a splendid mill site, and so the town was located."

The original plat, consisting of twenty-seven blocks, sixty-three lots, was filed for record in the year 1825. The part laid out by Lewis Bishop lies in the southwest corner of the east half, northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 11 north, Range 5 east, and the part laid out by Alexander Thompson, lies in the northeast corner of the west half, southwest quarter of the same section. Subsequently the plat was enlarged by addition, by William Hunt and Isaac Collier, and the whole, consisting of 111 lots, was recorded on the 26th day of April, 1834. The plat, as recorded, shows the following streets running east and west: Plumb, fifty feet wide; Main Cross, sixty feet; Center Cross, thirty feet, and Campbell, fifty feet. The streets running north and south are: Main, sixty-nine feet wide; Pleasant, fifty feet; Walnut, forty-seven feet, and Holland, thirty-six feet.

Says Judge Banta: "The new town seems to have had recognition from the start. Booth and Newby, merchants, in Salem, Ind., determined on opening a stock of goods, suitable to the wants of the back-woods, at some point on Blue River, and selected Edinburg as the place. Alexander Thompson was accordingly employed to build them a suitable store-room for the purpose, which he did in 1822." The house was a diminutive log structure, and stood about eighty feet south of Main Cross, on Main Street, and in the fall of the year, William R. Hensley, agent for Booth & Newby, brought a boat load of goods up the Blue River, to the

mouth of Sugar Creek, and on Sunday the boys went down and carried the goods up to the store on their shoulders. This was the first stock of goods exposed for sale in both township and county. Mr. Hensley appears to have carried on a fairly successful business for some years, exchanging his merchandise for such articles of traffic as the county afforded, such as ginseng, deer skins, deer hams, etc., large quantities of which he hauled to Salem, thence they were marketed at Louisville and other points on the Ohio. In the meantime, other improvements were being pushed forward, and "by the fall of 1822, the village contained four families, whose log cabins were scattered over a considerable tract of ground in the midst of the native forest."

Among the earliest residences erected in the new town, were those of Isaac Collier, and John Adams, on Main Cross Street. Patrick Cowen on Main Street, Gavin Mitchell, where the Central Hotel now stands, and James Thompson on Walnut Street. These were all log buildings of the most primitive pattern, and were finished with lumber, manufactured by the old whip saw process. Between the years 1823 and 1830, the following persons secured lots and became residents of the town: John Bishop, Hiram Smith, Thomas Hewson, John Givens, T. Pittman, Israel Watts, J. Hunt, John McGinnis, W. C. Cline, W. Martin, H. Jerrell, G. Earlywine, John Englebright, P. Runkle, N. Ritchey, Otto Lyman and others, the majority of whom improved their respective purchases, by erecting dwellings and other buildings. The second in the place was opened about the year 1825, by Israel Watts, who offered for sale a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise in a small frame building on the west side of Main Street, which had been erected the year previous. A little later Otto Lyman and John Givens engaged in merchandising in a small building, which stood on the lot now occupied by Thompson's Bank, corner of Main and Main Cross streets. The building had been previously used for a cabinet shop by William Cline, an early settler in the town, and one of the first mechanics. Messrs. Lyman and Givens put up an addition to the house and for a period of five or six years carried on a very successful business. Booth & Newby continued their store about ten years, and in July, 1826, Messrs. Gwinn & Washburn, began merchandising. George B. Holland went into business in July, 1828, and a little later Austin Shipp and Timothy Threlkeld were licensed to vend merchandise, and about the same time Simon Abbott "in addition to the right to retail" foreign and domestic goods "added spirituous liquors also." These mercantile establishments were highly prized by the early settlers, as the nearest market

place, prior to the founding of Edinburg, was Madison, a distance of fifty-six miles.

The first mechanic in Edinburg, was Benjamin Collier who erected a blacksmith shop, where the Moffet Bros. drug store now stands, Main Cross street, as early as the year 1824. He was a Pennsylvanian, but came here from Ohio, and did the principal part of the work in his line, for several years, earning the reputation of a skillful mechanic. He subsequently abandoned blacksmithing and engaged in the milling business, being the pioneer mill builder of Johnson County. As already stated, William Cline was an early mechanic. He settled in the village about the year 1823, and at once erected a small cabinet shop, and engaged in the manufacture of furniture. He was an expert workman and soon found ample opportunities for the exercise of his skill, in making chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, etc., for the early settlers, the majority of whom, previous to his arrival, were content to put up with furniture of their own rough manufacture. Mr. Cline's business increasing, he was soon compelled to hire additional help, and for a year or two gave employment to one or two hands. George Earlywine was perhaps the second blacksmith, he came as early as 1827, purchased lot No. 1, in Hunt's addition, and worked at his trade for several years.

The growth of Edinburg during the first eight or ten years of its history, was quite slow, to account for which several reasons have been cited. Prominent among these reasons was the wild and unsettled condition of the county, and the prevalence of sickness which periodically visited the few settlers along the various water courses. Many of the pioneers suffered severely from various forms of malarial diseases. Considering the condition of the county this could hardly have been otherwise. "The soil largely composed of decaying vegetable matter was shut out from the healthful sunshine by the dense shade of an almost unbroken forest, and being saturated with moisture, it was a fruitful source of aerial poison." Blue River, obstructed by fallen trees and an accumulation of driftwood, becoming little better than a stagnant pond in the heat of the summer months, added largely to the other sources of disease. The new comers thus exposed were poorly housed, and were too often careless of even the protection they might have had. The water they drank was often but little better than the drainage of the surface, and their diet was limited in variety, and frequently confined to articles not at all promotive of health. Under these circumstances it is not at all surprising that Edinburg and vicinity, early acquired the reputation of a sickly climate. But a few years

of well directed industry served to remove these fruitful sources of disease. The channel of the river was cleared, drifts were burned, and the dense growth of weeds and wild pea-vines destroyed by cultivation of the soil. The removal of these various causes of disease had a gratifying effect upon the village, and it early became the nucleus of a very flourishing settlement, as well as the chief source of supplies and distributing point for a large area of Johnson, Shelby, Bartholomew and Brown counties.

The growth of the town during the first twenty years of its history, however, was quite slow, but as the population of the country increased, business grew and developed with the demands of the times. According to the statement of a well-known local authority, the town, in 1845, numbered about 250 inhabitants, but the construction of the Madison Railroad that year, gave new life to the place, and within a comparatively short time, the population was increased more than two fold. The road marked an important era in the history of the village, and it soon became the distributing point for a large number of towns in central and southern Indiana, among which were Danville, Mooresville, Gosport, Spencer, Bloomington, Shelbyville, Knightstown, and other villages between Indianapolis and Louisville. It early became the leading grain and pork market of the central part of the state, and as a mercantile point was for some years the principal place of traffic between Indianapolis and the Ohio River. During its period of prosperity, the merchants found it exceedingly difficult to keep up their stock, and from thirty to forty wagons could be seen in a single day unloading goods, grain, etc., at the stores and warehouses. This spirit of prosperity continued several years, but eventually subsided, owing to the completion of the railroad to Indianapolis, and the consequent gravitation of trade to that city.

To go back to the beginning of the town and give a true detail of its various business enterprises, where they commenced, and by whom conducted, is a task beyond the power of the writer to accomplish. Several mercantile establishments were opened in an early day, and, in addition to the business men already mentioned, the following may be classed among the leading merchants from 1836 to a later date, to-wit: A. C. Thompson, Harvey Lewis, Thompson, Fogarty & Givens, Austin Shipp, John Walsh, Frost & Valentine, J. C. Valentine, Walsh & Deming, and Walsh & Sergeant.

Incorporation.—Of the original incorporation of Edinburg, but little is now known, as the early records of the town are not accessible. It is supposed to have been effected as long ago as 1835, under the law governing the incorporation of towns and villages, but the

local chronicler is authority for the statement that it failed to meet the approbation of the people, and consequently was abandoned, after a few years' trial. It was afterward revived, and under wise municipal regulations, the town has since grown and prospered. The interests of the little city are looked after and governed by a board of trustees, a marshal, clerk, treasurer and attorney. The officers at this time (1888), are as follows: trustees, A. W. Winterberg, J. D. Fee, and Nathaniel Mowney; marshal, George Roth; clerk, Matthew Duckworth; treasurer, Thomas L. Richardson; attorney, James H. Dorsey.

The Postoffice.—It was a strange and pathetic sentence of Dr. Johnson, when he said: "We shall receive no letters in the grave." There is no power in that silent domain to appoint postmasters; no communication open, and no mail contracts can be made with the proprietor of the grim passenger boat.

The Edinburg office was established as early as the year 1823 or 1824, with Gavin Mitchell as postmaster. It is said that for safe keeping, he carried the few letters that came to the village in his hat, and would frequently deliver them at church, the only occasion when the settlers of the community would congregate. This fact led a local poet of a later day, to apostrophize somewhat after the following fashion:

The post office too, is wonderful now,
With its lock boxes and that;
Why I can easily remember just how
Mitchell carried the thing in his hat.

Hotels.—Among the earliest improvements of Edinburg, was the pioneer inn which only differed from the ordinary cabin of the settler, in that its hospitalities were dispensed to the traveling public at a stipulated price. The presence of numerous land buyers and home-seekers rendered places of entertainment necessary, and to accommodate all such, Thomas Carter, as early as 1826, received license from the board of county justices, to keep a tavern in the village of Edinburg. At the March term of 1827, Patrick Cowen received the like privilege, and in May following, Louis Bishop took out a license. About this time, or perhaps a little earlier, one David Stipp, appears as a tavern keeper in a small building which stood on West Main Street. Another early hotel stood on the lot now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Robbins. W. P. Sims, about the year 1846, built a large frame hotel on the corner of Walnut and Thompson streets, which, for a number of years, was the principal place of public entertainment in the town. The Galt House, a two-story frame building, east of the depot, was built some time in the forties, by Joseph Hagerman, who ran it success-

fully several years. It has been used for hotel purposes ever since, and is now kept by Mrs. Armstrong. The Central Hotel, the leading house in the city at this time, was built a number of years ago by J. L. Toner, who originally designed it for a business house. It is a large three-story brick structure, conveniently located near the depot, on Main Cross Street, and has the reputation of being one of the best stopping places in Johnson County. The building was converted into a hotel several years ago by John Snepp, who purchased the property for the purpose, leased it to Joseph Cox, who was the first landlord. Mr. Strahmier succeeded Cox and ministered to the traveling public a short time. The building was afterward purchased by Thompson & Mutz, who remodeled it at considerable expense—adding all the necessary modern improvements. The present landlord is M. R. Coleman.

Industries.—In the year 1826 or 1827, James Thompson availed himself of the splendid water-power on Blue River opposite Edinburg, and took steps to secure the right to erect a mill at that place. A jury, summoned under the law, made the condemnation required, and immediately thereafter Mr. Thompson, in partnership with Isaac Collier, commenced building a saw- and flouring-mill, which was soon completed and in operation. This mill was highly prized by the citizens of the village, and for a number of years furnished nearly all of the flour and lumber used by early settlers of a large area of Johnson, Shelby and Bartholomew counties. Mr. Thompson's business proved remunerative from the beginning, and, in order to supply the great demand created by the constantly increasing population of the country, he was afterward obliged to enlarge his facilities for grinding and sawing. This he did about the year 1835 by rebuilding and thoroughly remodeling the mill, and supplying it with new and improved machinery. He continued the business with success and financial profit until 1850, at which time it became apparent that a mill of larger capacity was required to meet the demands of the trade. Accordingly, in that year, he erected a large four-story, brick structure about fifty feet from the old building, and began the manufacture of flour upon a more extensive scale. This was the largest and best mill in Johnson County, and one of the best at that time in the state. After operating it for a few years, Mr. Thompson rented the mill to his sons, and, later, John A. Thompson purchased the property and became sole proprietor. Under the management of the latter the business rapidly increased, and during the war the annual sales amounted to over \$30,000, a part of which was realized from flour furnished the Government. The business of the mill continued to increase in the years that followed, and during the interim between 1866 and

1872, a larger amount of flour was shipped from Edinburg than from any other town in southern Indiana. In the latter year the mill was entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss upon Mr. Thompson of over \$60,000. Mr. Thompson immediately rebuilt a much larger mill which, furnished with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of flour by the roller process, represents a capital of over \$100,000. The building is a large six-story brick and stone structure, the main part 50x80 feet in size, and is by far the largest and best mill in Johnson County, and one of the finest in the state. The capacity is 200 barrels per day, and the flour, which has a wide reputation for its superior quality, is shipped to all parts of the United States. Mr. Thompson operated the mill until his death, since which time the business has been managed by members of his family.

Distilleries.—Among the earliest industries of Edinburg, was a distillery, a short distance north of the town, erected as long ago as the year 1835, by Otto Lyman. He invested considerable capital in the business, and manufactured a good brand of whisky, which was marketed by wagon at Louisville to Cincinnati and other points on the Ohio. Owing to the small price of whiskey, and the cost required to put it upon the market, Mr. Lyman's venture did not prove financially remunerative, and he was compelled to abandon the business about the year 1842. A second distillery was started about the year 1849 or 1850, by a stock company, which carried on a small business for some time, where the starch factory now stands. The enterprise afterward passed into the hands of Dellard, Ricketts & Co., who enlarged the buildings and increased the capacity, by supplying additional appliances for the manufacture. It was in operation until 1861, at which time the large stock of whisky was sold and the business abandoned.

Tannery.—The early settlers of Johnson County were obliged to rely very largely upon their own resources for many articles of daily use, among which was leather. This was first manufactured in limited quantities, by the settlers themselves, but later, tanneries were started in various parts of the county, one of the first of which appears to have been located in Edinburg as early as 1837 or 1838, by Pulaski Runkle. Mr. Runkle made a good quality of leather, and followed the business with fair success for several years. He found ready sale for all he could manufacture, but soon abandoned the business on account of the low prices, occasioned by competing tradesmen.

Hominy Mill.—About the year 1857, Theodore Hudnut erected a mill in the southeastern part of the town, and began the manufacture of hominy. A Mr. Bradley afterward purchased an interest

which he subsequently sold to M. C. Tilford, who, in partnership with Hudnut, under the firm name of Hudnut & Tilford, operated the mill until its destruction by fire, some time in the sixties. After the fire a building on Main Street, opposite the Central Hotel, was secured, and supplied with the necessary machinery, and the manufacture resumed by Mr. Tilford was continued some time longer. Mr. Tilford afterward abandoned the manufacture of hominy, and fitted up the mill for grinding flour, but was prevented from engaging in the latter enterprise by a large fire, which completely destroyed his building. In the meantime, Mr. Hudnut began the manufacture of hominy in Terre Haute, where he now has the largest mill of the kind in the west.

A second hominy mill was erected in Edinburg in the year 1871, by J. L. Toner, who invested \$15,000 in the enterprise. The building is a substantial brick structure, stands on the east side of the railroad, and was used for the manufacture of hominy exclusively but a few years. Mr. Toner spared no money or pains to make the enterprise successful, but his business not coming up to his expectations, he finely abandoned it, and, in 1883, sold the building to Thompson, Schooler & Co., who converted it into a flouring mill. This mill is now one of the best on the line of the J., M. & I. R. R. It is supplied with full roller machinery, manufactures both flour and meal, and has a daily capacity of 150 barrels.

The second flouring mill in Edinburg was erected early in the fifties, by Hall & Legate, who carried on a successful business until 1865. It was then purchased by J. L. Toner, who enlarged the capacity to 150 barrels per day, and did a prosperous business until the building burned in 1871. The mill stood in the northwest part of the town, and was erected and completed at a cost of \$23,000. Mr. Toner suffered a loss of \$20,000 by the fire, half of which was covered by insurance.

Woolen-mill.—A woolen-mill was built in Edinburg about the year 1863, by a stock company composed of citizens of the town. The buildings stood near the starch works, and the factory, when in operation, required the work of about seventy men. The articles manufactured consisted principally of jeans, yarns, flannels, blankets, satinets, for all of which there was a good demand, by the wholesale houses of Indianapolis, and other cities. The factory was in operation at Edinburg until about the year 1877, when the better to increase the business, the company moved the machinery to Columbus, and used it as a factory at that city. A part of the old building is still standing, used by the starch factory.

Furniture Factory.—Not the least in the list of Edinburg's manufacturing enterprises in the past, was a furniture factory, established about the year 1868, by a stock company, under the name of the Edinburg Furniture Company. A capital, variously estimated at from \$17,000 to \$20,000, was invested, and a large two-story brick building, 50x70 feet in size, was erected on Main Cross Street, east of the railroad, and furnished with all the modern machinery and appliances required by first-class establishments of the kind. The factory was established under the most favorable auspices, and was soon running to its full capacity, giving employment to about forty skillful workmen, many of whom came from a distance. The original company sold out in 1870, to another company composed of Lewis Nichle, David Mullendore and G. A. Mutz, who enlarged the facilities of the factory, and operated it very successfully until its destruction by fire in 1873. The loss to the company was about \$16,000, only \$6,000 of which was covered by insurance.

Foundry.—A foundry was started in Edinburg as early perhaps, as 1868, by a gentleman from Dayton, Ohio, name unknown, who erected for the purpose, a good building, a short distance west of the depot. It included a machine shop, and gave employment to several mechanics, whose principal work consisted in building threshing machines, and doing general repairing. It proved a remarkable addition to the manufacturing enterprises of the town, but like several factories and mills alluded to, was destroyed by the fire fiend, after a few years' successful operation.

Planing-mills.—The first movement in this direction was made some time in the sixties, by Charles Nicholson, who put up a two-story frame building east of the depot, which he operated as a planing-mill several years, and later, added machinery for the manufacture of sash, doors, mouldings and all kinds of building material. It was operated successfully for several years. Mr. Horsford, the present postmaster of the town, operated a planing-mill for some time, and in connection therewith, did a fairly successful business for about six months, manufacturing pearl and cracked wheat.

Maley & Co.'s Saw- and Planing-mill.—Prominent among the manufacturers and lumber dealers of Indiana, is Henry Maley, who began the saw-milling business in Edinburg about the year 1878. After operating his mill until 1883, he effected a partnership with Jacob Mahley, under the firm name of Henry Maley & Co., which soon became widely and favorably known as one of the most successful lumber firms doing business on the J., M. & I. Railroad. The first mill was burned in 1886, and as soon there-

after as circumstances would permit, a second mill was erected, which at this time, is by far the largest and most successful enterprise of the kind in Johnson County. A brick planing-mill was afterward built which, with the saw-mill, gives employment to about thirty hands. In addition to the production of their own mill, the company operate a large lumber yard, to supply which requires nearly all the lumber manufactured by twelve other mills in different parts of the county. Large shipments are made to the New England states, principally to Boston, in which city the company have an agent who does an extensive business. The enterprise at Edinburg represents a capital of nearly \$100,000, and is justly ranked as one of the largest and most prosperous manufacturing enterprises of Johnson County.

Machine Shop, Payne Bros.—This enterprise was established about the year 1884, by D. J. Elliott, who operated for two years as a repair shop, selling out at the end of that time to E. Payne & Bro. In addition to repairing all kinds of machinery, the firm is now preparing to make machinery, and will soon enlarge the building for the purpose. They are first class machanics, and the shop promises to remain a permanent fixture to the town.

The Edinburg Pump Factory was established in 1888, and although in its infancy, bids fare to become one of the leading manufactory establishments of the place. Preparations are being made to erect a suitable building, and the indications point to a large and successful business. Several men are employed, and the pumps which, for simplicity and durability, cannot be excelled, have already won a good reputation among dealers.

Edinburg Pulley Factory, one of the latest manufacturing enterprises of the town, was established in 1888, by a stock company, for the manufacture of a late improved wooden pulley, invented by William R. Fee. The company is composed of well-known business men, and a large amount of capital has already been invested. The brick building east of the depot, formerly used for a planing-mill, has been secured, and filled with the necessary machinery, and a number of skillful mechanics, under the personal superintendency of Mr. Fee, have already more than they can do to fill orders from all parts of the country.

Blue River Starch Works.—This mammoth enterprise, one of the largest and most successful of the kind in the United States, dates its history from the year 1868. It was established by a stock company, composed of Samuel Cutsinger, M. C. Tilford, E. K. Horsford and Joseph Fisher, who jointly invested in the undertaking about \$40,000. The business proved successful beyond the company's most hopeful expectations, and but few years elapsed

until it became necessary to enlarge the facilities of the works in order to supply the great demand which the starch created in the markets. The buildings were enlarged and otherwise improved from time to time, new machinery was added, and the factory soon became the largest of the kind in the state. In April, 1885, the buildings caught fire and were burned to the ground, entailing a loss upon the company of about \$75,000. They were at once replaced by larger and better buildings, in which a capital of \$90,000 was invested. The main structure is brick, two stories, 300x150 feet in size. The warehouse is 40x100 feet, besides which there are several large corn cribs, sheds, and an office separate and apart from the factory. Various changes have been made in the company from time to time, Samuel Cutsinger being the only one of the original stockholders now connected with the enterprise. The original capacity of the mill was 400 bushels of corn per day, and at the time of its destruction in 1885, 1,000 bushels were required each day. The capacity at this time is 1,500 bushels per day, or nearly 500,000 bushels per year, which represents 7,500,000 pounds of starch as the yearly product of the factory. To manufacture this enormous amount, the work of seventy men is required. Shipments are made to all parts of the United States, the best markets being in the eastern states where the company is represented by agents.

Edinburg Benevolent Society.—Impressed with a laudable desire to promote the moral welfare of the community, by providing a place of public worship in Edinburg, and feeling unable to accomplish the work without a concert of action, the citizens of the village, pursuant to notice, assembled on the 22d day of September, 1833, for the purpose of adopting suitable plans and obtaining subscriptions for building a meeting house. At this meeting a proposition made by Jacob Beck, Esq., that a "Benevolent Society" be formed, was acted upon, after which an organization was effected and a constitution was adopted. The object of the society, as set forth in the constitution, "is to promote the cause of Christianity, and the happiness and comfort of ourselves and the rising generation around, by building a meeting house in or near Edinburg, for the use and benefit of all denominations, giving preference to none, and doing justice to all; and such other things as we may deem practicable and proper for the good of mankind in general, and especially for the good of society around us."

To carry out the object of the society, a building committee composed of the following persons, was appointed, to-wit: Judge Joseph Dawson, R. B. Treadway, Gavin Mitchell, D. D. Lawler, James Thompson, Israel Watts, Timothy R. Threlkeld, Jacob

Barton, Isaac Marshall and John Lewis, and at an ensuing meeting, H. B. Hunt, Roland Williams, Jacob Barton, Jacob Beck and Nathan Kyle, were elected a board of trustees. Jacob Beck, James Thompson and John Lewis, were appointed a committee to draft plans for the proposed building. These were reported in due time, after which the contract was awarded to W. R. Farnsworth, who agreed to erect the house as per plans and specifications, for the sum of \$475. A lot on Main Street was purchased, and in due time a neat frame building was completed and ready for occupancy. It stood in the rear of Dr. Rush's office, and, until 1846, was the only house of worship in the town, having been used during that time by all denominations. It answered well the purposes for which it was intended, but ceased to be used as a meeting place after the erection of other houses of worship. The building is still standing, and is now used as a carpenter's shop.

Secret Societies.—Freemasonry is represented in Edinburg by Edinburg Lodge No. 100, which was chartered on the 29th day of May, 1850. The original membership was quite small, but of the early history of the organization little was learned. It has enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity, and at this time numbers fifty members, whose names are as follows: Ephraim Adams, J. R. Bay, Israel Bay, J. A. Bland, I. D. Collier, J. S. Cox, Harry Coons, William Carney, G. W. Downs, J. C. Eagle, M. Fickle, J. A. Freese, P. M. Graves, James Hays, Samuel Hays, J. L. Hartley, M. W. Hubbard, W. M. Howell, J. B. Jackson, Joseph Johnson, W. F. Joyce, Thomas Kerr, W. W. Kerr, J. M. Kelly, J. T. Kelly, W. N. Kyle, George W. King, John Landis, Jacob Mutz, G. A. Mutz, J. D. McLain, Henry Maley, I. B. Nickey, Anton Otto, Luther Payne, J. A. Perry, A. R. Russell, Thomas L. Richardson, G. B. Runkle, Martin Snapp, H. M. Scholler, William Threlkeld, J. A. Thompson, J. W. Turner, J. C. Valentine, J. H. Vaughan, A. W. Winterberg, V. Wetzell and H. C. White. Officers for 1888: W. F. Joyce, W. M.; J. T. Kelly, S. W.; J. A. Freese, J. W.; A. W. Winterberg, treas.; Thomas Kerr, sec.; G. W. Downs, S. D.; I. B. Nickey, J. D.; J. A. Perry, tyler; J. D. McLain and W. W. Hubbard, stewards.

Odd Fellowship, the younger sister of Masonry, and scarcely second in its beneficent influences upon mankind, was first known in Edinburg, in March, 1850, at which time Herndon Lodge No. 95, was instituted under a dispensation from the Grand Master of Indiana. A charter was granted in July of that year, and the members whose names appear first upon the records, are the following: I. S. Jelf, Stewart Wilson, Edward M. Hubert, A. Clark, I. I. Hunt, I. P. Shipp, Ephraim Adams, I. R. Hancock, A. J.

Alexander, Peter Delony, John Wallace, Samuel R. Collier, and George W. Grayson. Among those who became members a little later may be named: Adam Mutz, James E. McGuire, William P. Pudney, William McCartney, Henry Pudney, Robert Chase, and S. H. Steinbarger, all of whom were initiated within one year after the lodge was instituted. Until 1885, meetings were held in a rented hall, on Holland Street, but in that year the third story of Thompson's large brick business house, on the corner of Walnut and Main Cross streets was purchased, and fitted up for lodge purposes. This is now the finest lodge room in the county, being handsomely furnished and elegantly frescoed, the latter work costing several hundred dollars. Herndon Lodge has had a career of great prosperity, and it is still in a very flourishing condition, numbering among its members many of the leading citizens of the city and adjacent country.

Knights of Pythias.— This order is represented in Edinburg by Fidelity Lodge No. 42, which was instituted on the 12th day of January, 1874. Thirty-eight names appear on the original application for a dispensation, but only eighteen became charter members of Fidelity lodge. The first officers were: George W. Downs, P. C.; Charles O. Lehman, C. C.; Thomas White, V. C.; George A. Mutz, P.; William R. Strawn, K. of R. and S.; Thomas E. Valentine, M. of F.; John C. Kelley, M. of E.; Harris H. Pinney, M. at A.; David Mullindore, I. G., and John H. Breeding, O. G. Other members: Mark G. Deming, William A. McNaughton, John T. Bennett, Charles C. Winterberg, John Gebhart, Edward Fields, Edward Strahmier and Charles W. Snow.

The lodge has moved along uninterruptedly, nothing having occurred in its history that would be unusually interesting in general. The local history of the lodge is, of course, pleasant in its recollections. The present membership exceeds the average, and is composed of the representative men of the town. Prominent among these are, past chancellors W. C. Wilson and George W. Downs, the latter, the first representative of No. 42. All members of the grand lodge who have attended its sessions for the last few years, know brother Wilson. His connection with the standing committees of finance and accounts, state of the order, and others, and also his ability as a debater and public speaker, have given him much prominence in the grand lodge. C. O. Lehman, a former P. C. of the lodge, but now a non-resident, also attained considerable reputation in the grand lodge. He was an active member, and held office as one of three grand lodge trustees, consecutively from 1878 to 1881.

R. M. Kelly Post No. 217, G. A. R., was organized August

3, 1883, by Isom Griffin and others, of the Columbus Post, with the following charter members: Isaac Holeman, Francis Myers, W. C. Prather, Jacob D. Fee, James R. Sharp, Charles R. P. Wolf, Charles W. Lee, E. H. Thompson, J. B. Nickey, J. D. Breeding, J. C. Freese, O. R. Johnson, Leander Stater, John McCoy, Jeremiah Applegate, George W. Barker, James T. Wicker, R. S. Rawlins, Samuel McCrea, William Nicholson and William McCallister. The first officers were J. C. Freese, P. C.; Leander Stater, S. V. C.; E. H. Thompson, J. V. C.; J. D. Breeding, Q. M.; W. C. Prather, surgeon; C. W. Lee, chaplain; A. W. Winterberg, O. D.; J. B. Nickey, O. G.; J. R. Sharp, adjutant; J. D. Fee, S. M., and Charles A. P. Wolf, Q. M. S. At one time the post numbered ninety-three members, and was one of the strongest and best disciplined organizations of the kind in Johnson County. The membership has been greatly decreased by removals, the roster at this time showing the names of only forty belonging. It is in a prosperous condition, however, and has before it a promising future.

United Order of Honor.—A lodge of the U. O. H., was instituted at Edinburg on the 15th day of May, 1885, with the following charter members: S. L. Burton, J. T. Burton, John M. Tindel, E. M. Hardy, M. R. Coleman, Rose B. Hardy, Leonard Compton, Elijah Dehart, M. H. Mitchell, C. E. Whitesides, O. R. Stivers, William C. Caruthers, Frank G. Dodge, May J. Kinsey, J. W. Turner, D. McDonald, William Ashby, James H. Sweet, Lewis Woods, J. D. Fee, Austin H. Wright, Minerva F. Mitchell, Harriet F. Bay, Margaret Dehart, John Treon, John Sichler and L. C. Phillips. The object of this order is mutual protection and insurance, and the cultivation of a social spirit among its members. It is gaining rapidly in popular favor, and has lodges in nearly every town of any considerable importance in the county. The Edinburg lodge at this time numbers forty-two members.

Building and Loan Association.—The first association of this kind was organized a number of years ago, and continued in existence until within a comparatively recent date. The present Building, Loan and Savings Association was incorporated with a subscribed capital of \$22,000, in shares of \$200 each. The capital stock of the association was fixed at \$100,000, in 500 shares, each representing \$200. The object of this association, as stated in the articles of incorporation, is as follows: "The accumulation of funds from the savings of its members, to be loaned among themselves and any such other persons as the board of directors may determine, for use in buying houses and lots, building and repairing houses, and make such other investments as they may deem advisable." The

duration of the society was limited to a period of eighteen years, and the names of the original members are as follows: A. Mutz, Henry Maley, Michael Moffett, Adolph Dalmbert, H. M. Holmes, T. E. Valentine, R. C. Williams, W. M. Park, D. L. Deming, William M. Howell, Owen Moffett, G. E. Mayfield, E. M. Hardy, George Wilbur, W. H. Dowell, George J. Roth, Jr., A. C. Deupree, Nathaniel Mooney, S. S. Broughton, William P. Rush, W. F. Joyce, C. S. Fisher, Stephen Schon and C. W. Davis.

The Press.—The press is another illustration of the growth and development of a town and country. Though it is hardly probable that the ardent expectations of the first proprietors of the town have been realized, yet, they have come so much nearer fulfillment than most of the dreams of those who founded the towns on the western frontier, that the founders are revered for their wisdom and enterprise. Perhaps there is nothing that more faithfully portrays the material wealth and commercial prosperity, than a well conducted newspaper. In this particular Edinburg has reason to be contented.

The Edinburg Courier had its origin in 1875, immediately after the wide-spread financial depression of 1873. For a few years the paper struggled along under adverse circumstances. In 1877, E. M. Hardy, the present editor, became associated with H. C. Allison, in conducting the paper, and in 1878 became owner of the entire concern. Under his management the paper has assumed a front rank among the weekly journals of southern and central Indiana. The *Courier* is not the advocate of any particular political creed, but is, on the contrary, wholly independent of party ties. It is devoted to the interests of Edinburg, and each week finds it filled with local news of interest to the citizens of the town and vicinity. Mr. Hardy wields a ready pen, and his paragraphs on public events are both interesting and able. The citizens of Edinburg and surrounding country show their appreciation of the paper by extending to it a liberal patronage. It is issued on Thursday of each week, and is a seven-column folio. The present success of the *Courier* is entirely due to the energy and business capacity of Mr. Hardy, and it is recognized as an influential journal for both public and private morals.

Banks.—The first bank in Edinburg was a private institution, established in 1868, by Harvey Lewis, and was known as the Lewis Bank. Mr. Lewis began the business with a small capital, and being obliged to do the greater part of the banking on deposits, for which he paid a high rate of interest, met with financial reverses, and was soon compelled to relinquish the undertaking. He closed the doors of his bank in 1872, after nearly three years of unsuccessful business. The private bank of A. C. Thompson

& Sons, one of the strongest and most successful banking firms in Johnson County, was established in 1871, by A. C. & E. C. Thompson, who continued the business as a firm until 1878. In that year, John A. Thompson, Jr., became a member, and since then the firm has been known as A. C. Thompson & Sons. The bank building on the corner of Walnut and Main Cross streets, was erected in 1872, and is one of the best arranged and most commodious structures of its kind in this part of the state. The Messrs. Thompson are energetic men, and have much more than a local reputation in business circles. They do a general banking business, and the institution of which they are the head, will continue to be in the future as it has been in the past, one of the leading enterprises of Johnson County. In 1874, John A. Thompson engaged in the banking business at Edinburg, which he carried on very successfully until his death in 1886. The bank is still in operation, under the management of G. E. Mayfield, cashier, and H. C. Bailey, assistant cashier, and is on a solid financial basis, the proprietors being among the wealthiest people of Edinburg.

Edinburg Union Agricultural Association.—The people of Edinburg have maintained an agricultural society for a number of years. The association first leased grounds a short distance east of the city, and about twelve years later rented ten acres, and erected thereon suitable buildings, etc., at a cost of several thousand dollars. Still later, the society purchased eighty acres of land one mile east of the town, forty acres of which were afterward sold and the rest fitted up with the necessary buildings, race track, etc. The grounds are beautifully situated and well improved with halls, stables, storage rooms, office, and a half mile race track—the best in the county. Fairs have been regularly held for a number of years, and the exhibits of agricultural and horticultural products, machinery, live stock, etc., have always compared favorably with like exhibitions elsewhere.

Fires.—Edinburg, like many larger places, has been visited from time to time by the fire fiend. As was said of Chicago, after her great conflagration, “she has been born in fire and raised in power.” The new Edinburg, that phoenix-like, rose from the ashes of the old town, is far more substantial, and its new growth has been a picture of beauty.

From its birth it has had its fires as other towns and cities have, but the first considerable conflagration occurred late in the forties, when their buildings on Main Cross Street, were reduced to ashes. In 1850, a large fire broke out on the corner of Main Cross and Walnut streets, resulting in the complete destruction of two large business houses, and later several fires occurred in different parts of the

town, destroying private residences, mills, foundry, depot and many other buildings. All these, though, of considerable loss to the people, have been beneficial to the town, and the means of the erection of much handsomer and more imposing buildings than otherwise would now adorn the place. They were really blessings in disguise, as much as they appeared the contrary of blessings at the time. But for them, the town would not wear its present comeliness and beauty.

General Growth.—The growth and prosperity of Edinburg, since about the year 1869, have been all that its inhabitants and friends could reasonably expect or desire. Substantial improvements have been pushed forward steadily, and at this time no city in Indiana, corresponding in size and number of inhabitants, can boast of as fine and handsome public and private buildings, as the prosperous little city on Blue River. Its stores and business houses are large, and of a much better class than may usually be found in towns of its size. Among these may be mentioned the buildings on the corner of Walnut and Main Cross streets, owned by H. M. Holmes, George Townsend's brick business house, the John A. Thompson buildings, bank and business houses of A. C. Thompson, and the business houses of John Walsh heirs, Adam Mutz, Mrs. E. Sergeant, Mutz & Lynch, Frank Winterberg, A. W. Winterberg, Alexander Pruitt, Alexander Mooney, James M. Carvin, Noah Sims, James Wade, George Wilbur, J. C. Valentine, and a number of others that are a credit to the town, all of which will show the energy and enterprise of the inhabitants. Others are now in course of erection which will compare favorably with those already constructed, and still others are contemplated, showing that while business may be depressing in other localities, here, at least, the march of improvement goes steadily on. Taking more than ordinary pride in their surroundings, many of the citizens have erected private residences, equal, some of them, to any in this part of the state, which should not be overlooked in the general summary of the city's elegant buildings. Quite a number of palatial dwellings, situated in beautiful grounds, and surrounded by majestic trees, ornamental shrubbery and fragrant flowers, are seen along the principal streets, and would be creditable to much larger and more pretentious cities. But of the many none will be particularized for fear of omissions that might appear unjust to the owners. Other ornaments to the architectural beauty of the town are the handsome churches and school buildings which find appropriate mention in other chapters of this volume.

Business Register.—John A. Carvin, Mark Deming, W. H.

Thompson and E. Sergeant Co., dry goods; G. A. Mutz, J. C. Valentine & Son, Maley, Davis & Co., James M. Carvin and J. C. Freese, groceries; Maffett Bros. and Mutz & Lynch, drugs; Webb & Richardson, hardware and agricultural implements; Compton & Fee, hardware and tinware; A. W. Winterberg; boots and shoes; George E. Wilber, manufacturer and dealer in harness; George Morman & Co., furniture and undertaking; D. McDonal, furniture; Mrs. R. C. Williams, jewelry; G. W. Tucker, agricultural implements; Thompson & Dodge, tailoring and gents' furnishing goods; John Sichler & Co., merchant tailors; J. B. Nickey, boots and shoes; Stephen Schon, bakery and confectionery; Frank Winterberg, confectionery; Julia Farley, restaurant; J. C. Warren, restaurant; Anton Bossmeier, bakery and confectionery, William Bogie, manufacturer and dealer in saddlery and harness; Joseph Hughes, George Townsend, George Wills, John Wade & Bro., Mooney & Roth, and James Wade, saloons; Henry Bell, boots and shoes; Sims & Law, meat market; John Wells, meat market; Mrs. Harvey Mitchell, Mrs. Dr. Davis, Mrs. McColgan, and Misses Farrer & Saddler, millinery; N. N. Sims, buyer and shipper of poultry; Charles Sims, cigar and news stand; C. C. Winterberg, confectionery and bakery; Harry Sims, proprietor of Acme laundry; Samuel Haslan, and Haslan Brothers, barbers; Joseph Johnson, marble dealer; John Beall, photograph gallery; C. L. Clancey, dealer in fine trotting horses, and proprietor of sale stable; T. D. VanDorn, manufacturer and repairer of wagons, carriages, etc.; Thomas Stein, gun-smith; Edward White, livery stable; H. Mitchell, blacksmith; William Parrish, livery barn; John Schoeller, blacksmith; Michael Roth, coal dealer, and agent U. S. Express Co.; Clarence Valentine and D. G. Mitchell, coopers; Austin Wright and Joseph Watson, painters and paper hangers; Charles Smith, blacksmith; William Dowell, railroad agent; Fred Runkle, telegraph operator; E. K. Horsford, postmaster; James H. Dorsey, Edward Deupree and J. L. Herbest, attorneys at law.

This brings us to the end of the sketch of Edinburg. Sixty-six years laden with sorrows and joys, bright anticipations and vanished hopes, have added both age and dignity to the little city. Many of the old citizens who were wont to indulge in pleasant dreams of what the town would some day become, are quietly sleeping their last long sleep in the city of the dead. The boys and girls of those early days are boys and girls no longer; they have taken the places of men and women in the ranks, and are earnestly endeavoring to perform their part in the great drama of life. The reflections, however, of what they were in their youthful days, can be seen in the many bright and happy faces of the chil-

dren who daily throng the public schools. During these years upward of two-thirds of a century, Edinburg has steadily gained in prosperity and financial strength, and is accorded a place among the solid cities of southern Indiana. Nature, with lavish hand, has laid a golden offering at her feet, but only those found on the surface have as yet been realized. Already investigations are being made to bring to light the mysteries beneath, and when once the subtle and powerful agent now sought for is liberated, the town will doubtless experience transformations as amazing as those accomplished by Alladin and his wonderful lamp.

Greenwood.—Beautifully situated midway between the cities of Indianapolis and Franklin, on the J., M. & I. Railroad, is the thriving town of Greenwood, the third place in point of population and commercial prosperity in Johnson County. The location is admirably adapted for a town, being ten miles from Indianapolis, the same distance from Franklin, and surrounded by a region of country which in all that goes to make up a prosperous agricultural community, cannot be excelled by any other part of Indiana. The country immediately surrounding the town was settled at a very early period, and among the pioneers who located homes in the vicinity are remembered: Isaac Smock, John B. Smock, Garrett Brewer, George Noble, Garrett Vandiver, David Voorhis and others, the majority of whom began making improvements upon their respective purchases early in the twenties. In 1825, a Presbyterian Church was organized at the residence of John B. Smock, and named Greenfield, and a little later a postoffice of the same name was established near the cross-roads where the town was afterward located. Dr. Benjamin S. Noble, a prominent physician, and brother of Gov. Noah Noble, located near the "cross-roads" in the northern part of Pleasant Township early in the forties, and began practicing the medical profession, in which he was afterward associated with a former pupil, Dr. W. H. Wishard, who moved to the locality from the village of Waverly, Morgan County. From the most reliable local authority, these two physicians, and Rev. P. S. Clelland, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, who came a little later, were the first permanent settlers upon the present site of Greenwood. The locality being several miles from a town, or store, the necessity of a trading point for the accommodation of a rapidly increasing community, soon became apparent, and to meet the general demand, one James W. Parker, about the year 1846, opened a small general store, in a frame building which stood on the northeast corner of the public crossing. Mr. Parker came from Ripley County, and is remembered as a fairly successful merchant, in a small way, his stock at the time it was first displayed

having represented a value of about \$300. Contemporaneous with the store was a blacksmith shop, and a little later other mechanics were attracted to the place, so that by the latter part of 1846 it was pretty generally known that Greenfield would eventually become the commercial center of a goodly portion of Johnson and Marion counties. To accommodate such as desired to settle in the neighborhood, small lots were laid out from time to time, and sold, but of the original survey, nothing definite is now known, the county records fail to show when, or under what circumstances, the original plat of the town was laid out. A well-known citizen, who has been a resident of the village for many years, is authority for the statement, that the first lots were never regularly platted, but were simply sold and recorded as parts of the sections to which they formerly belonged. It might be well to state in this connection that the town site lies in the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of northeast quarter, of Section 32, Township 14 north, Range 4 east, of the congressional survey, the former part purchased from the government, September 7, 1824, by Henry Smith, and the latter, December 15, 1825, by Isaac Reed.

By 1847 the population of the village had increased to such an extent as to render an addition necessary. Accordingly, in September of that year, a plat of twenty-six lots was laid out by P. S. Clelland. They found ready purchasers, and in March of the following year, the area of the village was further enlarged by an addition of twenty-four lots, east of the original plat, by J. J. Dungan. William H. Wishard's first addition west of the Madison state road, was surveyed December 27, 1849, and his second addition, consisting of six lots, bounded upon the east by the above road, was made and recorded May, 1855. In the meantime (1851) John B. Dobbins laid out an addition of thirty-one lots, west of the Madison and north of the Shelbyville roads, which, with the addition enumerated, constitutes the greater part of the whole town. Smock's addition of five lots, in the western part of the village, was laid out and recorded in 1851. John Rubush's addition north of the last named, was surveyed in 1858, and in December, 1860, he platted a second addition of seventeen lots, which forms the extreme northeast corner of the town. The other additions to Greenwood are Grafton Johnson's eighteen lots south of the Shelbyville road, surveyed March, 1869; John Smart's thirty-nine lots north of Dobbin's plat, made April, 1874, and J. M. Wishard's addition of fourteen lots, surveyed and recorded in 1888.

Early Purchasers of Lots.—The following list includes the majority of those who purchased real estate in Greenwood, between the years 1848 and 1852: F. Steuart, S. A. King, H. B. Sherman,

Orville Bass, William Carder, James Scantlin, C. G. Dungan, Grafton Johnson, P. Bradburn, P. K. Parr, P. V. Luyster, George Crasy, G. D. Eccles, William Martin, J. S. Van Horn, John Brooks, W. Wheeler, O. P. Smith, Mary White, W. Owen, B. S. Noble, William Martin, Gideon Eddy, W. F. Falconer, John C. Burton, L. W. Jones, William McCool, J. B. Searl, W. Wycoff, J. J. Kelly, J. Fitzpatrick, M. J. Noble, F. R. Clark, J. Utterback, S. Graham, C. H. Myers, M. A. Dashiell, F. V. Vanbrough, M. M. Crow, I. Foster and J. White, the majority of whom improved their purchases and became residents. In addition to the above were a number of others, who became owners of real estate from time to time in the unplatted part of the town, while several of the parties enumerated were among the earliest settlers in the immediate vicinity of the village.

Business Men.—As already stated, James W. Parker was the first person to engage in the mercantile business in Greenwood. He carried on a reasonably successful business for about two years, and was then succeeded by Grafton Johnson, who brought a large stock, and enlarged the capacity of the building. Mr. Johnson subsequently erected a commodious brick business house, and in time became one of the leading merchants of Johnson County. He was a successful trader, an upright and honorable gentleman, and during a long and prosperous business career, accumulated a large fortune. He was identified with the mercantile interests of the town until the year 1882.

Another early merchant was James M. Dixon, who erected a frame business house on the lot now occupied by the store building belonging to the Johnson heirs. He sold goods for a period of about five years, but of his success in trade little is now known. J. B. Whipple & Bro. carried on a fairly successful business at an early day, in a building south of the Johnson store room, and about the same time, or perhaps a little later, Eber and Hosea Sherman began merchandising on the corner southeast of the crossing. The latter continued only a few years. William McLean, of Madison, brought a stock of goods to the town at an early day, which was offered for sale by a clerk by the name of Ruddick, who carried on the business for some time. Messrs. Wishard & Scott effected a co-partnership in the general mercantile trade in 1851, and continued the business quite successfully until 1861, when the firm dissolved, Wishard retiring. Scott ran the store three years longer, and then disposed of his stock and left the place.

Conspicuous among the successful merchants of the town, is N. E. Noble, who began selling goods in 1862 in a building which stood on the northwest corner of the crossing. He subsequently

erected his present large brick store on Main Street, and is still in business, the oldest merchant now in the place. J. J. Dungan began merchandising many years ago in a building near the railroad. He also platted an addition to the town, and is remembered as a reasonably successful business man. His building was afterward destroyed by fire.

Other Merchants.—Additional to the foregoing, the following men and firms were identified with the commercial interests of Greenwood at different times, namely: Malon Draper, Capt. D. W. C. Hopkins, Marcus Justice, Grafton Peek, who is still in the town, Bass & Cook, Rosengarten & Scott, Armstead Holloway, William F. Kinnick, Francis E. Clark, G. W. Storey, William Carlisle, Tague & Randall, F. M. Teague, Jacob Bishop, Henry Powers, S. Justus, Powers & Justus, James McGuire, A. G. Pruitt, Jacob Comingore, William Comingore, George Clark, Theron Hopkins, Joseph Tompkins, Dr. Wells, and others whose names cannot be recalled.

Early Mechanics.—It is not known who was the first mechanic in Greenwood. Soon after the town was laid out, however, two brothers, Robert and William Todd, erected a shop where Dr. Noble's house now stands on Noble Street, and began working at the cabinet-maker's trade. They were good workmen, and found abundant opportunities for the exercise of their skill in manufacturing furniture for the early settlers of the town and adjacent country. They continued to supply the local demand for about twelve years, and were reasonably successful in their business. Samuel Graham was an early mechanic, and worked at his trade, blacksmithing, several years in a small shop which stood south of the Johnson store building. The following were also among the early mechanics of the town, namely: Nathaniel Beezley, blacksmith; Henry Sponberg, cabinet-maker; William Owen, shoemaker; Michael Sullivan, wagon-maker; Thomas Howard, William Clark, and — Clark, blacksmiths, and William Wilson, shoemaker.

Physicians.—Dr. B. S. Noble, an early settler of the town, was the first man to practice the medical profession in Greenwood. He moved to the locality from Lawrenceburg in an early day, and for a number of years ranked among the leading physicians in Johnson and Marion counties. He practiced until 1853, a part of the time with Dr. W. H. Wishard, and then went west, locating in Iowa. His sons, N. E., Dr. T. B., Rev. Samuel and Noble, are among the leading citizens of Johnson County at this time. Dr. W. H. Wishard, to whom reference has already been made, moved to the village from Morgan County, and read medicine under the instruction of Dr. Noble, with whom he also practiced for some-

time. He followed his profession in Greenwood until 1861, and later moved to Indianapolis, in which city he now resides. Among other medical men of the town from time to time, are remembered the following: Drs. Deashiel, McCann, McCorkle, Turner, Feree, Hibbs, Guthrie, Wells, Gabbard, Hendricks and Curry. The physicians at this time are: Drs. T. B. Noble, J. M. Wishard and Z. Carnes, all of whom are experienced in the profession, and have large and lucrative practices.

Incorporation.—In June, 1864, the citizens of Greenwood agitated the question of erecting and maintaining a municipal corporation, and to decide the matter an election, was held on the 25th of that month, the result of which was a majority in favor of the project. The corporation consummated, the town was divided into five wards, and a council consisting of the following persons elected, namely: E. C. Smith, F. S. Wilson, T. B. Hungate, S. Mayfield and A. W. Gilchrist. The other officers were: F. M. Teague, clerk; James McGuire, marshal; W. H. Thornton, assessor, and A. Holiway, treasurer. The corporation has been maintained ever since, with decided benefit to the town, as is attested by numerous improvements which have been inaugurated and carried out. The municipal officers for 1888, are as follows: E. C. Smith, N. S. Maitz and J. W. Prewett, councilmen from the First, Second and Third wards, respectively; W. H. Bishop, clerk; C. R. Milburn, treasurer, and Jacob McClain, marshal.

Industries.—Among the early residents of Greenwood was Ly-sander Adams, to whom is due the credit of starting one of the first manufacturing enterprises of the town, a saw-mill, which stood near the railroad, a short distance south of the corporate limits. Mr. Adams manufactured a great deal of lumber for the local and general trade, much of which was shipped to various points throughout the state. The mill was operated by steam power, and was a fixture of the village for a number of years. A saw-mill was erected on the creek a short distance south of the town, a number of years ago, by John Smart, who after operating for some time, sold out to other parties. Messrs. Bass & Rice owned it at one time, and it was afterward moved from the neighborhood. Darby Brunnamer engaged in the saw-milling business near the depot, several years ago, and is said to have manufactured a great deal of lumber. He subsequently abandoned the business, and his mill was moved to other parts. One of the earliest manufacturing enterprises of the town, was a carding machine, erected as long ago as 1847 or 1848, by one Richard M. Steen. The building, a very primitive affair, stood a short distance east of the Presbyterian Church on Bluff Street, and was supplied with ordinary

machinery, operated by a large tread-wheel, horses furnishing the motive power. The mill was well patronized by the neighboring farmers, but being constructed upon quite a limited scale, did not prove financially remunerative to the proprietor. It was in operation, about three or four years. A second carding machine was erected about the year 1854, and though a small affair, was a decided improvement upon the one described. It stood on Bluff Street, was operated by steam, and did a fair business until 1856.

The first manufacturing enterprise of any considerable magnitude attempted in Greenwood, was an iron foundry, established about the year 1850 or 1851, by A. G. Searle. A reasonably successful business was conducted until about the year 1862, when, owing to the small demand for work, and the necessary expenses required to operate it, the proprietors saw fit to discontinue the foundry and remove the machinery from the town. Later, the building was secured by Allen Donelly, who fitted it up with machinery for the manufacture of gloves, which business he commenced upon quite an extensive scale, giving employment to about twenty hands, the majority of whom were required in the factory, while the others did sewing at their residences in the village. Mr. Donelly made the manufacture of buckskin gloves a specialty, and such was the superior quality of his goods, that they soon had a large sale among the dealers in Indianapolis and other cities. The factory was in operation about two years.

The Greenwood steam flouring-mill was erected about the year 1855, by Messrs. Henderson & Smith, who operated it successfully until 1862 or 1863. During that time it was extensively patronized by the people of Johnson, Morgan and Marion counties, and it is stated that farmers living within two miles of Indianapolis came to Greenwood for their flour. Mr. Henderson purchased his partner's interest in 1863, and operated the mill until about the year 1868, when, meeting with financial reverses, he was compelled to abandon the business. Subsequently the property passed into the hands of other parties, and it was run by different ones until 1873, at which time it was purchased by Charles Dixon. N. S. Martz became owner in 1884. He operated it until 1888, and then closed out to the present proprietor, who, the same year, completely remodeled the mill, and supplied it with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of flour by the roller process. The mill has a good custom trade, besides manufacturing for the general market.

Fruit and Vegetable Packing House.—A detailed account of the mammoth canning house of J. T. Polk, the largest and most complete establishment of the kind west of Baltimore, would alone

fill many pages of this volume, hence but an outline of its history and development is here given. Mr. Polk began the fruit canning business in a small way in 1872, his first work being merely experimental, his wife doing nearly, if not quite all, the canning, at their residence near the village. Meeting with encouraging success in the venture, Mr. Polk, the following year, engaged in the business upon a more extensive scale, fitting up a barn for the purpose, in which, with the assistance of hired help, he packed about 26,000 cans of fruit, which found ready sale. In 1878, a large building, 45x288 feet in area, was erected a short distance east of the town limits, and supplied with all the necessary machinery and appliances. In the meantime Mr. Polk engaged in the business on the home place, near Greenwood, but in the fall of 1879, established a business in St. Louis, and a little later refitted the building here, and for some time carried on the trade at both places. Owing to financial reverses caused by a partial failure in the fruit crop, Mr. Polk, at the end of about two years, was compelled to close the establishment at St. Louis, and for a time discontinue the business, but in 1881, he resumed operations at Greenwood, and has since carried on a large and successful trade.

In 1886, an addition, 45x144 feet in area, and four stories high, was built on the north end of the establishment, and the following year a large boarding-house, 24x90 feet in size, containing rooms for the accommodation of employes, was erected. The packing house is said to be the largest establishment of the kind in the west, and the capital invested is over \$25,000. Mr. Polk makes a specialty of canned corn and tomatoes, but puts a great many other goods on the market also, such as canned beans, peas, pumpkin, etc., all of which have a wide-spread reputation, and an extensive sale. In 1887, the crop was estimated at only about one-third of what is generally raised, yet during that year the product of the establishment was over 2,000,000 cans, or three train loads of twenty cars each. Since then the facilities for packing have been greatly increased, so that the capacity for the present year (1888) will be in excess of 5,000,000 cans. One hundred and fifty farmers, representing 1,500 acres of land, supply the enormous amount of fruit and vegetables required, and during the busy season, which lasts from June to November, about 550 hands are employed, the majority of whom reside in the town and vicinity while a large number come each day from Indianapolis, in a special chartered train for the purpose. The employes consist of men, women, boys and girls, who earn fair wages, the pay being in proportion to the amount of work accomplished. Heretofore Mr. Polk has purchased all of his cans in the east, but in December, 1887, began to

manufacture cans, which are now turned out at the rate of 10,000 per day. In the management of his large business, Mr. Polk displays superior ability, and his mammoth establishment is a credit, not only to himself, but to Johnson County as well.

Odd Fellows.—The history of Odd Fellowship in Greenwood dates from the year 1857, at which time Greenwood Lodge No. 198, was instituted by William Johnson, of Franklin, with the following members: L. P. Crasey, Joseph Brannaman, Simeon Frazier, August Vaught, E. C. Smith and Dr. J. M. Wishard. Of the above members, Dr. Wishard is the only one now living in the town. The records of the lodge at one time contained the names of over forty members in good standing, but owing to deaths and removals, which have made serious inroads upon the order, the present membership is only about half that number. The organization is in good financial condition, and although weak numerically, is one of the best working lodges in the county. The members are among the substantial citizens of the town and country, and the society bids fair to continue in the future, what it has been in the past, a potent factor for good in the community.

At one time there was a flourishing Masonic lodge in the town: Greenwood Lodge No. 128, organized sometime in the sixties with a good membership. The lodge grew and prospered for several years, but eventually internal dissensions arose, which resulted in disorganization and a surrender of the charter.

James N. Waggener Post No. 177, G. A. R., was organized in May, 1883, with the following charter members: D. S. Whitenack, George Whitenack, W. H. Fisher, W. H. Bass, J. F. Griffith, Presley Griffith, Z. Carnes, Sylvester Justus, J. N. Featherston, J. M. Clem, James Purdieu, Jacob McClain, William League, J. F. Neiman, W. H. Wydman, W. C. Hendricks, Frank Stone, Thomas Baugh, Irwin Robbins. The first officers were: D. S. Whitenack, post commander; N. S. Smartz, S. V. C.; John F. Griffith, J. V. C.; W. H. Fisher, adjutant; W. H. Bass, Q. M.; J. M. Clem, O. D.; J. M. Featherston, O. G.; Zachariah Carnes, surgeon. The growth of the post has been steady and substantial, and is now in the enjoyment of a reasonable degree of prosperity, with the names of thirty-five members upon the roster.

Captain Fisher Camp No. 96, Sons of Veterans, was established January 12, 1888, with the following charter members. G. W. Robison, Mark Bass, William German, Charles Martz, Austin McLean, John McClain, Harry Whitenack, George Rodgers, Sylvester Polk, Harry Carnes, George W. Shycock, Bradley Clark, Charles League, Frank Polk, Arthur Wishard, Peter McClain, Edward H. Hurst, Charles A. Ferree, W. H. Whitenack

and O. A. Robison. The camp is composed of the leading young men of the town and country, and, though still in its infancy, is growing satisfactorily.

Centenary Lodge No. 2,079, K. of H., was incorporated under articles of association, March, 1880, with a large list of charter members. The following is a brief statement of the objects aimed at, as set forth in the articles of association. "The object of this association shall be to unite fraternally all acceptable white men, who may become members, to give moral and material aid to the members of the association, to nurse and care for the sick and suffering members, and to keep them from want; to provide benevolence and charity, by establishing a widows' and orphans' benefit fund, from which, in case of the satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of the association, who has complied with its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding \$2,000, shall be paid to his family * * *. And to provide a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members." The lodge has accomplished a good work in the community, and though not as strong as formerly, is still in a fairly prosperous condition.

Additional to the above orders, there is in Greenwood, at this time, an organization of the Society of Chosen Friends, which is reported in a prosperous condition, numbering among its members, some of the leading citizens of the community. The Knights of Labor are represented by an assembly which, though weak, numerically, is gradually gaining ground, and doing good work.

Retrospective.—Perhaps the most prosperous era of Greenwood's existence, was the decade from 1855 to 1865. During that period it assumed the character of an important commercial point, and drew a large amount of trade from the Counties of Johnson, Marion and Morgan. The completion of the railroad several years previous, gave an impetus to all kinds of business, but it was not until about the year 1855, that the importance of the town as a shipping point for grain, live-stock, lumber, etc., became apparent to the citizens of the adjacent country. The stringent times which followed a few years after the war, had a depressing effect upon the business interest of the town, and a few of the merchants and others were obliged to succumb to financial disaster. The merchants, as a rule, have been unusually shrewd and progressive, and quite a number of them have realized comfortable fortunes from their business ventures.

An era of prosperity seems to have been inaugurated in 1885, since which time many valuable improvements have been undertaken, including principally dwelling houses, more than twenty of which were erected during the year 1887. Some of these are elegant structures, and for neat homes, well-kept premises and other

evidences of an intelligent and progressive class of citizens, Greenwood will certainly compare favorably with any other town in Johnson County. The moral growth of the place has kept pace with its material prosperity, in fact exceeded it; and to-day there is no more quiet and law-abiding town in the state than Greenwood. Four churches, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Disciple, show the trend of religious sentiment, and a large and thoroughly disciplined graded school attests the interest the people take in matters educational. The town has never been cursed by the presence of a saloon, although about the year 1857 a vain attempt was made to open and run such an establishment.

The present business of the town may be summarized as follows: N. E. Noble, Grafton Peek, Bass & Crawford, and S. & M. Justus, general stores; Robert Milburn, groceries and confectionery; Joseph Tomkins, stoves and hardware; Harvey Brewer, drugs; Dalton Wilson, drugs; David S. Whitenack, furniture and undertaking; — McHose, furniture; D. Foster, bakery and restaurant; Mrs. McClain and Perdew, millinery; W. W. Watson, dealer in sewing machines; Scott & Wilson, agricultural implements, and livery stable; G. M. Whitenack, buyer and shipper of poultry; David S. Whitenack, hotel; — Rogers, and George Overstreet, meat markets; R. H. McAlpin, manufacturer and dealer in saddlery and harness; Stanton & Simpson, dealers in buggies and carriages; Joseph Prewett, contractor and builder; G. T. White and William Clark, blacksmiths; Watson & Wilson, and William H. Bishop, wagon-makers; William Simpson and — Conklin, shoemakers. Statistics of 1887:

Value of lots.....	\$5,055
Value of improvements.....	25,655
Value of lots and improvements.....	30,710
Value of personal property.....	121,875
Total assessed value of property.....	162,280

Williamsburg.—The village of Williamsburg is situated in the southern part of Nineveh Township, and is the site of one of the oldest settlements in Johnson County. Among the first settlers in the neighborhood was Joab Woodruff, who, as early as 1822, erected a residence upon his land a short distance east of the village, and the year following, opened a small store for the accommodation of the few families then living in the vicinity. The circumstances under which this pioneer mercantile establishment was started, forms an interesting chapter in the early history of the village. Briefly stated, they are as follows:

It appears that Mr. Woodruff was a very skillful hunter, and as the woods, at that time, abounded in an abundance of all kinds of

game, he had no difficulty in killing more than the necessities of his family required. During the winter of 1822-3 and the succeeding spring, it is stated, that 370 deer and ten bears fell before his unerring rifle, the skins and hams of which, he hauled to Madison, a distance of sixty miles, and exchanged them for a few dry-goods and groceries. With the small stock thus obtained, he opened a store in his residence, near where the toll-house now stands, and was soon in the enjoyment of a very prosperous trade, his place of business being at the time the only source of supplies for a considerable area of territory in Johnson and Brown counties. Money being very scarce, he was obliged to exchange his commodities for such articles of traffic as the country afforded, to wit: ginseng, deer skins, hams, maple sugar, feathers, wild honey, etc., large quantities of which he secured and marketed at a good profit in Madison, and occasionally at Cincinnati. His store was highly prized by the people of the neighborhood, and by honorable dealing he succeeded in laying the foundation for a comfortable fortune, which was subsequently divided among his eleven children, each of whom received as his allotment, a valuable farm. Mr. Woodruff sold goods for a period of twenty-five years, and is remembered as one of the substantial business men and prominent citizens of Nineveh Township.

In the meantime, one Daniel Mussulman, whose arrival was contemporaneous with that of Woodruff, purchased the improvements of a settler by the name of Young, and located upon the present site of Williamsburg, where, as early as 1830, he opened a small store and began vending "foreign and domestic groceries," which, of course, included a generous supply of whisky. The two stores formed the nucleus of quite a flourishing settlement, and the following year (1831) Henry Mussulman, thinking the increasing population of the neighborhood demanded an additional business house, procured a license for keeping a grocery. The records of the board of county justices show that A. H. Scroggins & Co. opened a mercantile establishment at Nineveh, in 1832, but of the success of their business venture, the local chronicler of the village is not informed.

The better to induce settlers to locate in the neighborhood, and at the same time enhance the value of his real estate, and build up a flourishing dry goods business, Daniel Mussulman, about the year 1834, procured the services of a surveyor, and laid out a plat of thirty-six lots, which was secured in May of that year, under the name of Williamsburg. The town site occupies a part of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 27, Township 11 north, Range 4 east, which, with other lands in the township was pur-

chased from the government on the 20th day of August, 1823, by Joab Woodruff. The lots were at once offered for sale, and several of them found ready purchasers, among whom are remembered Milburn Jacobs, an early trader, and William Gillaspv, whose "ginshop" became the rendezvous of all the worthless characters in the village and adjacent country.

Daniel Mussulman continued the dry goods business with fair success for several years, but subsequently (1838) disposed of his stock to his son-in-law, Thomas Mullikin, whose store eventually became one of the best-known mercantile establishments in Johnson County. Mr. Mullikin conducted a very successful business, and in time amassed a considerable fortune, the larger part of which consisted of valuable real estate in the neighborhood of the village. He subsequently disposed of his business and moved to Bloomington, where, it is said, he experienced severe financial reverses. James Mills engaged in the dry goods business in Williamsburg in 1839, with a stock of dry goods and whisky, and about the same time other stores were opened by merchants whose names are now difficult to recall. Among those who were identified with the mercantile interests of the town from time to time, may be named: William Mathes, Benjamin Keeton, David Chase, Walter Black, Pudney & Miller, Miller & Graves, Miller & Keeton, Miller & Gale, John Walsh, Forsyth & Keeton, Aaron Gregg, Thomas Pruner, William Cotton, Felix Ditz, Harvey Mullikin, Graves & Dressler, and Joab Dunham, the last-named being still in the business. It is not claimed that the above merchants are given in the order of succession, but the list contains the majority of those who have carried on the mercantile business in Williamsburg since the founding of the village.

The first physician in the neighborhood was Dr. William Johnson, of Kentucky, who began practicing the healing art within a short time after the arrival of the first settlers. He made his home for some time with the Woodruff family, and is said to have been a painstaking and successful practitioner. The following medical men practiced their profession in the village at different times: Drs. Ward, Howes, Farmer, Woodyard, McDermott, McCorkle, Marrs, Schofield, Mellett, St. John, Ream, Lanam and Davis, and the present physicians, A. J. Marshall, A. F. Wright and Irwin Hibbs.

One of the earliest industries of Williamsburg, was a distillery, started about the time the town was laid out, by Daniel Mussulman, who operated it with fair success, for several years. While whisky was an article of almost daily use in the majority of the early families of the country, this distillery appears to have been the fruitful source of a great deal of trouble in the village, and its presence was

greatly deplored by the more peaceably disposed citizens of the neighborhood. It was the resort of the convivial spirits of the community, who on certain days of the week imbibed so freely of the "spirits of the still" as to make the little village hilarious with drunken shouts and maudlin revelry. Mr. Mussulman manufactured for the local demand only, and exchanged the production of his distillery for corn, with an occasional sale for cash. He finally abandoned the business, since which time no attempt has been made to manufacture "calamity water" in Williamsburg.

The manufacture of leather was also an early industry in the village, and it is stated that a small tannery was operated as long ago as 1835 or 1836, by one Robert Whitney. He made a good article of leather, and was in the business, on a small scale, for several years. John Prime began tanning, in an early day, as did James C. Parmelee, the latter of whom appears to have met with good success in the venture. He carried on the business for some time in Williamsburg, but later, moved his tannery to Brown County, where bark could be more easily obtained. Mr. Parmelee subsequently met with a violent death at Edinburg while attempting to jump from a moving train. Among the early mechanics of Williamsburg, was George Fleming, who, prior to the year 1834, began the manufacture of furniture on the Woodruff place, about a quarter of a mile east of the village. He subsequently moved his shop to the town, and for a number of years supplied the greater part of the furniture used by the early settlers. He was a good workman, and met with financial success for a few years, but afterward failed in business and left the town.

John Gosney and Matthias Derrington effected a partnership in cabinet making many years, and operated a shop with encouraging success for some time. Derrington is remembered as a skillful mechanic, and numerous specimens of his handiwork are still to be seen in the dwellings of the older citizens of the village and township. About the year 1848, or 1849, Ellis Jones began the manufacture of wagons in Williamsburg, constructing vehicles to order, and for the general trade. He employed several good mechanics, and put up first class work, and continued the business with success and financial profit for a period of eight or ten years. He then disposed of the shop and engaged in saw-milling, and was thus employed until his death, some time in the fifties. Jacob Landis, about the year 1855, opened a carriage shop in the village, which gave employment to from eight to twelve hands. Mr. Landis came from Pennsylvania, and was a very skillful mechanic, as is attested by the superior quality of the vehicles which he placed upon the market. He manufactured all kinds of carriages, bug-

gies, spring wagons, etc., beside doing an extensive repairing business, and operated his shop quite successfully, until about 1860, or 1862, when he abandoned the business and left for other parts.

The manufacture of lumber has been one of the most important industries of Williamsburg ever since the founding of the village, at which time a steam saw-mill was started by Daniel Mus-sulman. It was an ordinary mill, with an old-fashioned sash saw, but was highly prized by the people of the community, who, before its erection, were compelled to go long distances for their lumber, or manufacture it by hand. The mill was in operation for several years. A large frame flouring mill, operated by steam power, was erected in the southeastern part of the village, about the year 1866, by Andrew Barnett and Henry Pudney. After operating it sometime they sold out to other parties. It did a good business until 1878, at which time it was destroyed by fire. The last owners were Samuel Dunham, Daniel Britton and George Solomon, who subsequently erected a large saw-mill upon the same spot, which is still in operation. The latter is owned and operated at this time by Dunham, Britton & Co. Several years ago, Messrs. Land & Britton, began the manufacture of drain tiling, which they still carry on, their factory at this time, being one of the most successful enterprises of the kind in the southern part of the county.

The Masonic order is represented in Williamsburg, by Nineveh lodge No. 317, the history of which dates from about the year 1862 or 1863. The lodge was organized with a small membership, but soon became a flourishing society. While not as strong numerically as formerly, it is still in a prosperous condition with an active membership of thirty-five. A Grand Army Post was organized in 1886, but did not have a very long life, disbanding after an existence of about eighteen months. The membership being quite small, it was deemed prudent to surrender the charter and meet with neighboring posts.

In churches and schools Williamsburg is not behind her sister towns of the county, there being at this time two religious organizations, with as many houses of worship, and one of the best graded school building, in the county. The Christian Church is a substantial brick edifice, representing a value of about \$3,000, and the Methodist building a frame structure, while not so valuable or commodious, is a comfortable building, capable of accommodating an audience of from 250 to 300 persons. The former building is situated in the Williamsburg cemetery, a beautiful plat of about two acres, which was consecrated to the burial of the dead, in 1860. The first person laid to rest in this cemetery was Harriet, daughter of Jeremiah Woodruff, whose death occurred some time in the above year.

Among the local happenings of Williamsburg and vicinity, may be recorded the death of James Mathes, by suicide, which occurred in a very early day, upon his place, a short distance south of the village. He was found hanging from a beam in an old out-house, and when discovered, had probably been dead for some hours. The cause which led him to commit the rash deed was never known. About the year 1857 or 1858, Jacob Landismet with a violent death by being crushed beneath the large fly-wheel of his saw-mill. It appears that he was doing some work in the second story of the mill, immediately over the machinery, and while thus engaged, accidentally fell through the floor upon the wheel, which so mangled him that death ensued in a short time. John Ruble, a resident of the village, was accidentally killed about the year 1873, while hunting. He was shot through the body with his own gun, and was discovered dead a few minutes after the fatal discharge.

The following is a summary of the business for 1888: Joab Dunham, general store; Turner Hungate, groceries; Frank Boswell, groceries and hardware; Robert A. Wilkes, drug store; Joseph Hughes, drugs; Jefferson Yates, confectionery; James Wilkes, Thomas Cravens and Daniel Britton, blacksmiths; Joshua Aly, harness-maker; William Holtz, wagon-maker and repairer; William Chapman, shoemaker; Marshall Ralston, livery stable and undertaker: Mr. Maris, sale stable. Present population about 350.

Trafalgar.—The thriving town of Trafalgar is pleasantly situated on the Fairland & Martinsville Railroad, in the northeastern part of Hensley Township, about eight miles southwest of Franklin. Surrounding the village is a fine tract of country, the settlement of which dates back to a very early day. Among those who first located homes in the vicinity, were Henry Bartlett, Peter Titus, George Bridges, D. Mussulman, Henry Mussulman, A. M. Beckner, Stith Daniel, Elijah Moore, John James, Simpson Sturgeon, John Thompson, Henry Carroll, John and James Wylie, the Bailey family, and Thomas Lyman, all of whom settled within a radius of three-quarters of a mile from the village. These pioneer families were soon joined by others, and as the population of the neighborhood increased, the advisability of locating a trading point began to be discussed. No definite action was taken in regard to the matter, however, until about the time the Fairland & Martinsville Railroad was projected through the county, when A. M. Buckner and Elijah Moore employed a surveyor, and had a plat of twenty-seven lots laid out on Sections 1 and 12, Township 11 north, Range 3 east, which was recorded in 1851, under the name of Liberty. From the above date the history of Trafalgar properly begins.

A short time after the town was laid out, a man by the name

of Culver opened a small general store on the south side of the railroad, and about the same time Mr. Buckner erected a frame business house, and began merchandising. He soon succeeded in building up a lucrative trade, but sold out in a short time to his son, Avery M. Buckner, who failed to make the business successful. The building was afterward occupied by Alfred Sturgeon & Son, who carried on a fairly successful trade for a few years, and later came a Mr. McCreary, whose business venture did not prove so fortunate. Among the earliest residents of the village was a mechanic, by the name of Middleton, who started a cabinet shop, which he operated until his death a few years later. Solomon P. Zook, James Buckner, Avery Buckner, A Cole, William Ragsdale and Wilford Wiley, were among the first citizens of the place to erect residences, all of whom moved to the village within a short time after it was founded.

As early as 1852, Mr. Buckner made application for a post-office, in which movement he found a competitor, in the person of George Bridges, a well-to-do farmer of the neighborhood, who, in order to press his own claims for the office, laid out in 1853 a small plat, one-half mile west of Liberty, which he named Hensleytown. The rivalry between the two places became quite spirited, and it was for some time a matter of considerable doubt as to which of the towns would secure the much coveted postoffice. Mr. Bridges' application followed close after the one sent by Mr. Buckner, but the latter's reaching Washington first, was favorably acted upon, and the office established at Liberty. The department, however, objected to the name Liberty, on account of an older office of that name in the state, and, as a result of the communications which followed, Trafalgar was selected as the name by which the new postoffice should be known. Mr. Buckner was appointed postmaster, and the first mails were delivered to the neighbors from his store.

The failure of Hensleytown to secure the office did not retard its growth, and no great time elapsed before the majority of the lots were purchased and improved. One of the first buildings in the new town was a large store-room, erected by Mr. Bridges, who, in partnership with E. W. Morgan, engaged in merchandising and dealing in grain. They continued the business about three or four years, at the end of which time C. R. Ragsdale purchased Bridges' interest, and the firm became known as Morgan & Ragsdale. The latter subsequently retired from the firm, after which Morgan continued the business several years, eventually selling out to his son, W. C. Morgan. Mr. Morgan built the first residence in Hensleytown, which is still standing, occupied at this time by

William H. Collier. The store building is also standing, and is owned by W. R. Willan, and occupied by G. W. Buckner.

Among the first permanent settlers in the new town, were: Robert Waggin, a carpenter, and John Marsh, blacksmith, both of whom came early in the fifties, and erected residences. Marsh ran a shop for a number of years, and was a very successful and skillful mechanic. The first manufacturing enterprise of the place was a saw-mill, erected in the eastern part of the village, near the railroad, by J. M. Cottell and George Bridges. This mill was operated quite extensively for some time, and proved a source of considerable revenue to the proprietors. From 1853 until 1867, Liberty and Hensleytown, although situated within less than a half mile of each other, and generally considered as one village, maintained a separate existence, but in the latter year, J. J. Moore, a prominent business man, purchased a tract of land south of Hensleytown, upon which he laid out a plat of twenty lots, under the name of Trafalgar. At the same time the names Hensleytown and Liberty were legally changed by the commissioners' court, and the name Trafalgar adopted for the entire town. This was in April, 1867, since which time Liberty and Hensleytown have existed in name only.

The laying out of Trafalgar, and the union of the three places, marked an important era in the history of the town, and since that time its growth has been steady and substantial. An addition of ten lots was made in April, 1868, by E. W. Morgan; James Gillaspys addition of six lots was surveyed December, 1870, and in April, 1872, an addition of eleven lots was made by John T. Ragsdale. Gillaspys second addition, consisting of nine lots, was laid out December, 1873, and in December, 1883, J. J. Moore's addition of forty lots was surveyed and recorded.

Growth Since 1867.—It may be well to state in this connection, that the first residences in the Trafalgar plat were erected by J. B. Riley, William Kelch, and N. Coppock, respectively. Other improvements were pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances would admit, and it was not long until nearly all the lots found ready purchasers, among whom were merchants, mechanics and laborers, attracted by the favorable location of the town as a business point.

For the greater part of its prosperity Trafalgar is indebted to J. J. Moore, who, since 1867, has been the moving spirit of the place, and its leading business man. Mr. Moore began the mercantile business in February, 1867, in the old Buckner building in Liberty, and in the summer and fall of that year moved his stock to a large store-room which he erected near the railroad in the new plat. His business, which includes several departments, increased as the years went by, until he is now ranked among the most suc-

cessful merchants of Johnson County. John T. Ragsdale erected a store-room opposite the Morgan building, and was for a short time engaged in the mercantile, undertaking and harness business. The following business men and firms were identified with the mercantile interests of the town from time to time, to-wit: Wesley Vandiver, D. M. Foster, John White, Mr. Cronon, Hill & Co., of Morgantown, C. M. Eaton, Willan Bros., Daniel Davis, William Thompson, Aaron Jolliffe, William R. Shoemaker, McCoy & Co., W. R. Willan and William Dawson.

Manufactures.—Trafalager is essentially a commercial town, consequently but little attention has been given to manufacturing enterprises. As already stated, one of the earliest mills in the village was for the manufacture of lumber, erected as early as 1848 or 1849, by Messrs. Bridges, Hicks & Cottell. The mill did a flourishing business for many years, as the manufacture of lumber became an important industry soon after the completion of the railroad. The business has been carried on at different times in the village by the following persons, namely: I. Clark, Bridges & Alexander, A. B. Clark, Adams & Cottell, John Scott, Thompson & Campbell, White & Co., David Campbell, J. J. Moore, John T. Ragsdale, Landers & Co., John Ellis & Co. The only saw-mill in the place at this time is operated by John T. Ragsdale. The first mill was destroyed by fire several years ago.

About the year 1856 or 1857, Jackson High and H. Goodman, built a large three-store frame flouring mill in the southern part of the town, which has been in operation ever since. It has been owned and operated at different times by Morgan & Voris, Peters & Buckner, Cottell, Wilson & Co., William Vickerman, and others, the majority of whom were reasonably successful in the business. The present proprietor is J. J. Moore, who operates it for the custom trade only. The building has been remodeled and enlarged from time to time, and is now a very substantial structure. The planing mill was started a few years ago by J. Forsyth, who did a fair business. It is still in operation.

Physicians.—The following list comprises nearly, if not quite, all the men who have practiced the healing art in the town of Trafalgar: Drs. Hibbs, Ream, Netherton, Conn, Brenton, Oardan, Fuller, Ross, Admire and Bergan. The physicians at this time are: Drs. J. B. Ream, E. B. Willan and R. D. Willan.

Incorporation.—About the year 1870 or 1871, the citizens of Trafalgar desiring to ascertain whether public sentiment was in favor of erecting and maintaining a town corporation, called an election to decide the same. A vote was cast with a small majority in favor of the measure; accordingly the village was duly incorporated

and municipal officers elected. For some time the workings of the corporation progressed favorably, but after the lapse of three or four years, a difficulty arose concerning the erection of a school building in the town, the result of which was a division of the populace upon the question of taxation. The plan of the building contemplated was upon a scale entirely too expensive to suit a number of property owners, who, rather than submit to being taxed for its erection, determined, if possible, to bring about the destruction of the corporation. The controversy between the two factions aroused no little feeling among the citizens of the town, and it was finally agreed by those most interested, to decide the question of continuing the corporation by a vote of the people. Accordingly an election was held, the result of which was a small majority in favor of abandoning the municipality. The wisdom of this step has never been made apparent, but upon the contrary, the village has evidently suffered in many ways for the want of proper municipal management.

Fire.— Like many other towns of its size, Trafalgar has been visited at different times by fire. The last and by far the most destructive conflagration from which the village ever suffered, took place on the morning of May 10, 1881, when property to the amount of over \$20,000, was converted into a mass of smouldering ruins. The fire originated in Willan's drug store, two doors north of the railroad, and when first discovered, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, had gained such headway as to render futile all attempts to check it. The fire spread rapidly, and within a comparatively short time, the buildings, east, north and south of the burning structure were enveloped in flames and doomed to destruction. The citizens were soon aroused and did all they could to check the devouring element, which, despite their every effort, continued to spread, until within the short space of an hour, the business portion of the town, and several residences and other buildings were laid in ashes. Among those who suffered seriously by the fire were Messrs. Davis, Shoemaker, Foster, Willan Bros., and J. J. Moore. The loss of Mr. Moore was especially severe, exceeding that suffered by any other man in the burnt district. His dry goods, grocery and clothing stores, warehouse, tin-shop, butcher shop, scale house, and other buildings, were completely destroyed, as was also the greater part of his stock, his loss alone aggregating over \$6,000.

A more discouraging and unsightly outlook than the little village presented after the fire, would be difficult to imagine, but the people, with the energy which has always characterized them, soon rallied from the effects of the conflagration, and began rebuilding their property. A better class of buildings took the places of the

old ones, and within a year or two over \$25,000 was expended in improving the burnt district of the town. Among these improvements are the large two-story brick store building and other structures erected by Mr. Moore, several buildings put up by W. R. Willan, and the business houses of C. M. Eaton, John Stevens, Pitcher & Foster, and others. This spirit of improvement still continues, and it is now a question whether the conflagration which gave it form, was not really a blessing in disguise.

Churches and Schools.—The citizens of Trafalgar have always displayed commendable zeal in the cause of education, as is attested by the presence of the large and commodious two-story brick school-house, representing a capital of nearly \$3,000. This building was erected in 1880-1, and is one of the best houses of the kind in the southern part of the county. There are three churches in the town: Methodist, Baptist, and Christian, all of which have comfortable and commodious temples of worship. These buildings are frame structures, well finished and furnished, and the societies which meet in them are among the most aggressive religious organizations in the county.

Odd Fellows.—The Odd Fellows fraternity is represented by Trafalgar Lodge No. 181, which was re-organized from an old society of the same number, known as Hensley Lodge. Hensley Lodge was instituted a number of years ago, and for some time enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity. Owing to deaths, removals and other causes, it finally became very weak, and several years ago the charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge. A few of the members and others subsequently petitioned for a new charter, which was granted under the name of Trafalgar Lodge, which now has a membership of about forty in good standing. Among the charter members were Singleton Hunter, C. R. Ragsdale, J. T. Ragsdale, D. M. Foster, G. R. Sims, William H. Lawson and James M. Stout. Meetings were held for one year in the hall over J. J. Moore's store, and later Forsyth's hall, on Main Street was secured, and here the lodge held its sessions about three years. A few years ago, the lodge purchased a good hall which had been erected for the purpose, and have since met in their own property. The hall is neatly furnished and the lodge is in good condition.

Masonic.—Trafalgar Lodge, No. 314, A. F. & A. M., was chartered May 24, 1870, but worked about one year previous to that time under dispensation from the Grand Lodge. The first officers were Cornelius McFadden, W. M.; Reason W. Slack, S. W., and Elijah Bradley, J. W. The hall in which the first sessions were held, and which the lodge owned, was destroyed in the fire of 1880. Since that year, meetings have been held in a hall be-

belonging to W. R. Willan. The membership at this time is thirty-two.

Present Business Interests of Trafalgar.—As a mercantile and shipping point, the town of Trafalgar is second to no place of its size on the Martinsville & Fairland Railroad. It is a good grain and live-stock market, and outside of Franklin, ships more lumber, timber, ties, etc., than any other town in the county. The population at this time is about 600, and the business is represented by the following register: Joseph J. Moore, large general store, also railroad and express agent; G. W. Buckner, general store; C. J. Slack, groceries; C. L. Van Cleve, groceries; William H. Collier, groceries; C. M. Eaton, hardware, furniture, undertaking and agricultural implements, Alonzo Ragsdale, drugs; James M. Stout, harness and shoe store, also proprietor of hotel; Julia Phillips, millinery. The mechanics are: W. H. Kelch, John Simpson and C. Durmen, blacksmiths; Elisha Slack, wagon-maker, repairer, and general wood workman. Additional to the above, there are a livery stable, cooper shop, photograph gallery and barber shop.

Whiteland.—The thriving little town of Whiteland is situated nearly midway between Franklin and Greenwood, on the J., M. & I. Railroad, and is the center of one of the oldest settled and richest agricultural portions of Pleasant Township. The village lies one mile north of the Franklin Township line, two miles west of Clark Township, about four and a half miles northwest of the county seat, and embraces within its present limits parts of Sections 22 and 27, Township 13 north, Range 4 east, of the congressional survey. As early as 1858, the locality came into prominence, on account of a small country store and two shops, erected about that time at the "cross roads," but the idea of establishing a town was not entertained by the owners of the land, until some time after that date. The store referred to was opened by one Jackson Thorpe, who erected a small frame building a short distance west of the railroad track, on land purchased for the purpose from J. D. Brewer, one of the original proprietors of the place. Mr. Thorpe engaged in merchandising upon a limited scale, his stock consisting of a miscellaneous assortment of goods, such as is usually found in country stores. Henry Freeman began blacksmithing about 1858, and the same year one George W. Walker purchased a lot and opened a wagon and wheelwright's shop, in which trades he is said to have done a fairly remunerative business. The nucleus of the town thus formed, other settlers came in from time to time, and it was not long until the place became noted as a very prosperous and promising local trading point.

To further the interest of the village and advertise its advantages to artisans and tradesmen, Messrs. J. B. White, Jacob Varner, Thomas Walker, George W. Walker and Amazon Booth, in March, 1863, laid out a town plat of about forty lots, quite a number of which were at once purchased and improved. A goodly portion of the village was never regularly platted, but additions were made to the original survey from time to time, the best of which was Brewer's addition of six lots, surveyed and recorded July, 1883. As already stated, Mr. Thorpe kept the first store. After carrying on business a couple of years, he disposed of his stock to Joseph White, who was identified with the mercantile interests of the town for a period of three or four years, during which time he succeeded in establishing quite a lucrative trade. Additional to Messrs. Thorpe and White, the following men and firms sold goods in the town at different times, namely: Miller & Foxworthy, Myers & Wilson, Jacob White, Tracy, Stewart & Wilson, Clark & Voris, Green, Brooks & Co., Brooks & Smock, Smock & Combs, Isaac Jelf, M. B. Draper, Green & Draper, Fisher & Fisher, Miller & Brooks, T. P. Davidson, C. Springer, George Ransdall, Ransdall & Bro.

The above list constitutes nearly, if not quite, all the merchants from the founding of the town to the present time. Some of these men met with gratifying success in their business ventures, while others were not so fortunate, several failures constituting a part of the town's history. A postoffice was established late in the fifties or early in 1860 or 1861, with Jacob White as first postmaster. The original name of the office was Wheatland, which was afterward changed to Whiteland on account of another and older office of the former name in one of the eastern counties of the state. Since the expiration of Mr. White's official term the office has been held by the following persons, to-wit: Archibald Graham, Dalton Wilson, M. J. Tracy, Lewis Clark, A. Brooks, William Smock, and the present incumbent, J. F. Smithey.

Whiteland is essentially a mercantile town, being heretofore thought too near the cities of Indianapolis and Franklin, to justify the investment of capital in manufactures of any considerable magnitude. At this time, however, a large fruit packing house is in the process of construction which, when completed, will be one of the most extensive enterprises of the kind in Indiana. The main building is 45x156 feet in size, 96 feet of which is one story high and 60 feet two stories. The boiler and process rooms are 30x60 feet, and the entire structure is situated in the northern part of the village, on a plat of two acres of ground, adjoining the railroad track. The building will be supplied with the latest improved ma-

chinery and appliances for the canning of corn, peas, tomatoes and other articles usually prepared by first-class packing houses, and the capacity is estimated at 10,000 cans per day. Fruit and vegetables will be furnished by farmers in the vicinity of the town, and the production of 150 acres of land have already been engaged. This mammoth establishment is being erected by a stock company, which was organized on the 10th day of December, 1887, with a paid up capital of \$20,000. The officers of the company are as follows: President, Matthew J. Tracy; secretary, Samuel Brewer; treasurer, Albert R. Brooks; directors, M. J. Tracy, Joseph Darrell, William A. Brooks, Daniel A. Brewer and Samuel E. Brewer.

A large frame flouring-mill was erected at Whiteland about the year 1867, by a Mr. Graham. After operating it a short time he sold an interest to Mr. Dixon, and the two, under the firm name of Graham & Dixon, did a lucrative business for some years. Mr. Dixon finally purchase his partner's interest, and ran the mill quite successfully for some time. His flour failing to compete successfully in the market with flour manufactured by the roller process, Mr. Dixon finally abandoned the business, and converting his mill into an elevator, began dealing in grain, which he still carries on. He has given his entire attention to the grain business since 1887, and is at this time the largest buyer and shipper on the J., M. & I. road, between the cities of Indianapolis and Franklin.

An early industry of the town was a stave factory operated several years by the Dolan Brothers, who, in addition to making staves, manufactured barrels for the mill, when the latter was in operation. The great demand for drain tile in this part of the county, has induced a number of people to engage in its manufacture within the last few years. A large factory was established at Whiteland, some time ago by Messrs. Leech & Maxfield, who in 1885, sold out to C. E. Peggs. The latter subsequently moved the establishment from the village. While in operation at Whiteland, this factory turned out a greater quantity of tiling than any other establishment of the kind in Johnson County.

In March, 1886, the citizens of the village called an election to decide the question of creating and maintaining a town corporation. The project was carried by a small majority, after which a board of trustees was elected, composed of the following persons: D. W. Brewer, A. Boon, and William Smock. The other municipal officers were: M. B. Fisher, clerk, and T. P. Woods, marshal. The town board for 1888, is as follows: D. W. Brewer, L. A. Wheeling, and Dr. G. W. Covert. M. B. Fisher, is clerk, and Joseph Darral, marshal. While not a place of very great business importance, Whiteland commands a fair proportion of the current trade,

and will doubtless remain as it has been in the past, one of the best grain and live-stock markets in the county. Its business for the year 1888, may be summarized as follows: General stores—W. E. Fitzpatrick and G. W. Combs; groceries—J. F. Smithey; groceries and drugs—A. R. Brooks; drugs—G. W. Fisher; blacksmiths—W. J. White and B. F. Corley; contractors and builders—W. H. Wheeling & Son. The physicians are: Drs. P. K. Dobyns, James Beebe and A. M. Miller. Mrs. J. B. White affords entertainment to the traveling public by keeping one of the best little hotels in the county.

The Methodists and Presbyterians have flourishing organizations and neat houses of worship in the village, and the presence of a large and elegantly furnished graded school building is ocular evidence that the intellectual welfare of the juvenile population has not been neglected.

A history of Whiteland would be incomplete without a sketch of its superb military band, at this time one of the largest and most successful musical organizations of the kind in the west. The credit of bringing about the organization and making it one of the leading bands of Indiana, belongs to S. E. Brewer, through whose efforts the original organization was perfected, in October, 1884, with sixteen members. Under the directorship of a skillful musician, the band made rapid progress, and in July, 1885, scored its first success by winning first prize over three competing bands in a musical contest at Lebanon, Ind. September 13, 1885, it was awarded third prize in a contest with six bands at Madison, and in October of the same year competed with four bands at Edinburg, where the second prize was secured. In the contest at Seymour, June 5, 1886, when five of the leading bands in the state entered the list, it was awarded the palm of excellence over all its competitors, and a still greater honor was achieved in September of the same year, when it captured the first prize over eight bands at the musical tournament at Terre Haute. Its record was further brightened July 4, 1886, by being awarded first prize at Shelbyville, Ind., four other bands competing. In addition to the above series of successes, the Whiteland band has played in nearly all of the larger cities of Indiana, and, in 1887, was selected to furnish the music for the state fair at Indianapolis. The present director of the band is Prof. R. B. Rudy, of Indianapolis, a graduate of the leading musical institutions of the United States, and one of the most skillful musicians at this time in Indiana. He meets the band twice each week, and feels justly proud of the superb organization. Twelve of the original sixteen members are yet with the band, and the entire number now in the organization is twenty-three.

Union village, a small hamlet in Union Township, was laid out October, 1835, for Willis Deet and Calvin Utterback, proprietors. The village is situated in the northwest corner of Section 14, and the northeast corner of Section 15, Township 12 north, Range 3 east, and consists of thirty-two lots and two streets, Franklin and Meridian, each forty-nine and one-half feet wide; the former running east and west, and the latter north and south. The locality was settled in a very early day, and the village is merely the outgrowth of a neighborhood's demand for a trading point. From the most reliable information obtainable a man by the name of Johnson was the first person to engage in the mercantile business. This was some time before the village was founded, consequently Mr. Johnson's store must have been one of the earliest mercantile establishments in Johnson County. Of the nativity of Mr. Johnson, and the extent of his business, little is now known, as over a half-century has dissolved in the mists of the past since he erected his diminutive shanty and began dealing in merchandise. He carried on business for a short time, and exchanged his commodities for peltries, wild honey, ginseng, feathers and various other articles which answered the purpose of money among the sturdy pioneer families of the community. The "fire water" doled out over Mr. Johnson's counter was of a very cheap, if not vile, quality, and from the amount used, the place was early known as "Rot Gut," which euphonious name clung to it for a number of years. The death of Mr. Johnson, which occurred within a short time after he commenced business, is said to have been one of the first events of the kind in Union Township. Austin Jacobs, in a very early day, started a small general store in his residence, about 200 yards north of the village limits, which was highly prized by the citizens of the neighborhood. He carried on a small business for several years, and is remembered by the older citizens as an humble, though not a very progressive, merchant. It is not now known who followed Mr. Jacobs, but the local chronicler claims that the village, with one or two brief intervals, has been the scene of mercantile traffic ever since Mr. Johnson opened the first store early in the thirties.

Among the business men in a later day was a Mr. Palmer, after whom came Pressley Glassgo, who sold goods with fair success for some years. Joshua Harris began merchandizing early in the sixties, and a little later, Harvey Jackson started a general store, in which he subsequently took a partner, in the person of one J. C. Drummond. Henry Wylie was identified with the business interests of the place several years, as were also Messrs. Perry & Deer, and Perry & Harris. Perry subsequently purchased the interest of Mr. Harris, and after continuing the business some time,

sold out to John M. Simpson, who, in partnership with Jacob Dresser, now owns the only mercantile establishment in the place. Dr. Whipple began practicing the healing art at Union village, many years ago, and is remembered as a reasonably successful physician. Dr. Wright was also an early physician, and some time in the fifties Dr. L. C. Garr became a resident of the place, and soon had a large and lucrative practice throughout the eastern part of Johnson County. He practiced several years by himself, but about the year 1867, began practicing with Dr. William Provine, to whom he afterward sold out. Dr. Provine has been the resident physician since the above year, and is now one of the successful medical men of Johnson County.

In the early days of the village when the country was new the manufacture of lumber became an important industry, and saw-mills were among the first enterprises of the locality. A company composed of ten stockholders was organized a number of years ago, for the purpose of manufacturing lumber at Union village. A good steam mill was brought to the place, which, after being operated by said company for some time, fell into the hands of Peter and John Shuck, who ran it successfully for some time. It was finally purchased by Joseph K. Titus, in whose family it has since remained. As a trading point Union village has always been a place of considerable traffic, but if the projectors of the town ever dreamed of it becoming a populous city, their dreams were destined to remain forever unrealized. At no time in its history has the population of the place exceeded 200, and at this time, the number of inhabitants will fall far below those figures. As already stated there is one general store kept by Simpson & Dresser, who report their business good. The other business of the place is represented by two blacksmith shops, kept by William T. Clark and Thomas Montgomery, and one wagon and general repair shop, by Cornelius Gilmer.

The Masonic Lodge at Union village was organized January 16, 1877, with the following members: Samuel Harris, Jesse W. Knox, James N. Robinson, Jesse T. Harris, W. B. Garr, William Rivers, Daniel G. Doty, William Reeves, Jordan Utterback, William M. Province, David Glassburn, Henry Weye, and L. E. Townsend. The first officers were Samuel Harris, W. M.; William M. Province, S. W.; Jesse W. Knox, J. W.; James N. Robinson, S. D.; Jesse T. Harris, J. D.; W. B. Garr, secretary; Daniel G. Doty, treasurer (pro tem.), and William Rivers, tyler. Financially, the lodge is in good condition, the hall and lodge property being valued at \$700. The membership is about thirty.

Far West, now extinct, was the nucleus of a very early settlement in the western part of White River Township, and at one time was favorably mentioned as a suitable location for the state capital. In fact, the commissioners appointed to locate the capital, visited the "bluffs," as the place was originally called, and it is stated that in the final test, it fell behind Indianapolis, only one or two votes. The village was laid out November, 1833, by William H. H. Pinney, and is described as being on the "north end of the southwest quarter of Section 18," Township 13 north, Range 3 east, the plat consisting of fifty-eight lots and four streets. The place became a local trading point a few years before the survey was made, but who the first merchant was, is now a matter of conjecture. One of the first business men, however, was a Mr. Davis, who sold goods with fair success for a few years, exchanging his commodities for such produce as the country at that time afforded.

Major Pinney began merchandising a little later, and was perhaps the first postmaster of the village. He was a shrewd business man a local politician of considerable note, and is favorably remembered for his eminent social qualities. He was a very popular citizen, and did a thriving trade for a number of years, moving afterward to Indianapolis. Samuel Deitch was an early merchant also, and a very successful one. He sold goods in the village for a period of eight or ten years, and then moved his business to Franklin, where he subsequently accumulated a large fortune. It is stated that he first began business as a peddler, making his regular rounds on foot, and after acquiring sufficient money to buy a horse visited his customers on horse back. Mr. Deitch was one of the last, if not the last, merchant to do business in the town of Far West. The springing up of the town of Waverly, a short distance below, on White River, had a depressing effect upon Far West, and this, with other causes, among which were the building of mills elsewhere and the construction of railroads through the country finally caused the village to be abandoned and the plat vacated.

Samaria is situated a short distance southeast of Trafalgar, on the Martinsville & Fairland Railroad, in Hensley Township, and dates its history from the year 1852. The original plat surveyed and recorded December of the above year, for Singleton Hunter, proprietor, occupies a part of the east half of southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 11 north, Range 3 east, and consists of thirteen lots of various sizes traversed by three streets: Illinois and Odd, running east and west, and Michigan, north and south, the latter being forty feet wide. April 14, 1854, Abraham Massey

platted an addition of thirteen lots, nine of which lie west and four south of the original town. The original name of the village was Newburg, and, as such, it appears upon the county record of town plats. Upon petition of the citizens the name was subsequently changed to Samaria.

Samaria is essentially a railroad town, and owes its origin to the completion of the Martinsville & Fairland Railroad. Prior to that time, however, one Henry Mussulman, sold goods in the vicinity, and is remembered as the first merchant in the southern part of the county, having embarked in the mercantile business as long ago as 1834. In many respects Mr. Mussulman was a peculiar man. It is said that he could neither read nor write, and yet he possessed a well-balanced mind, which enabled him to carry on business successfully for a number of years. A goodly number of his customers being among the poorer class of the country, he was obliged to allow them time on their accounts, which he kept in his own peculiar way. He knew and could make figures with tolerable accuracy, but carried on mentally the ordinary process of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, and accounts involving small fractional numbers. His accounts he kept by marking upon the walls of his store with a nail or pencil. Every customer had his own place allotted to him, and so well trained was Mr. Mussulman's memory that he never forgot the right place, nor the meaning of his marks, nor was any man ever known to question the correctness of his figures. It is related that when he was purchasing goods upon one occasion in the city of Madison, a merchant with whom he was dealing, asked him how he managed to know what per cent. he put on his stock, seeing he could neither read nor write. His explanation was promptly given in the following language: "Well, I don't know anything about your per cents., but I do know that when I buy an article for \$1 and take it out to my place and sell it for \$2, that I am not going to lose anything by the operation." He could, and did, mark his goods, however, but no one, save himself, understood the peculiar hieroglyphics, representing cost and selling price. "After his son, George, grew up he procured books, and had George keep his accounts, but so retentive was his memory, that he could, and often did, sell goods all day, and at night report the exact quantity disposed of, to whom sold, and at what price." Mr. Mussulman sold goods at different times for several years, but eventually closed out his business, and was followed by other parties. The Russells became identified with the mercantile interests of the village in an early day, as did also Charles Tyler, but their business appears to have been conducted upon quite a limited

scale. William Jeffrey came in a little later, and was followed by other merchants, among whom were J. T. Forsythe, Mr. Slatery, Jeffrey, and Coonfield, Mr. Stewart, Harvey Tully and McDonald, Watson.

A flouring-mill was erected about the year 1870, by Voris, Coonfield & Co., who operated it with fair success for several years. It afterward fell into the hands of a Mr. Hanshaw, who, about the year 1880 or 1881, moved, with building and machinery, to Iowa. Saw-mills have been in operation at Samaria at different times, and for some years the place became noted as an important shipping point for lumber, staves, hoop-poles, railroad ties, etc., etc. As a commercial point, Samaria does not rank very high, being too near the thriving town of Trafalgar to command its full share of the current trade. It is surrounded by a good country, however, and at this time supports one general store and one grocery, kept by Uriah Wisby and J. Spicer, respectively.

Bargersville, a neat little village of about 200 inhabitants, situated six miles northwest of the county seat, in Sections 1 and 2, Union Township, was laid out in February, 1850, and named in compliment to Jefferson Barger, proprietor. A year or two previous to that time, one Joshua Roe, began blacksmithing at the crossing of what is known as the "Three Notch Line," and Franklin and Mooresville roads, and a little later, Peter D. Jacobs, and P. D. Eccles, at the solicitation of the citizens of the community, erected a store building, and engaged in the general mercantile business. The nucleus of the village thus formed, it was not long until others were induced to move to the place, and as early as 1853 or 1854, there was in addition to the store, a dram shop in operation, which became the rendezvous of all the worthless characters of the neighborhood, and which for some time gained for the locality an unenviable reputation. Public sentiment soon began to develop against the saloon, and after the lapse of a few years those who were engaged in the traffic were compelled to close out the business and move to other parts.

Messrs. Jacobs & Eccles continued as partners in the mercantile trade, until the death of the latter, when Mr. Johnson purchased the entire stock and conducted the business for about two or three years, selling out at the end of that time to William Isaacs. Another early merchant was William Utterback, who sold goods for three or four years. He is remembered as a very successful business man, and during his stay in the village accumulated a comfortable competence. Additional to the foregoing, the following men and firms have been identified with the mercantile interests of the village in the order named: Mr. Herrell, Thomas Thornberry,

Vincent & Perry, T. C. M. Perry, Dr. Farris & Son, Bennett & Jackson, Jacobs, Jenkins & Covert, and the present merchants, Joel Clore and Joseph Glassburn. The following gentlemen practiced the healing art, in Bargersville, at different times: Drs. Moon, Jones, Turner and Bush. The physicians at this time are Drs. J. S. Farris and W. E. Tilford.

About the year 1856 or 1857, a large three-story steam flouring mill was erected in the village by John High. After operating it a short time he sold out to P. D. Jacobs. The latter subsequently sold an interest to a man by the name of Hensley, and the firm thus formed continued a short time, after which the mill passed through the hands of various parties. Not proving a financial success, the building was eventually torn down and the material used in the construction of residences in the village and neighborhood. The manufacturing establishments at this time are a saw-mill and tile factory, the latter of which, conducted by Joseph List, is one of the largest and most successful enterprises of the kind in the county. The present merchants of the village are well patronized, and the mechanics who ply their vocations in the village report their business in flourishing condition. At this time there are blacksmith shops operated by W. T. Williams and John Haymaker, and a blacksmith and wagon-shop by Taylor Barger. The moral tone of Bargersville and vicinity will compare favorably with that of any other community in Johnson County, and the presence of a church (Christian) and school-house shows that the religious and educational interests of the place have not been neglected. As originally surveyed Bargersville consisted of thirteen lots of various sizes, but in June, 1850, an addition of five lots was made to the first plat by Peter D. Jacobs. Christian Kegley, in June, 1853, made an addition of nine lots, each 62x194 feet in size, the majority of which have been purchased and improved.

Brownstown is a small country village in White River Township, a short distance from the old town of Far West, about four miles northwest of Bargersville. The town was never regularly platted, being merely the outgrowth of a neighborhood's demand for a trading point and postoffice, the latter of which was established early in the fifties under the name of Bluff Creek. The business career of the place began about 1855 or 1856, at which time a general store was opened by one John R. Surface, who appears to have sold goods quite successfully for several years. Parmenus Jacobs engaged in merchandising, a little later, and sometime after his departure, a large store was started by W. B. Tresslar, who moved his stock of goods from Franklin. His successor, Jacob Tresslar, subsequently sold an interest in the business to E.

W. Wyrick. The latter afterward purchased the entire stock and continued in the enjoyment of a profitable trade about three years. Thomas Perry and Dr. Vincent, the latter a practicing physician of the place, were the successors of Mr. Wyrick, and later came Charles Carper, J. N. Robbins, Charles Dunn, P. C. Jacobs and James Jacobs, all of whom did a fairly successful business. The business of the village at this time is represented by two general stores, kept by J. N. Robbins and Joseph Bell, respectively, one blanksmith shop by Charles Moody, and one wagon shop by Floyd Shufflebarger. Dr. O. B. Surface is the resident physician.

Clarksburg.—The village of Clarksburg, situated in the northern part of Clark Township, has a history dating from about the year 1843, at which time an early settler by the name of Taylor, opened a small general store in his residence on the present site of the town. In connection with merchandising, Mr. Taylor operated a tannery, with which he did a fairly successful business for a short time. He subsequently disposed of his interest and left the place, and in the same building one Henry Byerly, a little later, offered for sale a small stock of general merchandise, which appears to have been highly prized by the early settlers of the community. Giles Holmes began selling goods in an early day, using for a store building his residence, for which an addition had been erected for the purpose. He was reasonably successful in his business, and continued the trade several years. The next merchant was George Hughes, who erected the first business house, a story and a half frame structure, which is still standing. He carried on a successful trade about ten years, and then sold out to J. B. Myers, who remained some time longer. William H. Myers and W. S. Stevens were identified with the commercial interest of the village for some years. Then came Robert Banta, who is the leading merchant at the present time. A postoffice was established in an early day under the name of Yellow Spring, with Dr. Isaac Aylesberry as postmaster. The office was abandoned in a few years, but re-established in 1867 as Rock Lane, by which name it has since been known. The postmaster at this time is William Hardin. Dr. Isaac Aylesberry was the first man to practice the medical profession in Clarksburg. Since his departure, a number of years ago, the profession has been represented in the village by the following medical gentlemen: James Brenton, James Beebe, J. M. Wishard, Dr. Dunham, Dr. McDonald, J. B. Grubbs, William H. Mitchell, Dr. Spicer, Dr. Davis, James Roberts, John Mercer and Dr. Hibbs. The first mechanics were George Creasy, blacksmith, and William Leper, both of whom opened shops in a very early day. S. A. Clark was an early cabinet-maker also, and

ran a shop for several years. Moses F. Clark operated a wagon shop for some time, and as early as 1847, a small saw-mill, run by horse power, was erected in the village by M. F. and S. A. Clark. The mill was afterward converted into a shingle machine factory, and as such, did a good business for several years, furnishing shingles for nearly all the buildings in the neighborhood.

About the year 1849, Giles Holmes began the manufacture of chairs—a business which returned him handsome financial profits for some time. His shop was a fixture of the village for about ten years, and during that time gave employment to three or four workmen. W. H. Dungan manufactured and repaired wagons for several years, and, in 1857, Thomas M. Robison engaged in the same business, which he carried on successfully until 1870. A steam saw-mill was erected in the village in 1860, by Alexander Wilson & Son, which is still in operation, doing a fair business. The present proprietor is Thomas Trulock. Clarksburg has always been a small village, the close proximity of other towns having had a tendency to retard its growth. It has been a fair local trading point for about forty-five years, and at this time supports two general stores kept by Robert Banta and William Hardin, respectively.

Amity, a small village on the J., M. & I. Railroad, four and a half miles south of Franklin, was laid out in June, 1855, by John Adams. The original plat, surveyed by John S. Hougham, consists of thirty-six lots traversed by the following streets: Main, Sycamore, Main Cross and Walnut. Chamber's addition, adjoining the original town on the south, was laid out August 18, 1856, and the same is recorded under the name of South Amity. The village is an outgrowth of the railroad, and as such came into prominence as a local trading point some time before the lots were surveyed, John Adams, the proprietor, having opened a general mercantile establishment where Mr. Cox's house now stands as early as the year 1853 or 1854. He was for some time associated in business with his son, Alvin Adams, and later disposed of the stock to Milton and James Vawter, who carried on a fairly successful trade for several years. In the mean time James Brown and James Canady erected a frame building in Chamber's addition, and did business as a firm about two years, selling out at the end of that time to Mart and John Powell. Additional to the above, the following merchants carried on the grocery business from time to time, viz.: Dryden & Thrailkill, Dunlap & Mears, Christ Lippard, David Riggs, Isaac Banta, Richard Burnett, Elijah Parkhurst, Henry Peters and William Losee. The early mechanics were Mr. Hoback and James Goldsborough, blacksmiths, and

William Canady, wagon-maker and wood workman. From 1855 to 1860, Amity was quite a prosperous trading point, but the construction of turnpikes a little later interfered with its business to a considerable extent, and during the last twenty years it has not made any appreciable advance. It is still a good shipping point, and supports one good general store, kept by William Losee, and a shoe shop, operated by Joshua Henderson. James Adams, M. D., is the resident physician of the place.

Needham, a small village on the Martinsville and Fairland Railroad, five miles northeast of Franklin, was laid out April, 1866, and named in honor of Noah Needham, proprietor. The town plat embraces an area of about ten acres, lying in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 13 north, Range 5 east, and consists of forty-seven lots and five streets, namely: Needham, Washington, Jefferson, Harrison and Franklin. The village is surrounded by one of the richest and best cultivated districts in the northern part of Johnson County, and though but a small place has the reputation of being one of the best shipping points for grain, live-stock, and lumber on the above road. Some time before locating the town, Mr. Needham began selling goods in the neighborhood, and is said to have carried on a very successful business. The first business house in the town was a frame structure erected a short time after the survey, by John Davis, who rented it to Messrs. Sloan & Willard. This firm handled a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise for a period of three or four years and were reasonably successful, during their stay in the village. The stock was afterward purchased by Oliver Beard and James Anderson, who continued as partners a short time. They were followed by Messrs. Bentley & Cooper, a firm which lasted about three years.

Among the merchants of the place were the following: Frederick Wiles, Marshall White, John Parks, Judd & Watts. John D. McLean came to the town in 1874, and has been in the mercantile business ever since; his stock at this time consisting principally of groceries and notions. William and Charles Smith began merchandising in the village about the year 1884, and are now rated among the most energetic and successful country merchants in Johnson County. They occupy a large two story frame building near the railroad, and carry a full and complete line of goods demanded by the general trade. The manufacturing enterprises of Needham have been confined to saw-mills, one of which which was brought to the place a number of years ago by Jackson High. It was operated with good success under his management, and afterward passed into the hands of William Warlan, who ran it several years.

Messrs. Maley & Owens were the next proprietors, obtaining possession about the year 1879 or 1880. The mill was afterward burned, entailing upon the owners quite a serious loss. It was rebuilt in a short time and is now owned by William Summers, and operated by John Atchison, who manufactures and ships large quantities of lumber.

Urmeysville, a small station on the Martinsville & Fairland Railroad a little over one mile southwest of Needham, was laid out March, 1866, by Henry Fisher. The plat occupies a part of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 13 north, Range 4 east, and embraces an area of about ten acres, divided into thirty-five lots, with the following streets: Mill, Cross and Johnson. This village has never achieved any prominence as a trading point, although small stores have been kept from time to time by different parties. There is now one small general store and a blacksmith shop, which represents the business of the place. The population is quite small, being considerably less than 100.

FRANKLIN—CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

LYSANDER ADAMS was born in Boston, Erie County, N. Y., twenty miles south of Buffalo, on December 28, 1812. He is the son of Aaron and Sylva (Cary) Adams. The father was a native of Vermont, and the mother of the State of New York. From New York the parents emigrated to Ohio, and thence to Indiana in about 1839, and located in Franklin, Johnson County. The father died in about 1864, and the mother died in Boston, N. Y., in 1883. To the parents, six children were born, of whom our subject is the second. One child, the eldest, is dead. Our subject was reared in the State of New York, and attended the common schools. His father being a farmer, he was raised on the same. He left New York when about nineteen years of age, and went to Ohio, where he learned the shoemaker's trade. He came to Johnson County about 1841, and located in Franklin, and engaged in the saw-mill business, and had the contract and sawed ties for the J., M. & I. R'y, from Franklin north for eight miles. He left Franklin in 1864, and moved on a farm one and one-half miles east from Franklin, where he resided until 1869, and then removed to his present farm, one-half mile north from Franklin. His farm comprises 160 acres, with two good residences, and also owns four acres of land and two good houses in Franklin. He was married on June 21, 1842, to Miss Mary A. Frady, who was born in North Carolina, on

June 20, 1824, and is the daughter of Charles and Nancy Frady, both natives of North Carolina, who emigrated to Johnson County, Ind., at an early date. To this union three children have been born, two of whom are dead: Asa A., born November 21, 1844, and died September, 1846; Liston A., born May 4, 1849, and Charles A., born April 3, 1853, and died in 1870. Mrs. Adams is a Presbyterian.

JAMES M. ALEXANDER, one of the venerable old settlers of this county, is a native of east Tennessee, born October 9, 1818, and is the eldest of seven children, born to the marriage of Thomas and Elizabeth (Parr) Alexander, and is of Scotch-English ancestry. His father was born in South Carolina in 1796, and died in Johnson County, Ind., in 1878. He was one of the early local ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The mother of Mr. Alexander was born in North Carolina in 1795, and died in this county in 1831. Her father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died in Johnson County at ninety-three years of age. The Alexander family came to Johnson County in 1827, and settled in Blue River Township, where they resided six years, and then removed to Hensley Township. Our subject was educated at the subscription school, and in 1834 began the scenes of life for himself, and for six years worked by the month on the farm, beginning at \$5 per month, and never receiving more than \$11 for a month's service. In 1840, he commenced farming on his own account in the southwestern portion of Franklin Township, and six years later removed to Union Township, and in the fall of 1854, settled on his present farm, located about two miles from the city of Franklin, in Franklin Township. Mr. Alexander was united in marriage September 12, 1839, to Miss Elizabeth Keneaster, who was born in Kentucky, February 21, 1819, and was a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Moreland) Keneaster, natives of Virginia. To the union of our subject and wife, were born seven children, the following of whom are living: James P., born in 1844; Newton W., born in 1854, and George W., born in 1858. The death of the wife and mother occurred February 5, 1888. In politics, Mr. Alexander has been a life-long democrat, and has been county commissioner of Johnson County. Mrs. Alexander was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Alexander is by faith a Universalist. He has been a resident of Johnson County for more than three score years.

ABRAM ATEN—The subject of this sketch is one of the representative citizens of Johnson County, Ind., and a resident of Franklin. He was born in Preble County, Ohio, on September 7, 1824, and is the fourth of ten children born to Aaron M. and Margaret (De Mott) Aten. The parents were natives of Henry County, Ky.,

the father having been born in 1795, and the mother in 1794. The grandfather on the father's side, was Adrian Aten, who emigrated from Henry County, Ky., to Preble County, Ohio, where his death occurred. The grandfather on the mother's side, was Abram DeMott, who also removed from Henry County, Ky., to Preble County, Ohio, where he also died. The parents of our subject were married in Ohio, and 1840, emigrated to Johnson County, Ind., and settled in Franklin Township, two miles southwest from the town of Franklin; the mother died in Johnson County in the fall of 1850. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The father removed to Cumberland County, Ill., in about 1869, where he died July 23, 1874, in his seventy-ninth year. He also was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was united in marriage to Martha Banta, in 1851, who died in about 1861, and he was married the third time in about 1863, to Miss McKinley, in Illinois, who survived her husband and died in Illinois, in April, 1887. Our subject was reared on the farm and attended the schools of the neighborhood, and the county academy in Franklin, and secured more than an average education for those days. After leaving school, and when a young man, he conceived the idea of teaching school, and accordingly set out to find a school. In the township of White River he found a teacher holding school in the Wyrick neighborhood (E. W. Wyrick, now a merchant of Franklin, being a scholar), who was unable to teach arithmetic. A discussion arose among the patrons of the school as to whether "arithmetic to the single rule of three" should be taught or not, and our subject being an adept at ciphering, entered into the contest and expressed his views so strongly, that when a vote was held he was chosen teacher, and at the expiration of that quarter, succeeded the teacher who could not work in figures. Beginning with that school, our subject taught three months' schools for five winters, and then turned his attention to farming. He was united in marriage on December 9, 1852, to Eliza Jane Thompson, who was born in Johnson County, Ind., on August 1, 1832, and was the daughter of William and Susan Thompson, who were natives of North Carolina, and among the first pioneers of Johnson County. She died February 9, 1872, leaving three daughters and one son as follows: Susan M., born March 19, 1854, now the wife of Taylor Wheat, of Franklin; M. Alma, February 28, 1859, now the wife of Edward Jewett, of Shelbyville; Florence, December 22, 1862; Riley W., February 1, 1856, and died September 22, 1881. Our subject was married a second time on November 18, 1874, to Jennie Epperson, who was born in Rockbridge County, Va., on December 25, 1839, and is the daughter of Lyttleton and Elizabeth

(Flint) Epperson, who were both natives of Rockbridge County, Va., and came to Indiana during the forties, and remained there some time, dying in Aurora, this state, with cholera, about the year 1845, both dying in one week. To this union a daughter — Opal, was born November 12, 1877. In the death of Riley, the only son, our subject suffered an irreparable loss, as he was a young man of rare intellectual attainments and worth. He was an apt student, and graduated from the Franklin high school, and but for his failing health would have entered college. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for some time before his death turned his thoughts on religious subjects, and the hereafter. After leaving school he studied dentistry, and for several years practiced that profession. He was a young man universally respected, and beloved by all who knew him, and his death was regretted by all. Mr. and Mrs. Aten and the three older daughters are members of the Methodist Church, of which he has served on the official board. He is a strong advocate of prohibition, and in politics, is a republican.

DAVID D. BANTA, LL. D., was born in Union Township, Johnson County, May 23, 1833, the son of Jacob and Sarah (Demaree) Banta. The Bantas were a Dutch family, who came from Holland and settled in New Jersey, just when is not definitely known, but it is known that they were there in 1686. On the Demaree side, the Judge is of French descent; the Demarees fled from Picardy, France, into Holland, during the Huguenot persecutions, and, in 1676, David Demarias (now Demarest in the east, but softened into Demaree in the west) came to America and settled on the Jersey side of the Hackensack River. Branches of both families moved to Caughnewauga, Penn., near Gettysburg, before or about the commencement of the Revolutionary War, remaining there until the winter of 1779-80, when they moved to the vicinity of Harrod's Station, Ky. Near the close of the century, branches of these families moved into Shelby and Henry counties, Ky. Jacob Banta, son of Peter Banta and father of Judge D. D. Banta, was born in Henry County, Ky., August 14, 1811. In December, 1831, he married, in Henry County, Sarah, daughter of David Demaree, who was judge of the circuit court in his circuit; she was born in Henry County, January 14, 1815. In the fall of 1832, they moved to Johnson Co., Ind., and settled in Union Township, in the woods. Jacob was a large man, full six feet in his stockings, well formed, and possessed of great physical strength, and had been chosen captain of a militia company in Kentucky, for the same reason that Saul was chosen King of Israel. His labors in John County were of short duration, for, in the latter part of August, 1835, he was

stricken down with fever, and died on the 4th of September, being less than a month over twenty-four years of age. The subject of this sketch was at that time but a few days over twenty-seven months of age, but the sickness and death of his father made a vivid impression on his mind, and he can now recall his father lying upon his sick bed. After the funeral, his mother and he went to live with her brother, in the Hopewell neighborhood, where they remained till the spring of 1837, when she returned to her home. In the fall of 1839, D. D. attended his first school, and, though only six years of age, walked two miles through a blazed path in the woods. At seven years, he often went to mill astride his grist of corn, returning sometimes after nightfall. In the spring of 1841, his mother was married to Jesse Young, and, from about 1841, he attended the district school every winter, working summers on the farm. This he kept up till he was fifteen years of age, when he attended one year at the Hopewell school, which was superior to the other schools in that vicinity, and was kept by a Yankee schoolma'am. In the spring and summer of 1851, he taught a three-months' school in White River Township, making many friends and acquaintances. Early in the spring of 1852, he set out with his cousin, David N. Demaree, for a jaunt into Iowa. They went down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Keokuk, then walked up to Burlington, and thence to Fairfield, cut cord-wood and worked in a saw-mill alternately for two months, after which they footed it over southern Iowa to look at the country. They came home *via* Chicago, walking half way across Illinois, as there was no railroad across then; also walked from La Porte, to Noblesville, Ind., where they struck a railroad, and returned home during the summer. That fall, Mr. Young, his step-father, sold out and moved to Iowa, taking his family. David went along with the others, and hired out chopping cord-wood at thirty-five cents a cord, finding it hard work to make seventy cents a day; after a day or two of this work, a severe snow-storm set in and forced him to seek home; as he had to walk nine miles, he became weary before reaching home, and in crossing a stream, fell and hurt himself severely. All this tended to make him disgusted with his occupation, and he resolved that he would never follow such a life. His mind had heretofore been wavering in regard to his future occupation, but these few circumstances made him come to a quick conclusion to study law, and, the next morning after arriving home, he astonished his mother by informing her of this resolution. In pursuance of this determination, he immediately made arrangements to study law with Clinton & Baldwin, attorneys, of Fairfield, and went to work at once on Blackstone, never leaving his studies long enough to return

for his ax, which he had left in the woods, and never collecting the money for what wood-chopping he had done. He read industriously till the next spring, 1853, when he returned to Johnson County and entered Franklin College. In the fall of 1853, he and his friend John C. Miller, went to the Indiana University at Bloomington, where he graduated, in 1855, in the scientific department; he remained at the institution, however, studying the Latin and Greek languages and English literature until the law school opened, in the early part of the winter, when he entered it under Judge James Hughes, keeping up his linguistic studies meanwhile, and until the next June, but attending particularly to the law, which he continued to do until he graduated from that department, in February, 1857. In the meantime, June 11, 1856, he was married to Mrs. Melissa E. Perrin, daughter of James Riddle, of Covington, Ky. She was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 27, 1834. The fall following his marriage, and while still in the law school, he was elected principal of the Monroe County Female Academy—the former principal having resigned—and had the charge of about seventy-five girls of all ages; he took charge of this institution for about three months, pursuing his law studies as best he could. After graduating from the law school, in February, he went to Covington, Ky., and remained until the following October, studying. He then moved to Franklin; was admitted to the bar by Judge Hardin, then on the bench, and opened a law office. He found many discouraging things to contend with; the bar was full, and it was very difficult for a young man to obtain much business; fortunately, however, he had an abundance of perseverance, and all these discouragements only served to bring out all the more effort on his part. Time brought the reward, and business came. In the spring of 1859, he went into partnership with Judge Finch, but the election of Finch to the bench the next fall terminated their partnership; the same fall, Banta was elected district prosecutor, and served two years. About this time, he became editor of the *Herald*, a newspaper just started in Franklin; his connection with this paper lasted for a year or two. In 1862, he was again elected district prosecutor. In 1864, he moved his law office into the recorder's office, and took an appointment under Willett Tyler as deputy recorder; this office he held for a year or more, when the pressure of legal business caused him to leave the recorder's office and give his whole attention to his chosen profession, which, with various official duties, has since occupied his time, except as he again tried his hand at editing the *Johnson County Press*, a paper published for some time in 1865, by John Farley, up to some time in 1868; this paper Banta edited for a pastime. Some

time previous to this, he was in partnership, for a short time, with G. F. McNutt, now of Terre Haute. In 1865, he was appointed by the county commissioners to the office of school examiner, holding the office three years. In 1866, he was appointed United States division assessor, which office he held for about two years. In 1867, he was appointed school trustee of the city of Franklin, and held this office two years, and was a member of the board when the fine school building of Franklin was erected. In 1867, he formed a law partnership with Cass Byfield, now of Indianapolis, which continued up to 1869, when, under an appointment by Judge Woollen, who was unable to attend to his duties, by reason of sickness in his family, he served for some six months of that year. In the spring of 1870, he was nominated for judge of his circuit, and elected; served six years, covering a period of the most active litigation that has ever been known in the history of the state. In 1872, he was attacked with a spell of fever, which left him with a broken, nervous system; for a year and more, he had a hard fight for life, but, after spending a good deal of money in looking for health in various quarters, at last found it in the pine woods of Michigan, where the pure air and rough fare of the wilderness completely restored his lost powers. On leaving the bench, he was defeated for a nomination for a second term, and went back to practice, forming a partnership with Judge T. W. Woollen, since attorney general of Indiana. The partnership still exists. In his family, the Judge has been fortunate, and has been blessed with a good wife, who has borne him three children, all of whom are living; George, the eldest, was born in Covington, Ky., July 16, 1857; Charles, born October 16, 1859, in Franklin, and Mabel, born November 19, 1864, also in Franklin. He gives his children the excellent advantages of an education at the Indiana University. George graduated in the class of 1876; Charles in that of the year, 1881, and Mabel a few years later. This institution has always had a firm friend and supporter in Judge Banta, and he has been a trustee since 1877; is now serving his second term, and is president of the board. In all local matters, he has taken a deep interest, and has ever given his strength of mind and body to the furtherance of what might be considered for his country's good. A member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and in politics a democrat, both of which faiths he inherited, and has always lived up to. It is unnecessary to say anything in regard to the standing of Judge Banta, as the various offices of trust he has held, and the large business he does as a legal adviser, are stronger proofs than any words we could write, of the esteem in which he is held by the people of Johnson County, and we may say that his reputation is

not confined to this county alone, but extends throughout the state to a very considerable degree. While on the bench, he gave general satisfaction to the members of the bar, rendering his decisions with ability and conscientiousness; and if Judge Banta has one quality which we could wish to mention more than another, it would be his entire honesty of purpose, and the whole-souled and heart-felt manner with which he does what he undertakes. As a writer, the Judge has had considerable experience, and has a pleasing way; especially is he adapted to narrative, and enjoys nothing better than to dig down into the moldy past and bring up facts and figures to form into an interesting sketch of by-gone days. He is quite a book-worm, and buys a great many books, having a law library of some 1,200 volumes, besides a literary library of 1,000 more; also takes a deal of pleasure in hunting and fishing, and is a first-class companion on any such excursion, enlivening the boys with his stories, and ever ready to give or take a joke. Judge Banta holds a high place in the affections of the people of the county, and in recognition of his merits the authorities of Franklin College have lately conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

GEORGE C. BANTA was born near where he now resides, July 8, 1850, son of Peter J. and Mary (Brewer) Banta, and is the third in a family of five children. He was raised on a farm, and first attended the Hopewell Academy, and afterward spent some time in a commercial school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1876 Mr. Banta removed to Franklin and engaged in the drug business, which he continued more than four years, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to quit the merchandise business, and in 1881 removed to his present farm, in the western part of Franklin Township. The same contains 180 acres, of which 137 acres were entered by his grandfather Banta, in 1826. The marriage of Mr. Banta occurred October 17, 1878, to Miss Irene E. Vawter, a native of Martinsville, Ind., born September 24, 1857. To this union are these two children: Clara, born September 15, 1881, and Frank C., born December 8, 1883. In politics, he is an ardent democrat, and he and wife are members of the Franklin Presbyterian Church.

JOHN E. BANTA, son of Peter J. and Mary A. (Brewer) Banta, was born on the farm where he now lives, March 29, 1845. He was reared on the farm, and had the advantages of attending the common schools and Hopewell Academy. By occupation, Mr. Banta is a farmer, and at twenty-one years of age settled on a farm one mile west of Hopewell. In 1879 he removed to what is known as the Ellis Farm, and in 1881 settled where he now resides, and where his paternal grandfather settled in 1828. The marriage of

Mr. Banta was solemnized in 1870, to Miss Margaret J. Lagrange, daughter of Daniel and Catherine Lagrange, who was born November 26, 1848. To this union is one daughter, Minnie, born November 16, 1874. A staunch democrat in politics, he manifests an active interest in the welfare and public prosperity of his township, county and state. Mr. and Mrs. Banta are members of the Hopewell Methodist Church, and are well known and highly respected.

PETER J. BANTA, one of the old settlers of Johnson County, is a native of Henry County, Ky., born October 3, 1821, son of John P. and Catherine (List) Banta, and is of German descent. His father was born in Henry County, Ky., in 1802, and died in Johnson County, Ind., in 1873, and his mother was born in 1802, and died in Franklin, Ind., in 1881. In 1826, his father came to this county, and entered 275 acres of land, and then returned to Kentucky. In 1827, he returned to this county, and built a hewed log-house in the extreme western part of Franklin Township; he then returned to Kentucky, and in 1828, removed his family to the new house, and upon which our subject now resides. In 1850, the parents of our subject removed to Franklin, and there resided until their death. Mr. Banta is the eldest of seven children, three of whom are now living. He was raised on the farm, and attended school at Hopewell. In early life, he learned the tanner's trade with his father, and afterward engaged in this business for himself, and continued it until 1843, when he located where he now resides. Mrs. Banta owns a fine farm of 275 acres, well improved and nicely located. The marriage of Mr. Banta occurred in November, 1843, to Miss Mary A. Brewer, born in Mercer County, Ky., April 19, 1819, and who came to this county in 1831. To the above union were born five children, viz.: John E., born in 1845; David B., born in 1847; George C., born in 1850; David W., born in 1853, and Mary, born in 1857. In politics, he is a true democrat, and is one of the leading and prominent citizens of Franklin Township. Mr. and Mrs. Banta are members of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL BANTA is a native of Henry County, Ky., born May 16, 1831; he is the son of Peter and Vroucha (Van Nuys) Banta. His parents were also natives of Kentucky, and both died in Franklin Township, Johnson County, Ind., in 1851. When about five years of age, our subject came with his parents to this county, where he grew to manhood on the farm. He received a limited education, and for a short time worked as a farm hand by the month. In 1853, he settled where he resides, owning an excellent farm of 160 acres. Mr. Banta was married November 27, 1862,

to Miss Elzora, daughter of Simon and Salina Hedden, natives of Kentucky, and who came to this county in 1840. Mrs. Banta was born in Franklin, November 20, 1840. A staunch republican in politics, he manifests an active interest in the welfare and public prosperity of his township, county and state. Mr. and Mrs. Banta are members of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church, he having joined the same at the age of twenty-three, and she at the age of sixteen years.

HENRY C. BARNETT.—Henry C. Barnett, junior member of the law firm of Miller & Barnett, of Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., was born in Blue River Township, near Edinburg, Johnson County, on December 12, 1848, and is the son of Ambrose D. and Sophronia (Riggs) Barnett. The father was born in Nicholas County, Ky., on July 24, 1809, and was the son of John P. Barnett, a native of Culpepper County, Va. He removed to Indiana in about 1821, and located in Johnson County. He followed farming in this county until the spring of 1853, and then removed to Hamilton County, Ind., where he resided until March 6, 1864, and then returned to Johnson County, and located on a farm near Nineveh. In the year 1867, he removed to Williamsburg, Johnson County, and in 1877, he removed to Tipton, Tipton Co., Ind., where he remained for about four months, and then returned to his farm near Williamsburg. He next removed to Williamsburg, where he died May 20, 1885. He was justice of the peace of Blue River and Nineveh townships for quite a number of years. He also followed milling in connection with his farm. The mother was born in Genessee County, N. Y., on January 23, 1817, and is the daughter of Ransom Riggs, Sr., deceased, who was a native of Connecticut; removed thence to New York State, and thence Decatur County, Ind., and thence to Johnson County. She is now living at the old home in Williamsburg. To the parents nine children were born, of whom our subject is the sixth. Of the children, seven are now living. Our subject was reared on a farm, and early attended district schools, and then attended Nineveh high school, and then Franklin College for a short time. He taught school for about six years, in Bartholomew, Johnson, and Hamilton counties. He began studying law in November, 1874, in Judge Woollen's office, in Franklin, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1875. He next began practicing law in Franklin, and on November 23, 1875, formed a partnership with Robert M. Miller, which firm continues up to the present. He has served several years on the city school board. In politics, is an independent, and in 1878, was a candidate against regular democratic nominee for representative of Johnson County, and defeated by only twenty-seven votes, where

regular democratic majority is from 400 to 500. Married on April 25, 1872, to Miss Kate Tucker, who was born in Johnson County, on May 20, 1853, and is a daughter of John T. Tucker, deceased. To this union five children were born. They are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM H. BARNETT.—Among the oldest (in point of residence) citizens of Johnson County, Ind., may be classed Wm. H. Barnett, recorder of the county. He was born in Millersburg, Bourbon County, Ky., on October 10, 1820, and is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Jackson) Barnett. The father was born in Bourbon County, Ky., on March 23, 1798. He was the son of John P. Barnett, a native of Orange County, Va., who was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and as such, drew a pension up to his death. In 1828 (September 8), a few years after the close of the above war, he married Elizabeth L. Self, and in 1786 immigrated to Kentucky, landing at Limestone (now Maysville), where he entered land. At that time Kentucky was a wilderness, and the Indians were numerous and very troublesome. He went from Limestone back in the interior of the state, what is now Bourbon County, where he cleared land and located his home. His father was a native of Scotland. Thomas, our subject's father, immigrated to Indiana in 1821, and located in Franklin County, where he remained for about a year. In the meantime, he and two brothers came to what is now Johnson County, and erected cabins in the woods, and in October, 1822, settled in the county permanently. At that time there were but very few white settlers in the neighborhood, and the Indians were in abundance. They, the Barnetts, were among the earliest of the pioneers. He followed farming as an avocation, and died July 10, 1880, in his eighty-third year. The mother was also born in Bourbon County, Ky., in May, 1796, and was the daughter of William Jackson, a native of Maryland, who immigrated to Kentucky at a very early date (about 1786 or 1787). She died December 9, 1851. To the parents two sons were born: William H., and John, the latter born September 11, 1823, and died April 22, 1882. Our subject was reared on the farm, and secured a limited education, the schools at that day and date being of such a character that an education was all but an impossibility. After reaching his twentieth year, he attended school for about a year, and added greatly to his education. He remained on the farm until January 5, 1852, and then came to Franklin and took a deputyship in the clerk's office, in which capacity he served until October, 1855, when he was elected circuit clerk of Johnson County, and in 1859, was re-elected, serving altogether for eight years. In 1863 he was elected auditor

of Johnson County, and re-elected in 1867, serving eight years. He remained out of office until 1880, when he was elected to the Indiana legislature, and served one year, beginning January, 1881. He then engaged in the collection and pension business, and continued until November 20, 1886. He was nominated on March 18, 1886, by the democratic county convention, for the office of recorder, and the following November was elected by a majority of about 150 votes. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Christian Church. He was married April 20, 1843, to Susan Sanders, who was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., on November 8, 1823, and died April 15, 1886. She was the daughter of John S. and Elizabeth Sanders. To the union of our subject and wife three children were born, as follows: Mary, born February 4, 1844; John S., February 5, 1849, and died February 9, 1879, and George T., born December 24, 1851.

ABRAHAM BERGEN, an old and highly respected citizen of Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., was born in Henry County, Ky., September 7, 1818, and is the son of Garrett C. and Mary (Banta) Bergen. When a boy of thirteen years he came with his parents to Johnson County, and helped clear away the forest on the old homestead near Franklin. He hauled the first load of cord-wood that was sold on the market, for which he received 50 cents. He learned the tanner's trade with his father, and then purchased the tannery, and when twenty-six years of age he and his brother, George, left the old yard and removed to Brown County, Ind., and ran a large tannery there, at the same time carrying on a currying shop in Franklin. When thirty-one years of age he dissolved partnership with his brother, and bought 500 acres of land on Beenblossom Creek, in Brown County, where he resided for eleven years. He next took charge of his father's farm near Franklin for three years. At the end of that period, and when forty-five years of age, he formed a partnership with W. C. Wheat, in the tanning business, at Franklin. Four years later, his son, Alonzo N. Bergen, bought Mr. Wheat's interest, and father and son ran the business for a number of years. Mr. Bergen joined the Presbyterian Church at Franklin when nineteen years of age, and at the age of twenty-two was made a deacon, and served as such until his removal to Brown County. At the age of thirty years the subject of this sketch was ordained a ruling elder in the Georgetown (Brown County) Church, in which capacity he served until his return to Franklin. For ten years he was superintendent of the Georgetown Sunday schools, and later conducted a successful Missionary Sunday school at Franklin. He was married March 15, 1842, to Sarah A. E. Henderson, who was

born March 7, 1824, and was killed on November 11, 1875, by an accident. He was married a second time, January 3, 1878, to Fanny K. Warner, who was born in Ohio, March 15, 1832, and is the daughter of William and Lavina (Hedrick) Warner, the father being a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Ohio. To the first marriage four children were born, two of whom are now living, and to the second, none. Garrett Bergen, the father, was born July 17, 1792, in New Jersey. In about 1831, he removed to one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) mile from Franklin, Johnson County, and of which county he was one of the first settlers, and entered part of the land upon which Franklin was located. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, under Gen. Harrison. His death occurred September 22, 1872. He was married first to Mary Banta, on January 13, 1814, who was born March 4, 1794, and died August 23, 1855. He was married a second time, on November 25, 1856, to Eleanor, widow of S. S. Ryker, daughter of Christopher G. Bergen.

THOMAS BRANIGIN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Mason County, Ky., January 17, 1825, and is the sixth in a family of nine children, born to John and Lucy F. (Branch) Branigin, natives of Virginia. In 1833 the mother came to Johnson County, and settled in Nineveh Township. She died in Franklin Township, at the age of eighty years. The subject came to this country in 1833, and was a student at the country schools. At the age of fifteen years, he began farming for himself, and now owns a fine farm consisting of 350 acres, and in addition to farming has for twenty years given his attention to stock-raising. Mr. Branigin was married December 17, 1842, to Miss Perlina Park, born in Kentucky, December 16, 1822, and came to this county in early childhood. They are the parents of six children: Laura A., born 1845; Matilda M., 1848; Susan P., 1850; Sarah A., 1854; John S., 1856, and Lavina V., 1861. Politically, he is a republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

W. D. BRANIGIN, senior member of the firm of Branigin & Tucker, dealers in agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, and seeds, of Franklin, is a native of Johnson County, and was born November 24, 1846, and is the son of N. S. and Sarah J. (Forsythe) Branigin, both natives of Kentucky, the father being born in February, 1815, and the mother in March, 1825. The grandfather was John Branigin, a native of Kentucky, who died in Kentucky. In 1836, his wife, with our subject's father, came to Johnson County, Ind. The mother was the daughter of David Forsythe, who came to Johnson County from Kentucky, in 1832. Nicholas, the father, is a farmer by occupation. He has been quite prominent, and as a democrat has been elected and served as com-

missioner of Johnson County. He now lives in Blue River Township, five miles south from Franklin, where he owns eighty acres of land. His wife is still living. To the parents, five children have been born, four of whom are living. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. He resided on the farm until the fall of 1887, and then formed a partnership with G. W. Tucker, in the agricultural implement business, establishing a house in Franklin, of which our subject has charge, and also one in Edinburg, of which Mr. Tucker has charge. He was married on November 26, 1868, to Miss Nancy Lash, who was born in Johnson County, in 1850, and is a daughter of Samuel D. Lash. To this union six children have been born, and one child died. Mr. Branigin also owns a farm of 175 acres, and his wife fourteen acres, lying in Blue River Township.

BENJAMIN E. BREWER, farmer, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, March 4, 1840, son of Daniel and Cynthia (Comingore) Brewster, and is of German descent. His father was born in Mercer County, Ky., and died in this county July 21, 1839, from injuries received while working at an old pioneer threshing machine, and his mother, also a native of Kentucky, died in this state in 1887. The Brewer family came to this county at a very early day, and settled near the present town of Greenwood. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of five children. He was reared on the farm, and received a common school education. At the age of sixteen years he began the business of life for himself, and for two years worked on the farm for a man by the name of John R. Smock, for which he received three months' schooling and \$75 per year. In 1860, Mr. Brewer engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself, and has since continued the vocation of a farmer. In 1881, he removed to his present farm, which consists of nearly 100 acres, and has good and substantial improvements. On the 24th day of February, 1863, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Mary H., daughter of Melvin and Mary Wheat. Mrs. Brewer was born in Johnson County, March 4, 1844. They are the parents of these three children: Anna L., born in 1870; Susie B., born in 1874, and Milroy V., born in 1883. In politics, Mr. Brewer is an ardent republican, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES J. BRIDGES, superintendent of the Orphans' Home, at Hopewell, was born in Johnson County, near the little town of Trafalgar, June 3, 1833, being the fourth of seven children born to the marriage of George and Matilda (Forsythe) Bridges, natives of Kentucky; the birth of the former occurred about 1800, and he died in Johnson County in 1872; the latter born June 3, 1806,

and died in this county March 9, 1848. As early as 1829, the family came to Johnson County. Mr. Bridges was raised on the farm, and, what schooling he obtained, was received at the country school. At twenty-two years of age, he began life for himself as a farmer, and at that occupation continued until 1873, when he removed to Trafalgar, where he resided until 1884, when he accepted his present position at the Orphans' Home. He is one of the men who lost thousands of hard-earned dollars by the failure of the Franklin Bank. Mr. Bridges was united in marriage January 16, 1855, to Miss Emaline Voris, a native of Mercer County, Ky., born April 5, 1831, being the eldest in a family of ten children, six of whom are now living. Her father, Peter Vories, was born in Henry County, Ky., in 1808, and died in Johnson County, in 1851. The mother of Mrs. Bridges was Martha (List) Bridges, born in 1811, and died in 1879. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bridges, is this one son: George W., born in 1857. For three years Mrs. Bridges has been the matron of the Orphans' Home, and now has fifty children in her care, and it goes without saying that there is no better woman for the place. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and her husband is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics a democrat.

GEORGE THOMAS BRIDGES is a native of Johnson County, born February 11, 1831, son of George and Matilda (Forsythe) Bridges; the former born in Kentucky, about 1800, and died in Hensley Township in 1872; the latter born June 3, 1806, and died March 9, 1848. They came to this county in 1829. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and received a good education. In 1852, he settled where he now resides. He owns 200 acres of fine land in the southwest corner of Franklin Township. Mr. Bridges was married December 18, 1851, to Miss Lydia A., daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Shank) Pefly, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Bridges was born in Preble County, Ohio, June 26, 1831. To this union are these five children: Scott E., born 1854; Matilda J., born 1856; James R., born 1858; Florence, born 1863, and Robert H., born 1865. Politically, he is a democrat, and a highly esteemed citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Bridges have been members of the Christian Church thirty-eight years.

BEN P. BROWN, the subject of this sketch, is one of the representative young citizens of Johnson County, Ind., and postmaster of the city of Franklin. He was born near the village of Trafalgar, in Union Township, Johnson County, on September 12, 1854, and is the son of Samuel and Mary G. (Branch) Brown. The father was born near Shelbyville, Ky., April 8, 1828, and is the son of James Brown, a native of Kentucky. Samuel, the father, removed

to Indiana in about 1846, and located in Johnson County. He has followed farming all his life, and now resides on his farm about one and one-half miles east from Franklin. The mother was born in Kentucky, near Bedford, on November 22, 1829, and is the daughter of Benjamin Branch, who was a native of Virginia, who removed to Kentucky, and thence to Johnson County, Ind., where he died. The mother is still living. Our subject was reared on the farm, and secured a good common school education. He remained on the farm until 1880, teaching school during the winter months, for six consecutive years. He then removed to Franklin and purchased a half-interest in the book and stationery firm of Brown & Yeager, that firm succeeding Downey & Yeager. August 25, 1884, he retired from a membership in the above firm, and for about ten months filled the position of book-keeper for the firm (Yeager & McCoy). July 1, 1885, he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland, and holds the same at present, making a most efficient and satisfactory official. He is an active member of Hesperian Lodge, No. 12, K. of P., in which he has filled the chairs of prelate and vice chancellor commander, and is the present chancellor commander. He is also a member of the uniform rank of the above lodge. He was married October 10, 1878, to Angie M., daughter of Adam Dunlap, who was born in Clark Township, Johnson Co., Ind., June 18, 1856. Adam Dunlap was a native of Ohio. To this union a son and daughter have been born.

JAMES F. BROWN, the subject of this sketch, is one of the leading farmers of Franklin Township, living in the suburbs of the town of Franklin, on a 400-acre farm. He was born in Wythe County, Va., on April 11, 1828, and is the son of Andrew and Susan (Leonard) Brown, both natives of Virginia. The father was born in 1804, and the mother in 1802. They came to Johnson County, Ind., in 1830, and settled in White River Township. They were among the pioneers of White River Township. He entered an eighty-acre tract of land, and subsequently added thirty-five acres more. Altogether he owned over 500 acres. He died in March, 1864, and the mother died in 1872. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To the parents three sons and three daughters were born, of whom four are living. Our subject was reared on the farm, and secured a limited education. In 1851, he began life for himself by going onto a farm in Union Township. He remained in Union Township until 1871, and then removed to his present place. He owns, altogether, upward of 800 acres of land, and a handsome brick residence on the farm, where he lives, which cost about \$5,000. He was married in

1851, to Martha Flake, who was born in Dearborn County, Ind., on April 17, 1835, and is the daughter of Adam Flake. To this union seven children have been born, two of whom are dead: Susan, deceased, Angeline, Laura, deceased, Wylie, Andrew, Ida and Effie. Mr. and Mrs. Brown and three children are members of the Christian Church. He is a democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan.

SHADRACH C. BROWN, the subject of the following sketch, is a leading citizen of Johnson County, Ind., and an attorney and justice of the peace of Franklin, the county seat. He was born in Ashe County, N. C., June 3, 1841, where he remained until 1860, and then with his parents came to Indiana, and settled in Franklin Township, Johnson County. His parents being possessed of only moderate means, his advantages in youth were limited, and what he is to-day, he has accomplished by industry and his own efforts. While living in North Carolina, he secured a very limited education, and what education he did secure, was in the schools of Franklin Township, and at the college in Franklin and Edinburg, after he had returned from the late war. He enlisted September 13, 1861, under Capt. Samuel Lambertson, and was a member of Company F, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with the regiment returned to his native state. He served for three years—his full time of enlistment—participating in the numerous engagements of the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded May 6, 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness, from which wound he lost his right arm by amputation the same day, the same being taken off at the socket. August 22, 1862, he was captured at Catlet Station, Va., as a prisoner of war, and was confined for two weeks in Libby Prison, and was then removed to Belle Island, where he was paroled, and was subsequently exchanged, and returned to his regiment, at Pratt's Landing. He was mustered out of service on September 20, 1864, and returned to Johnson County, Ind. After returning home he entered the public schools of Franklin, and next attended school at Edinburg, for one year. Returning to Franklin he entered the preparatory class at Franklin College, and attended for four years. In 1870, he engaged in the book and stationery business in Franklin, and continued in the same for about five years. In 1871, he was elected city treasurer of Franklin, and held the same for four years. After leaving the mercantile business he engaged in school teaching for about two years, and in 1878, was elected as a republican to the office of trustee of Franklin (and what is now Needham) Township, and though the vote was very close on the balance of the ticket, he received a majority of 103 votes. He held the office for two years. During his incumbency of the

trustee's office, he read law, and in 1880, was admitted to the bar. He was elected justice of the peace, and since 1880, has conducted the practice of law, and the duties of the office of magistrate jointly, and is also doing an extensive business in the fire insurance agency. On October 7, 1871, he married Lydia, the daughter of Joseph A. and Nancy (Jones) Dunlap. As a result of this union one daughter, Nellie S., was born January 21, 1876. Mr. Brown is an active member of the Johnson Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F., and in that has passed through all the chairs in the subordinate and encampment; has represented subordinate lodges twice at the Grand Lodge, and the encampment once in the Grand Encampment, and is now secretary of the subordinate lodge. His parents were William W. and Ellen (Houck) Brown, both of whom were natives of Ashe County, N. C. The father was born June 29, 1808, and was the son of George W. Brown, a native of North Carolina. William, the father, was killed in Johnson County by a falling tree, on January 3, 1865. The mother was born April 4, 1808, and was the daughter of George Houck, a native of Germany. She died September 3, 1866. They are the parents of four sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters, including our subject, are living.

STEPHEN BROWN, one of the leading citizens of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., and one worthy of mention in a work of this character, is a native of Wythe County, Va., where he was born on February 8, 1821. He is the son of John and Frances (Bridgman) Brown, both of whom were also natives of Virginia. The parents immigrated to Indiana in about 1835, and were among the pioneers of Johnson County. They located in what is now Pleasant Township, where a few years later they purchased a farm, and where they resided until their deaths. The father died in July, 1836, and the mother died in December, 1872. To this union eight children were born, seven of whom survive. Our subject was reared on the farm in Pleasant Township. He followed farming up to 1884, and then removed to Franklin, where he now lives a quiet and retired life, renting his farm of 305 acres. He owns and lives in a large comfortable brick residence, and is surrounded with all the comforts of life. Though he has never held nor sought public office, he has always taken an interest in public affairs, and is a democrat in politics. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and takes an interest in all church and school affairs, and is a man generally known and respected for his sterling traits of character. He was united in marriage in 1843, to Miss Dorothea Sharp, the daughter of Abraham Sharp, who was born, June 19, 1825. To this union nine children have been born, six of whom are living; the

children are as follows: John S., born April 5, 1825; Abraham D., September 4, 1844, deceased; Catherine Jane, July 5, 1850; Mary Ann, April 24, 1853; William Martin, March 14, 1856; Isaac Edward, June 17, 1859, deceased; Francis Leonidas, March 1, 1863; Sarah M., October 25, 1867; Charley J., April 8, 1872, deceased. All of the children are married. The mother and three children are members of the Presbyterian Church, and one son of the Union Mission Church.

HENRY S. BYERS, SR., is a native of Henry County, Ky., born May 16, 1823, and is of German lineage. His father, Henry Byers, was born in Pennsylvania, January 15, 1788, and died in this county, April 15, 1865; his mother, Elizabeth (Wiley) Byers, was born July 25, 1791, and died January 9, 1871. In 1825, the Byers family came to Johnson County and settled at Mt. Pleasant, in Franklin Township. Our subject is the sixth in a family of eleven children, six of whom are now living. In 1845, he settled on his present farm, which contains 535 acres, upon which is a good residence. For several years he has been engaged in buying and shipping cattle. The marriage of Mr. Byers occurred January 9, 1845, to Miss Maria McCauley, born in Henry County, Ky., in 1825. To this union were born thirteen children, eight of whom are living: Robert M., George W., Alonzo N., Adaline, Caroline, Sylvanus, Susan, and Archibald. Mr. Byers was formerly a whig, but is now a staunch republican, and himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

HENRY S. BYERS, JR., farmer and stock-raiser, was born in White River Township, Johnson Co., Ind., October 14, 1841, the third in a family of seven children born to George and Eliza (Vandiver) Byers; the former born in Henry County, Ky., in 1812, and died in this county December 31, 1865; the latter born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1814, and now resides in Franklin. The family came to Johnson County in 1825. The immediate subject of this sketch was reared on the farm in White River Township, and was a student at the country schools. October 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Seventieth Indiana Volunteers, under Gen. Benjamin Harrison, but on account of physical disability was discharged. He returned to this county, and in May, 1864, assisted Capt. H. H. Luyster in making up Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers, and of this company Mr. Byers was elected second lieutenant, and was finally discharged in the fall of 1864. In 1865, he began farming for himself, and in 1881 settled where he now resides. Mr. Byers was united in marriage February 6 1867, to Miss Louisa M. Bishop, born in Virginia, June 19, 1847. They have four children: George E., born March 26, 1868; Mary

Oma, May 24, 1872; Clara X., January 10, 1876, and Wilbur B., June 28, 1880. Politically, he is a republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln.

ROBERT M. BYERS (deceased) was born in Franklin Township, Johnson County, November 17, 1845; eldest of thirteen children born to Henry S. and Maria (McCauley) Byers. The immediate subject of this sketch was the recipient of a good education, and by occupation was a farmer. In 1876, he settled where his widow resides, and at the time of his death, owned 239 acres of excellent land, and which is considered one of the best farms in the county. He was united in marriage August 31, 1876, to Miss Jennie Parr, a native of Clark Township, this county, born August 9, 1850; daughter of Moses H. and Eliza A. (Drybread) Parr; the former born in Tennessee, July 14, 1823, and now resides in Nebraska; the latter born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 19, 1830. To Mr. and Mrs. Byers were born these children: Robert E., born 1878; Ethel, 1882; Iona, 1884, and Herschel, 1886. In politics, Mr. Byers was a republican, a worthy citizen, and by his death the county lost one of its most valued farmers. Mrs. Byers is a member of the Baptist Church.

W. A. CARPENTER, a merchant tailor on the corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets, and one of the prominent young citizens of Franklin, Ind., is a native of Johnson County, Ind., where he was born February 5, 1860. He was partly reared on a farm in Franklin (now Needham) Township, and was educated in the public schools of Franklin. Upon leaving school he learned the tailor's trade, in Franklin, and for about seven years he worked at the same in the above place. February 1, 1887, he opened up an establishment for himself, and now owns one of the leading tailoring houses in Franklin. He does all kinds of first-class work, and carries a large and select stock of suitings. He learned cutting in Indianapolis, and is able to guarantee his work. He has met, and is meeting, with success, and has a large and growing trade. He united in marriage on November 25, 1885, to Emma Swaim, who was born in Hensley Township, Johnson County, Ind., December 19, 1868, and is the daughter of William and Matilda Swaim. To this union one son — Earl — was born on April 25, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of Sam Oyler Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. The parents of our subject are James and Hannah (Ware) Carpenter. The father was born in Kentucky, and when a boy came with his parents to Johnson County, Ind. He removed to Boone County, Ind., in about 1870, where, he now resides on a farm. The mother was born in Johnson County, Ind. To the parents

two children — boys — have been born, our subject, and Charles, a younger brother.

JOHN CLARK, president of the National Bank of Franklin, Ind., was born in Saybrook, Conn., in 1818. His parents were Benjamin W. and Polly (De Wolf) Clark, both natives of Connecticut, who came to Indiana in 1819, and located on the extreme Indiana boundary line, in what is now Jennings County, Ind., where the mother died seven years later, leaving a family consisting of five children. Benjamin W. removed to Madison, Ind., and died a year later, his death, however, occurring in Jennings County, while on a visit there. After death of parents, the children were cared for by friends, the father, however, having left an estate of some pretensions. In March, 1829, the children, of whom our subject was the eldest, returned to Jennings County, to make that their home, and it was there our subject was reared and educated in the log school-house. In 1836, being then seventeen years of age, he sold his time for one year for forty dollars, to Levi Todd, a merchant of Vernon, Ind., and at expiration of the year engaged with E. Baldwin in the same place for six years, one year of which time he had an interest in the business. In 1845, he removed to Edinburg, Johnson County, and engaged in merchandising, from 1845 to 1856; then located in Franklin in 1861, and engaged in milling, in the now Union Mill. Ten years later he retired from the mill business. During his connection with the mill he engaged in banking, and served as president of the Second National Bank for about eleven years. In 1882 he was instrumental in organizing the National Bank of Franklin, of which he was elected president, and upon the consolidation of the two banks, Franklin and National, he was retained as president of the same. With the exception of school trustee in Jennings County, to which he was elected while a boy, Mr. Clark has never held public office nor sought any. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1850. Mr. Clark was married in 1850, to Jane P. Fink, who was a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and died in 1876. He was married in 1878 to Mrs. M. P. Charlton, of Vernon, Ind. To the first marriage six children were born, one of whom, a daughter, survives. Mr. Clark is a republican in politics.

GEORGE W. CLEMMER was born in Hensley Township, Johnson County, Ind., November 8, 1850. His father, Thomas Clemmer, of German descent, was born in Adams County, Ohio, in 1802, and died in Montgomery County, Kan., March 26, 1886. Mary (Titus) Clemmer, the mother of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1805, and now resides in Montgomery County, Kan. He received a common school education, sufficient to enable him to

teach school, which he began at the age of seventeen years, and has followed it ever since with marked success. Politically, Mr. Clemmer is a democrat in the strictest sense. Is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and adheres to the Missionary Baptist faith in religion. In 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Emenhiser, and to them are born three children: Canova O., Edith P., and Carl C.

ALBERT B. COLTON, son of Ambrose Colton, Jr., and Adaline (Calkins) Colton, was born in Springfield, Mass., September 26, 1830. Among the names of the early settlers of Springfield two and a half centuries ago, who, without aspiring to any post of leadership, were content in the simple capacity of pioneer settlers, to aid in building up a town in the wilderness, although it required exposure, privations and dangers to themselves and families, we find the name, George Colton, who was the common ancestor of the Colton family in the United States. The name Colton can be found all along Springfield chronology from its first settlement down to the present day. In 1774, the citizens of Springfield, in town-meeting assembled, voted a strong protest against "taxation without representation," and passed the following resolution drafted by the "citizens' committee": "Though we will injure no man in his person or property for a diversity of opinion, yet we shall not think ourselves bound to continue our favors to any gentleman who, lost to the sentiments of gratitude and humanity, can coolly sacrifice his country's liberties to his own private emolument." The citizens' committee was Dea. Nathaniel Brewer, Capt. George Pyncheon, Dr. Charles Pyncheon, Capt. Simon Colton, Moses Field, Jonathan Hale, Jr., Ensign Phineas Chapin, James Sikes, and Dea. Daniel Harris. On April 20, 1775, Springfield sent twenty minute men to the front, under Maj. Andrew Colton, as follows: Sol Brewer, John Colton, Thomas Bates, Matthew Keep, Benjamin Colton, Jr., Abijah Edson, John Burt, Jr., Jacob Kellogg, Moses Harris, Joseph Kellogg, Jr., Oliver Burt, Robert Stevens, Jacob Chapin, Oliver Field, Medad Stebbins, Jonah Cooley, Simon Moore, Thomas Hale, Jr., and Seth Storer Coburn. Albert B. Colton's parents were poor; his schooling was limited to winter months. At sixteen years of age, he was placed to the machinist's trade, which occupation he has always followed for a livelihood. Like his early ancestors, he has never aspired to any post of leadership, but content in an humble sphere with the approbation: "He is an honest man." Mr. Colton came to Johnson County in 1861, and to Franklin in 1864, where he has since resided. He has served two terms in the city council, and one term on the board of school trustees, and was married to

Mary A. L. Dolbeare, a native of Indiana, February 25, 1854. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and in politics, a democrat.

DR. G. W. COVERT, a leading dentist and physician of Franklin, and one of the representative citizens, and a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Johnson County, Ind., was born five miles northwest from Franklin, on August 18, 1833. He is the son of Daniel and Rachel (Voorhies) Covert. (See sketch of Joseph V. Covert for sketch of parents.) He was reared on the farm, and secured his early education in the district schools, and by pursuing his studies by lamp light, securing books out of the old Johnson County Workingmen's Institute Library. He began life for himself when a little over twenty years of age, by renting his father's farm, and remained on the farm in Johnson County until 1860, when he and his father removed to Kansas, and continued farming. In 1863 he began reading medicine in Kansas, and during the winters of 1864-65, attended medical lectures at the Rush Medical College at Chicago. Returning to Kansas he began practicing in April, 1865. A year was spent in practicing in Kansas, then removed to Montgomery County, Ill. In the fall of 1867 he returned to Kansas, owing to the feeble health of his parents, thus sacrificing a large and lucrative practice, which he had built up. While in Illinois, he took up the study of dentistry, and purchasing books and instruments began practicing the same. In 1873, he returned to Indiana, and located at Whiteland, Johnson County, where he practiced both dentistry and medicine, until June, 1887, when he removed to Franklin and opened an office. He enjoys the reputation of being not only a skilled dentist, but an able physician, though his attention is turned chiefly to dentistry and the treatment of chronic diseases, in which profession he is meeting with success, and establishing a good business. He was united in marriage on February 2, 1854, to Mary E. Lagrange, who was born in the Hopewell neighborhood, three miles west from Franklin, Ind., in April, 1836, and is the daughter of Aaron Lagrange. To this union six children have been born, as follows: E. Lynn, November 11, 1854; Carrie C., February, 1857, now Mrs. R. M. Lynn, editor of the *Greenfield Republican*, of Hancock Co., Ind.; M. Electa, May 20, 1860, now wife of John D. Whitesides, Jr., of Needham Township, Franklin County; A. Josephine, February 2, 1863, deceased February 15, 1864; Mollie, July 8, 1866, now the wife of Josiah Sharp, of Greenwood, Ind.; and Aura T., August 8, 1870. Dr. Covert, wife, and all of his children, are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH V. COVERT was born in Mercer County, Ky., December 4, 1821, son of Daniel and Rachel (Voorhies) Covert; the former

born in Mercer County, Ky., April 21, 1799, and died October 28, 1887, at the home of our subject; the latter a native of the same county, born October 21, 1797, and died December 2, 1871. His paternal grandfather was Isaac Covert, born near Morristown, N. J., December 1, 1755, and who served seven years as fife major in the War of the Revolution. In the spring of 1825, he came to Johnson County, and here located land for his children, after which he returned to Kentucky, where his death occurred in Mercer County, September 14, 1825. The maternal grandmother of our subject was Anna (Vanarsdall) Covert, born in New Jersey, April 9, 1756, and died in this county, October 24, 1828. The Covert family was first represented in this county in 1823, by Simon Covert. The immediate subject of this sketch came to this county with his parents in the fall of 1825, and settled five miles northwest of Franklin. He is the eldest of seven children, three of whom yet live. Our subject remained at home until about twenty-two years of age, when he began farming for himself, and in 1843, settled where he now resides, and owns 128 acres of good land. Mr. Covert was married October 12, 1843, to Miss Sarah Banta, who died in 1862, and he was again married the same year to Miss Rilla De Mott, a native of Kentucky. To this union are two children: Sarah I., born September 8, 1863, and William D., born February 14, 1869. Mr. Covert is a republican, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are highly esteemed by all who know them.

EDMONSON CUTSINGER, of the firm of Thompson, White & Co., was born near Edinburg, March 1, 1845, the fourth child and second son born to Samuel and Elizabeth Cutsinger. He had the advantage of a common school education, and was reared a farmer, which has been his life occupation. Upon arriving at his majority he began life for himself. He now owns a large farm near Amity, this county, which is well stocked, he being one of the prominent stock feeders of the county. He became interested in the starch factory at Franklin, in 1883, to which town he moved in March, 1883, and where he has since resided. He is one of the successful business men of the community, and a liberal contributor to all public enterprises. Politically, he is an aggressive democrat. He was married, July 5, 1866, to Miss Clara E. Carroll, who was born October 22, 1847, in Bartholomew County, Ind. To this union three children—two sons and one daughter—have been born; the daughter, Claudia B., survives. Mrs. Cutsinger died October 22, 1885. She was a worthy member of the Christian Church.

Mr. Cutsinger is largely acquainted in central Indiana, and is highly esteemed.

SAMUEL DEITCH, deceased, was one of the leading citizens of Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., and his prominence entitles him to a place in a work of this character. He was born in Alsace, a province of France, now belonging to Germany, in 1811, and emigrated to America in 1847, and came direct to Franklin from New Orleans, to join two of his brothers, Joseph and Felix, who were for years residents of Franklin, but are now citizens of Indianapolis. Upon coming to Franklin he engaged in stock and other trading, and later engaged in merchandising for about ten years. After that he traded in stock, buying and selling horses and buggies, and later dealt in real estate extensively. When he came to Franklin he possessed only \$80 in money, and as evidence of his prosperity and good financial ability, it is only necessary to state that he left an estate valued at about \$50,000. He was united in marriage on March 3, 1850, to C. L. Lowe, who was born in Johnson County, Ind., on October 21, 1829, and is the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Wetzel, who were among the pioneers of Johnson County. To this union one daughter, Sarah C., was born, and the widow and one daughter are the only survivors.

CORNELIUS L. DITMARS, farmer, and one of the most extensive stock-men of this county, is a native of New Jersey, born July 15, 1825, being the seventh in a family of eleven children, born to Garrett and Sarah (Verbryke) Ditmars, and is of Holland Dutch origin. His father was born in New Jersey, April 15, 1792, and died in Johnson County, Ind., November 23, 1851; his mother, a native of the same state, was born in 1794, and died here in 1855. William Verbryke, his maternal grandfather, was a colonel in the War of the Revolution. The Ditmars came to Johnson County in 1837, and first settled one mile north of Franklin, where they remained a short time, and then removed to Union Township. Our subject was reared a farmer, and settled where he now resides, in 1858, and which is said to be the best improved farm in Johnson County, the same containing 400 acres. The marriage of Mr. Ditmars occurred in 1850, to Miss Caroline Banta, daughter of John P. and Catherine (List) Banta. To this union were born four children, three of whom are now living: John W., Mary Belle and William S. Mrs. Ditmars died in 1861, and in 1867, Mr. Ditmars was again married, the bride being Miss Catherine Alexander. To their marriage was born one daughter: Olive. Mrs. Ditmars died in 1870, and in 1872, our subject married Mrs. Jennie G. Voris, whose maiden name was Graham, a native of Ohio. A staunch republican in

politics, he manifests an active interest in the welfare and public prosperity of his township, county and state. He and wife are members of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church, he having for ten years served as an elder of the same.

JOHN T. DITMARS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in New Jersey, January 7, 1830, and is the ninth in a family of thirteen children born to Garrett and Sarah (Verbryke) Ditmars. When our subject was four months old his parents removed to Warren County, Ohio, and in 1836, came to Johnson County, Ind. He was reared on a farm and attended the country schools during the winter. At the age of twenty-one years he began working for himself, and for eight years worked by the month on the farm. In the spring of 1866, Mr. Ditmars settled on his present farm, which contains 304 acres of valuable land. Politically, he is an ardent republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Winfield Scott. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a successful farmer, and one of the few remaining old pioneers of the county.

JOHN W. DITMARS was born in Franklin Township, September 5, 1852, being the eldest child to his father's first marriage, and son of Cornelius and Caroline (Banta) Ditmars. He received a good common school education, and began life's battle for himself at the age of twenty-one years, as a farmer; he has been very successful, and he now owns an excellent farm of 240 acres, and what is far better, he has won hosts of warm and true friends, and but few or no enemies. In addition to farming, he buys cattle. September 6, 1877, Mr. Ditmars was married to Miss Hattie, daughter of Oliver Ong, who died December 1, 1881; and February, 1886, he was again married to Miss Etta Graham, born August 8, 1860, and daughter of David and Caroline Graham. By his last marriage is one child: Maria, born September 29, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Ditmars are members of the Franklin Presbyterian Church. He is thorough-going, industrious, and a liberal supporter of all laudable public enterprises.

WILLIAM DITMARS is a native of Johnson County, was born in Franklin Township, October 4, 1857, the son of Cornelius L. and Caroline (Banta) Ditmars, and is the third child born to his father's first marriage. The boyhood days of our subject were spent on a farm, where he attended the country schools, and, later, spent one year in the Franklin high school. Mr. Ditmars spent the year 1883 and a part of 1884, in northwestern Texas; here he engaged in farming, and in September, 1885, settled where he now resides. In addition, he is an extensive stock-dealer, and by industry and good management has secured a comfortable home. Mr. Ditmars was united in marriage December 16, 1885, to Miss

Minnie, daughter of Prof. David and Caroline Graham. Mrs. Ditmars was born in Columbus, Ind., August 31, 1864. Mr. Ditmars is a staunch republican in politics, and is a representative of one of the early and prominent families of this county. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

H. N. DUNLAP, the subject of the following sketch, is one of the young merchants of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., and dealer in groceries and provisions of all kinds, also fruits, candies, cigars and tobacco. He was born in Franklin, on December 6, 1862, and is the son of G. W. and L. J. (Burnett) Dunlap, the former being a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. In 1883, the parents removed to Indianapolis, where they now reside, the father being engaged in the nursery business. Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native town, and on August 2, 1881, engaged in the grocery business, beginning on a limited capital, but by strict attention to business, fair and honest dealing, has prospered, and he now carries an average stock of between \$4,000 and \$5,000. He was married October 19, 1887, to Miss Mary V. McDonald, who was born in Johnson County, and is the daughter of James D. McDonald. Mrs. Dunlap is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM L. DUNLAP, traveling salesman for J. H. Labaree & Co., New York City, was born in Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., September 14, 1840, son of Joseph A. and Nancy S. (Jones) Dunlap, and is of Scotch-Irish origin. His father was born in east Tennessee, January 23, 1811, and now resides in this city. The mother of Mr. Dunlap was born in South Carolina, in about 1816, and died in Franklin, in 1881. The family came to Johnson County in 1831. Our subject is the second of twelve children born, ten of whom are living. Mr. Dunlap was raised and educated in Franklin. September 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Spent three years in the service, and was in these battles: Gettysburg, Antietam, Bull Run and Fredricksburg, and was honorably discharged in 1864, at Indianapolis. Coming home, he went to Henry County, Ill., and stayed one year in the dry goods business, and then returned to Franklin. In March, 1866, he began the grocery business, and continued until 1884, when he began traveling in 1885, and has since continued. He was married in 1868 to Miss Isabell Reaves, of Richmond, Ind., who was born in 1846. They have these three children: Jessie, Wimford, and Louie. In politics, he is a republican. He was made a Mason in 1867, is a Knight Templar, a member of Franklin Commandery, belongs to Lodge No. 23, I. O. O. F., and is a K. of P. In the latter, he was elected grand chancellor for the state in 1883, and served one year, and is a member of

G. A. R. Wardsworth Post, No. 127. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

S. B. ECCLES.—The subject of this sketch is one of the prominent young business men of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., and proprietor of one of the leading drug stores of that city. He was born in Greenwood, Johnson Co., Ind., on November 15, 1858, and is the son of G. D. and Mary (Lemasters) Eccles; the father was born near Harrodsburg, Mercer Co., Ky., on March 4, 1820, and is the son of Samuel Eccles. Samuel was a native of Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky, and thence to Indiana, in 1830, and located at Greenwood, Johnson County. He was quite prominent, and filled several important public places, among which were those of commissioner of Johnson County, and also represented the county in the state legislature several years; he died in 1859. The father of our subject has followed farming as an avocation, though in early life he learned and worked for a while at the carpenter's trade. He is now residing at Greenwood on his farm. The mother was born in Johnson County, Ind., on November 14, 1833, and is the daughter of David Lemasters, who was a native of Indiana, and came to Johnson County in an early day. She is still living. To the parents three sons have been born, of whom our subject is the oldest. He was reared on the farm, and secured his early education in the public schools of Greenwood, graduating from the high school at that place in 1877, and the same year he entered the freshman class of Franklin College, and spent one year. In the fall of 1878, he entered the sophomore class at Wabash College, and graduated from the same June 22, 1881. He then spent one year on the farm, and next came to Franklin, and entered the drug store of O. I. Jones, with whom he remained until the spring of 1883, and then entered the drug store of R. C. Wood, and remained there until October 14, 1885, and then, in connection with Harvey A. Duncan, he purchased the agricultural implement business of Dunn & Forsythe, and with the firm known as Eccles & Duncan, continued until February 25, 1886, when they were burned out. He then engaged in life insurance business until May 14, 1886, when he engaged in his present business, and now conducts one of the leading drug stores at Franklin, at No. 58 East Jefferson Street. He is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities, and has held all the chairs in the latter lodge, and represented the lodge at the Grand Lodge in 1888. He was married October 6, 1887, to Georgia N. Ritchey, of Franklin, daughter of L. P. and S. N. Ritchey. Mr. and Mrs. Eccles are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID FRANKLIN FEATHERNGILL was born in what is now Old-

ham County, Ky., August 7, 1828, son of Joseph and Mary (Forsyth) Featherngill; the former born in Virginia, in 1790, and died in Nineveh Township, this county, February 19, 1863; the latter born in Kentucky, in 1794, and died in this county September 30, 1835. The family came to the county in 1829, and settled in Nineveh Township. The immediate subject of this sketch is the sixth in a family of eight children; he was raised on the farm, and was a student at the pioneer country schools. At the age of twenty-one years he began the business of life for himself, and in 1856, settled where he now resides, and owns 100 acres of excellent land. The marriage of Mr. Featherngill occurred September 13, 1849, to Miss Martha J. Mullikin, born in Henry County, Ky., October 30, 1830. They have had nine children, of whom five are now living: Thomas H., born 1854; Mary E., born 1858; Susan E., born 1862; Charles C., born 1864, and Julia B., born 1868. Politically, he is an earnest republican, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. He and wife are member of the Christian Church, having united with the same about thirty-six years ago. For almost three score years Mr. Featherngill has been a resident of this county, and is a highly respected citizen of the community in which he resides.

JOHN H. FEATHERNGILL, one of the prominent and substantial citizens of Franklin, Ind., was born in Oldham County, Ky., on March 27, 1822, and was reared on the farm, securing a fair education in the common schools. He began life for himself in 1843, as a farmer in Nineveh Township, Johnson County, Ind., at which he continued until about fifteen years ago, when he had to leave the farm on account of ill health, and removed to Franklin. For a number of years he was engaged in pork packing in Franklin and Indianapolis. He was married December 17, 1843, to Martha A. Brannigan, who was born in Kentucky in 1826, and was the daughter of John Brannigan. She died in 1846, leaving two children: James R., born October 1, 1844, died December 20, 1861; and Lucy F., born October 13, 1846, and died in 1872. The parents of our subject were Joseph and Mary (Forsyth) Featherngill, both of whom were natives of Virginia, the former of English, and the latter of Irish, descent. The former was born in 1794, and died in 1863; and the mother born in 1799, and died in 1835. From Virginia the parents went to Kentucky, and in 1829 came to Johnson County, Ind., and were among the early settlers of Nineveh Township. To them were born eight children, five of whom survive.

W. H. FISHER, JR.—Among the ex-soldiers of Johnson County, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a citizen of

Franklin, and is engaged in the meat business, on East Jefferson Street. He is a native of Johnson County, Ind., having been born four miles north of Franklin, on the old homestead, October 15, 1840. He is the third son of thirteen children — ten sons and three daughters — born to Capt. W. H. and Mary J. (Henderson) Fisher. Capt. Fisher was a native of Kentucky, born March 18, 1813, and was the son of Capt. James Fisher, who was an officer of dragoons in the Black Hawk War. His father was a soldier in the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War. Capt. W. H. Fisher came with his mother to Clark County, Ind., when about twelve years old. His mother was then a widow, his father having died about one year after the battle of Tippecanoe. He removed to Johnson County, in 1836, having been married in 1835. He followed farming until the breaking out of the war, and in August, 1862, enlisted in the Federal Army, and at the organization of Company I, of the Seventieth Regiment of Indiana Infantry, he was elected captain of the same, and served for nineteen months, when, after a severe spell of sickness, from which he could not rally, he resigned, and returned to the farm in Johnson County, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in September, 1885. The mother was also a native of Kentucky, and was born in February, 1818. She was the daughter of John Henderson, whose father was also a Revolutionary soldier. Probably no other one family in Johnson County has contained so many soldiers as the Fisher family. Not only were the grandfathers and father soldiers, but five sons of the present family served in the late war. They were: James, John and Thomas, members of Company F, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Joseph was in his father's company (Company I, Seventieth Indiana), and our subject was a member of Company D, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Mounted Infantry. Our subject enlisted and was ordered into camp May 15, 1861, and served until June 25, 1864, and during that time participated in thirty-one fights, and was in the hospital only one night. But his health was materially injured by long and constant service in the saddle. James was wounded at North Ann River, Va., from which death resulted. John was wounded at Port Republic in the knee, and in the second day's fight in the Wilderness, lost his left arm. He lived until February 12, 1873, but his health was seriously impaired after the service. Thomas was fatally wounded at the Second Bull Run battle. Joseph went with Sherman to the Sea, and now resides in Iowa. Returning to Johnson County, our subject remained two years, and in 1866, went out to Iowa, from which state he returned to Franklin, Ind., in January, 1870, and engaged in the meat business. He

was married in 1864, to Sarah J. Good, who was born in Tennessee, in 1840, and came with her parents, Abram and Martha (Green) Good, in 1841, to Indiana. To this union five children have been born.

DAVID FITZ GIBBON.—David Fitz Gibbon, clerk of the circuit court of Johnson County, Ind., was born near Vernon, Jennings County, Ind., March 15, 1842, and is the son of Thomas and Ellen (O'Mahoney) Fitz Gibbon, both of whom were natives of Cork, Ireland. The parents were married in their native country, and emigrated to America in about 1820, locating in Baltimore, Md. From Baltimore, they removed to Madison, Ind., and thence to Jennings County, where they had purchased a farm. In about 1845, they returned to Madison, and in July, 1849, they removed to Edinburg, Johnson County, where the father engaged in merchandising, and where they both died, the father in April, 1874, and the mother in 1871. To the parents fourteen children were born, seven of whom survive. Of the surviving children, our subject is the fifth in birth. He was reared principally in Edinburg, Ind., and received a good education, attending the public schools of that place, and then spending two years as a student at Notre Dame College. Finishing his school days in 1860, he next engaged as clerk with John Walsh and John M. Sargent, merchants of Edinburg, with whom he remained for about eighteen years, with the exception of about three years spent as book-keeper for an Indianapolis firm. In April, 1880, he removed to Franklin, and took a position with Walsh & McNaughton (now W. A. McNaughton), where he remained up to the taking possession of his present position. March 18, 1886, he was nominated by the democratic county convention for the office of circuit clerk, and in November of the same year, was elected by a majority of 350 votes, and in November, 1887, took possession of the office. He was united in marriage July 17, 1867, to Josephine Morgan, who was born in Kentucky, and is the daughter of Col. Morgan, who removed from Henry County, Ky., to Johnson County, Ind., in 1856. To this union three children have been born, two of whom are living.

J. D. GEORGE, M. D., a prominent physician of the homœopathic school of Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., was born in Jefferson County, Ind., on March 13, 1854, and is the son of W. J. and Jane (Spann) George. The father was born in Kentucky, in about 1827, and is the son of Milton George, a native of Virginia, and a pioneer of Kentucky, who removed at an early date to Indiana, and located in Jefferson County. W. J., the father, has followed farming as a life vocation, and now resides in Jefferson County. The

mother was born in Jefferson County, Ind., and was the daughter of Moses Spann, who died in 1886, in his eighty-fifth year; she died when our subject was but five months of age, and his father subsequently married Edith Spann, sister to his first wife. To our subject's parents two sons and one daughter were born, all of whom survive, and to the second marriage seven children were born. Our subject was reared on the farm, where he remained, attending school during the winter months, until he was nineteen years of age, and then spent a year in clerking in Madison, Ind. Returning to the farm he attended the high school for two years. He then taught school for two years, reading medicine at the same time, the two years being spent at the Reform School at Plainfield, Ind., of which he was an officer. He then located at Indianapolis, Ind., and read medicine with Drs. Runnels of that city, for several years, and during that time attended the Cleveland, Ohio, Homœopathic Hospital College, entering the same in 1876, and graduating in 1878. He practiced as an assistant to Drs. Runnels from 1878 until 1880, in Indianapolis, and next located in Franklin, Ind., where he practiced for three years, and then closing his office, went to New York City, where he took a post-graduate course in the Post-Graduate College, Bellevue Hospital College and the New York Homœopathic College. He next returned to Franklin, and resuming his practice, has remained ever since, building up a large practice and establishing a firm footing, both professionally and socially. He is at present, and was several years ago, secretary of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy, and in 1886 was elected to a seat in the city council of Franklin. He was married September 1, 1885, to Mattie Bergen, of Vinton, Iowa, and to this union a son, George B., was born September 5, 1886. Dr. George is a member of the Hesperian Lodge, No. 12, K. of P., and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS W. GRAHAM was born where he now resides, February 12, 1849, son of James H. and Jane A. (Dobbins) Graham; the former born in Kentucky, June 6, 1809, and died April 29, 1886; the latter was born in South Carolina, November 10, 1815, and died in this county in 1859. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Graham, was born in Virginia in 1772, and died in Johnson County in 1859. About 1830 the family came from Kentucky to Johnson County, Ind., and settled just east of Franklin, and later located north of this place. In a family of ten children our subject is the seventh. He was reared on the farm where he now lives, and was a student at the country school, and at an early age began farming for himself, and this vocation he now follows. The marriage of Mr. Graham was solemnized December 23, 1874, to Mary E. Dem-

aree, a native of this county, born July 24, 1850, daughter of Henry and Nancy S. (Winchester) Demaree. To the above marriage five children have been born: Everett, born 1875; Anna, 1877; Maggie, 1880; Minnie, 1882, and Walter, 1886. In politics, he is a republican, and he and wife are members of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, at Whiteland.

PHILIP C. HALFAKER, one of the oldest blacksmiths in Johnson County, Ind., and doing business in Franklin, was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., on July 18, 1834, and is the son of Jacob and Ruth (Campbell) Halfaker, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Father was born August 12, 1802, and died in Johnson County, in 1879. Mother was born in 1812, and died in Johnson County, in 1883. The paternal grandfather was born in Virginia in about 1765, and died in Johnson County in 1850. The Halfaker family emigrated to Johnson County in 1827, and settled in Blue River Township, and in 1837, removed to Clark Township, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood on the farm, and attended the country schools, securing a limited education. In 1851, he came to Franklin and began serving a three years' apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade in the shop of Webb & Clark, and in 1858, began business for himself, and with the exception of four years, has carried on the blacksmith trade in this city. He is a practical mechanic and a first-class workman, and has met with success, his business extending over a large scope of territory. June 16, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna L., daughter of Jesse and Nancy Coleman, who was born August 11, 1839. To this union are these five children: William C., Charles G., Edgar B., Cora, and Roscoe C. Politically, Mr. Halfaker is a republican, and in 1863 was made a Mason. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

W. C. HALL, M. D., physician and surgeon, and a prominent citizen of Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., is a native of New York State, and was born September 11, 1830, at the village of Castile, being the third son of Justice and Rachel (Gibbs) Hall. Dr. Hall entered Alleghany College, at Meadville, Pa., at the age of fifteen years, and spent three years completing the scientific course. In 1849, he entered the office of Dr. J. H. D. Rodgers, of Madison, Ind., and began the study of medicine, and subsequently studied at the Louisville Medical College, and, in 1857, attended his last course of lectures at the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio. He removed to Jefferson County, Ind., and practiced his profession until 1862, and then enlisted as a private in the Eighty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was shortly afterward transferred to the Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio

Volunteer Infantry, and commissioned a surgeon. Returning from the war, he located in Franklin, Ind., where he has since resided, and practiced his profession. He has given his entire time and attention to his profession, and that he has made a decided success is evidenced by the large practice he now has and has had for years. During 1875 and 1876, he was president of the Board of Health of Johnson County. He is a member of Wadsworth Post, No. 127, G. A. R., of which he is the present post commander. Dr. Hall was married in March, 1858, to Malvina C. Tilford, of Hanover, Ind., who was born in 1834.

JOSIAH H. HANDLEY was born October 12, 1846, in Dorchester County, Md., son of Henry and Mary A. (Woollen) Handley. The father of our subject was born in Maryland about 1805, and died in his native state in 1850, and by occupation was a carpenter. His mother, also a native of Maryland, was born in 1815, and now resides in this county. Our subject received a common school education, and at ten years of age, began supporting himself. From 1861 until 1867 he led the life of a sailor on the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay. In 1867, he began farming in Maryland, and in 1868 came to Johnson County, and worked on the farm by the month, until February, 1869, when he began farming for himself, in Union Township, where he remained until 1879, when he removed to his present farm, which contains 104 acres. For several years he has been engaged in breeding fine-stock, and has been very successful. Mr. Handley was married December 10, 1868, to Miss Nancy J. Carnine, born in Johnson County, Ind., near where she now resides, September 30, 1848. Mrs. Handley is the daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Banta) Carnine, natives of Kentucky, the former born in 1804, and died in 1873, and the latter died in this county in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Handley are the parents of four children: Sarah A., born October 10, 1869; James E., June 3, 1873; Mary Anna, December 19, 1879, and Lorin A., February 12, 1881. Politically, he is a republican, and through his own industry and economy, has succeeded. Mr. and Mrs. Handley are members of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL HARRIS, the subject of this sketch, was born in Union Township, in the western part of Johnson County, Ind., July 30, 1844, and is the son of John and Jane (Province) Harris. The father was born in Kentucky, in 1818, and was the son of Jesse Harris. Jesse Harris was a native of Kentucky, and he was the son of Joshua Harris. Joshua and a brother, while quite young, were left orphans, and were drafted into the American Army during the Revolutionary War. At the battle of Bunker Hill, the two brothers were separated, and the other brother was never heard

of after. Jesse Harris served in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of New Orleans. He removed to Indiana in about 1824, and in 1827, came to Johnson County, and located in what is now Union Township. Joshua, the grandfather, came with the family, to Johnson County, where he died. John, the father, was a farmer, and was quite prominent, holding several public offices, serving for about twenty years as trustee of his township. He died in 1867, holding office at that time. The mother was born in Ireland, near Londonderry, in about 1816, and came to America when quite young, with her widowed mother. They located in Kentucky, and she then removed to Indiana, and the marriage of the parents occurred in Johnson County. She came here to make her home with an uncle, her mother having married a second time. She is now residing in Union Township, Johnson County. To the parents eight children were born, all of whom, save one, survive. Our subject was reared on the farm, and secured a common school education. He remained on the farm until about 1878, during which time he was engaged in buying stock on an extensive scale. In 1878 he located in the village of Union, in the township by that name, where he merchandised and traded in stock, for about three years. He was married December 19, 1867, to Cordelia S. Garshwiler, who was born in Morgan County, Ind., December 30, 1850. To this union two children have been born, one of whom survives. Our subject is quite an active Mason, being a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 107, F. & A. M., Franklin Chapter, No. 65, and Franklin Commandery, No. 23, and a member of the Indiana Consistory of Scottish Rite. In 1882 he was nominated by the democrats of Johnson County, for the office of circuit clerk, and was elected by a majority of 475 votes, and removed to Franklin in 1883, taking his position November 1, 1883. He held the office of circuit clerk for four years. January 1, 1888, he engaged in the insurance, pension and loan business in Franklin, purchasing the business of Samuel A. Wilson. Upon his retirement from the office of circuit clerk in 1887, he was the recipient of a gold-headed cane at the hands of the court, bar and officials of Johnson County, as a token of the esteem and respect in which he was held by the members of the same as an efficient officer, good citizen and clever gentleman, and resolutions were adopted and spread on record as follows: Resolutions adopted September 24, 1887, by the court, bar and officers of the Johnson County circuit court, in relation to Samuel Harris, retiring clerk of the court: "It being at this time suggested by the members of the bar, that before the convening of the next session of this court, the term of office of Samuel Harris as clerk thereof,

will have expired, the court, on motion of Jacob L. White, appointed Samuel P. Oyler, H. C. Barnett and W. J. Buckingham, to draft suitable resolutions expressing the esteem in which said retiring clerk is held by the court and the members of the bar of this county, and said committee reported the following resolutions:

"The committee appointed to draft resolutions on behalf of the court and bar, relative to Samuel Harris, Esq., retiring clerk of this court, respectfully submit the following: First, That during the four years of Mr. Harris' services as clerk of the court he has displayed in the performance of the duties of that office great industry, promptness and accuracy, and now at the close of his official term we hereby express our acknowledgment of the able and efficient manner in which he has discharged his official duties. Second, That we desire to place upon the records of the court our said acknowledgments and approval, and our sense of his courtesy shown us in the discharge of his duties. Third, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this court, and a copy furnished Mr. Harris at the close of his official term. S. P. Oyler, H. C. Barnett, W. J. Buckingham, Committee. Which resolutions were received by the court and ordered spread upon the records thereof, which was accordingly done."

ELI P. HAYMAKER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Montgomery County, Va., May 25, 1843, being the fourth in a family of five children born to Philip and Martha (Perterson) Haymaker, and is of German lineage. His father was born in Virginia, and died in that state about 1848; the mother, also a native of Virginia, was born in 1810, and now resides in that state. Our subject received a common school education in his native state, and worked on the farm until 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Virginia Infantry, C. S. A., where he served three years, and during this time was promoted to the position of second sergeant. He was at the seven days' battle before Richmond; also Fredericksburg, Cold Harbor, and Druey's Bluff. In March, 1865, Mr. Haymaker came to Johnson County, and for a number of years worked by the month on a farm. In 1870, he settled on the farm he now owns, and is one of the most extensive farmers in Johnson County. His marriage occurred September 16, 1869, to Miss Sarah, daughter of William R. and Louisa Ann (McRae) Poulter. Mrs. Haymaker is a native of Mercer County, Ky., born April 13, 1848, and is the mother of these children: Zora A., born August 13, 1870; Ira P., February 4, 1872; John W., April 18, 1873, (deceased); Charles O., February 31, 1876; Lelie, January 26, 1879; Guy E., June 6, 1880, and Clarence E., August 15, 1883. Mr. Haymaker is a democrat, an Odd Fellow, and belongs to the Bargsville Horse

Thief Detective Company, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JACOB HAZELETT, the subject of this sketch, is one of the leading young republicans of Johnson County, and sheriff of the same, and is also engaged with his father, M. Hazelett, in the livery business in Franklin. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 19, 1850, and is the son of M. and Elenor (McClannahan) Hazelett, both of whom were born in Ireland and immigrated to America in 1849, and located in New York, thence to Cincinnati and thence to Franklin County in August, 1852. Both are living. Our subject was reared in the city of Franklin, and attended the city schools, securing a fair education. He engaged in the livery business in May, 1866, and has continued up to the present date, he and his father now owning the leading stable in the city. In 1882, he made the race on the republican ticket for sheriff, but was defeated by 125 votes, and in 1886, he was again re-nominated by the republicans for sheriff, and was elected by a majority of 101 votes, being the only one on the republican ticket who was elected that year, and enjoys the honor and distinction of being the first republican sheriff of Johnson County. He is a member of the K. of P. order, of which he is also a member of the uniform rank.

HARVEY D. HENDERSON, farmer, was born on the farm where Albert List now resides, January 10, 1830; he is the son of Thomas and Mary (Demott) Henderson, and is of Irish-Dutch descent. His father was born in Virginia, June 17, 1796, and died September 28, 1862, and was among the early pioneers of Johnson County. The mother of Mr. Henderson was born in Kentucky about 1802. In a family of eleven children, our subject is the fifth. He received a good education, and at twenty-one years of age, he embarked on his own responsibility on life's voyage, and, in 1858, settled on his present farm, which contains 167 acres. Mr. Henderson was married October 17, 1855, to Miss Nancy S. Wheat, born near where she now resides, November 18, 1833. The father of Mrs. Henderson was born in Virginia, in 1808, and died in Franklin, in 1886; her mother was born in Kentucky in 1806, and died in Franklin in 1881. To Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were born these children: Mary L., born 1856; William E., born 1858; Florence H., born 1859; John E., born 1862; Anna L., born 1863, (deceased, 1864); Emma and Ella (twins), born 1866; James M., born 1867, and Ethel, born 1879. In politics, Mr. Henderson is a republican, and he and wife are members of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church, having united with this denomination in 1858 and 1853, respectively. His father donated the ground upon which the Hopewell

Church, school-house and cemetery, are located. These people are highly respected, and both are representatives of early families.

STRATHER HEROD, farmer and carpenter, is a native of Putnam County, Ind., born November 14, 1846, and is the fifth in a family of nine children born to Rev. E. D. and Lucinda (Kendall) Herod. His father was born in Kentucky, December 28, 1815, and his mother, a native of the same state, was born in 1823, and died January 30, 1888. In 1831, the father came to Indiana and settled in Putnam County, and later removed to Johnson County, where he now resides. For almost fifty years he has been a Baptist minister. The immediate subject of this biography was raised on the farm, and received a common school education. At the age of twenty years he began life for himself, and in 1871 came to Johnson County, and settled in White River Township, where he remained for one year, and then removed to Hensley Township, where he resided until 1881, when he came to Franklin Township, where he has a good farm. Mr. Herod was united in marriage September 1, 1881, to Mrs. Margaret E. Mullendore, whose maiden name was Nay. Mrs. Herod was born in Johnson County, Ind., April 22, 1847. They have one child, Ralph T., born November 25, 1885. At the time of her marriage to our subject, Mrs. Herod had these three children: Jesse V., Maude M. and Wilda W. In politics, he is a democrat, also a K. of P. and a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Herod is a member of the Christian Church.

A. G. Hicks, the subject of this sketch, is proprietor of the photographic parlors of Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., and one of the leading young citizens of that place. He was born in Franklin, Ind., on February 23, 1851, and is the son of Royal S. and Mary G. (Keen) Hicks. The father was born in Patriot, Ind., and was the son of Joshua Hicks. He subsequently held position in auditor of state's office at Indianapolis, and was also appointed to positions under the administration at Washington. He next located at Rockport, Spencer County, Ind., where he engaged in the newspaper business. During the war he was elected to the office of circuit clerk, of Spencer County, and afterward was engaged in the practice of law at Rockport, at which he continued until his death, in 1883. He was one of the best-known men in the "Pocket," of the state. The mother died in 1869. To the parents nine children were born, of whom five are now living. Our subject was reared principally at Rockport, where he attended the public schools. He left Rockport and came to Franklin, in fall of 1868, and learned the profession at which he is now engaged, with John Nicholson. He continued with Mr. Nicholson for three years, and then purchased

the business, and has been conducting same ever since. Does a general work in photographs of all sizes, and has exclusive control of business in town. He is a member of the K. of P. lodge. He was married in 1870, to Bettie Burton, who was born in Kentucky, and was the daughter of Mary Burton. She died in 1873, and he was again married in 1875, to Sallie C. Jackson, of Franklin, daughter of Nathan Jackson. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are members of Christian Church.

PLEASANT HUFFMAN was born in Anderson County, Ky., June 25, 1833, son of Henry and Barsheba (Craig) Huffman, and is of German-Irish descent. His parents were natives of Kentucky. His mother died in Kentucky in 1858, and his father died in this county, July 26, 1865. The boyhood of our subject was spent on the farm, and at an early age began life as a farm-hand, which he continued six years, and in 1858 located one and a half miles north of where he now resides, on a small farm of his own, and which he sold in 1880. In 1875 he removed to where he now resides, and here owns 140 acres, the same being a part of the Melvin Wheat estate. In 1858 Mr. Huffman was united in marriage to Miss Margaret H., daughter of Melvin and Mary Wheat. Mrs. Huffman was born near where she now resides, September 5, 1837. They have six children, as follows: Clara E., born in 1860; Warren, 1862; Emma A., 1864; Margaret L., 1867; John, 1870, and Henry, 1873. He is a republican, a successful farmer, and he and wife are members of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT P. HUNT is a native of Johnson County, Ind., born where Wasson McCaslin now resides, September 6, 1836, son of Joseph and Nancy (Garshwiler) Hunt, natives of Kentucky, the former born in 1802, and died in this county in 1872; the latter born in 1805, and died in this county in 1876. They were among the early pioneers, having removed from their native state to Johnson County in 1828. His paternal grandfather, Simeon Hunt, a native of North Carolina, died in this county, about 1847. The boyhood of our subject was spent on the farm. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in February, 1862, on account of physical disability. Returning home he engaged in farming in Nineveh Township, and there resided until 1882, when he removed to his present farm, which consists of eighty acres of well-improved land. He was married in 1865 to Miss Mary L. Mullikin, born in this county, in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are the parents of these children: William F., born in 1866; Georgia B., 1874, and Frank R., 1876. In politics, Mr Hunt is a democrat, and Mrs. Hunt is a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM JACKSON, councilman of the Second Ward of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., and foreman of N. M. Pittman's saw-mill, was born in Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., on March 26, 1850. He is the third of ten children, born to James and Nancy (Loyd) Jackson. The father was born in Indiana in 1821, and is the son of Samuel Jackson, a native of South Carolina. Samuel came to Indiana at an early date and located on a tract of land which he owned on Crooked Creek, in Jefferson County. He followed farming there until about 1867, and then removed to Johnson County, where he died in 1869. The father came to Johnson County in 1864, from Ripley County, and located in Franklin. While in Jefferson County, he followed farming, but since coming to Franklin, has not followed any particular calling. He now resides in Franklin, is a member of the Christian Church, and is a man respected by his fellow-citizens. The mother was born in Kentucky in 1819, and is the daughter of Giles Loyd, a native of South Carolina, who emigrated first to Kentucky and then to Jefferson County, where he died. She is a member of the Christian Church. Our subject was reared in Jefferson, Ripley and Johnson counties, and secured a common school education. He began work in a planing-mill in Franklin, for the Builders and Manufacturers' Association. He was next in the mill of Jones, Bergen & Co., and then at High & Son's planing-mill, and since that time has been with W. H. McLaughlin until the purchase of the mill by Mr. Pittman. He has always taken an interest in public affairs, is a republican in politics, and in 1885, was elected to represent his ward in the city council of Franklin, being elected for a term of four years. He is a member of Hesperian Lodge, No. 12, K. of P., a member of the Christian Church, and is generally respected by his fellow citizens. He was married February 26, 1877, to Clara A. Colbert, who was born in Kentucky in 1848, and is the daughter of Martha (Colbert) King. To this union seven children have been born, four boys and three girls, six of whom survive. Mrs. Jackson is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM H. JENNINGS, deceased, stands prominent among those citizens of Johnson County who have passed from their field of labor. He died in the prime of manhood, before his natural powers of body or mind were abated, but his life was well spent, his work well done, and he left indellible traces behind him of duties faithfully discharged. He was a native of Mercer County, Ky., and of English extraction on his father's side. In an early day, his father and mother, William and Mary Jennings, were united, and led a happy and successful life. They raised a large family, William H. among the rest, his birth taking place June 27, 1819. In 1832,

his father fell a victim to the devastation of cholera, and, in 1835, his mother left their home in Kentucky and removed with her family to this county, whither two of her sons had preceded her. They settled in White River Township, on Section 25. Here William H. grew to manhood, taking charge in the main, of his mother's farm. He had an early desire to obtain a good education, and, by earnest effort, obtained a fair share for one who lived in those days, working through the day on the farm and prosecuting his studies nights, with hickory bark for a candle. At the age of twenty-eight, he went to Greencastle and obtained a position as clerk in a store, where he remained about one year; then he returned to Franklin and employed with one Dr. Peggs, then in trade there; he remained with him not to exceed two years. In August, 1849, he was elected sheriff of Johnson County on the democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1851, serving his two terms with honor and ability. In 1853, he was elected county treasurer, and was also elected to a second term in this responsible position. In the meantime, on August 6, 1850, he was married to Margaret J., daughter of Robert R. and Jane Lyons, of Scotch and Irish extraction. Her parents came from Mercer County, Ky., to this state. To this union the following children were born: William B., Laura E., Robert D. (deceased), Harry B. and Emil H. The year after his marriage, in the fall of 1851, his mother died, having fulfilled her life's work, and leaving those whom she had reared to manhood and womanhood to mourn her loss. To his mother, the subject of this sketch was ever the same kind and affectionate son, and his nature was of that considerate kind that sought to relieve and assist his mother, wife, family and friends, and he was ever the happiest when doing some kind action. Immediately after Mr. Jennings' successful career in county politics, he received the nomination and election for state senator for Morgan and Johnson counties, and to fill the vacancy occasioned by Capt. John Slater's abandonment of that office, and he served in the senatorial capacity at the special legislative session held in 1858, and again at the regular session held in 1859 and 1860. He was somewhat wearied with political strife, and, after the expiration of his senatorial term, felt like taking a rest. He consequently devoted himself to private business, and, being the possessor of two farms, gave the most of his attention to them for a while, and afterward went into the mercantile business, changing to the agricultural implement trade, and dealing in real estate more or less. In fact, he was a man who succeeded at almost all kinds of business, and took an active interest in public improvements, such as building pikes, etc. During the

war, he engaged in buying horses and mules for the government agents; also shipped to Atlanta and other points on his own account, always accompanying his consignments to their destination. At the close of the war, he again returned to the more quiet duties of private life for awhile. In the spring of 1870, he was nominated and elected mayor of Franklin; he was re-elected in 1872. The fact that the city was decidedly republican, and he was a democrat, showed plainly his strong hold upon the people. It was during his second term as mayor that his death occurred. He was stricken down in his fifty-third year, leaving a family when they most needed his advice and sympathy, and deeply regretted by the community of which he had made himself so prominent a factor. The cortege that followed him to his last resting place bore witness to the esteem in which he was held by the citizens of his county. His wife is still living; she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has done her part well in rearing her family and finishing what her husband left to her care.

WILLIAM B. JENNINGS, the subject of this sketch, is a prominent young citizen of Franklin, an ex-official of Johnson County, Ind., and president of the Johnson County Creamery Company. He was born in Franklin, Ind., on January 4, 1852, and is the son of William H. and Margaret J. (Lyons) Jennings. He attended the public schools of Franklin until his seventeenth year, and then entered Hanover College, where he remained about two years. Returning home, he entered the county auditor's office as a clerk, under E. N. Woollen, auditor, and continued in that capacity for three and a half years. In June, 1876, he went to Indianapolis and took a position as clerk in the auditor's office of Marion County, holding the same for about three years. In 1878, he was nominated by the democrats for county auditor of Johnson County, and was elected by a handsome majority. So satisfactory was his administration of that office, that in 1882, he was re-nominated and elected, thus holding the same for eight years, the constitutional term, retiring in 1887. In September, 1886, he assisted in establishing the Johnson County Creamery Company, of which he was elected president, a position he now holds. In April, 1879, he was united in marriage with Mary E., daughter of William H. and Caroline Donahey.

JOHN L. JONES.—Among the older citizens of Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., none are more worthy of mention in a work of this character than the one whose name heads this biographical sketch. He is the oldest merchant in the place in point of local experience, and is one of the most honored and respected of the citizens. His grandfather was John Jones, who was a native of

Orange County, Va., and was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, being with the Continental Army at Yorktown, at the surrender of Cornwallis. He lived and died in Virginia. He raised a large family, the youngest son among the children being John L., father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in Orange County, Va., on August 7, 1797. John L. served in the War of 1812, being a mere boy at the time, and a year or so after the termination of that conflict removed to Shelby County, Ky., where, on October 2, 1817, he was united in marriage with Anna Lewis, who was born in the above county and state, on March 22, 1799. John L. emigrated to Indiana, in December, 1822, and settled near where Redington now stands, in Jackson County. He remained there until December, 1831, and then removed to Johnson County, and settled in a cabin about one-fourth of a mile north of where Union village now stands. He was one of the pioneers of that section, and his neighbors were Bennett Utterback, Guinnie Utterback, William Utterback, Willis and Wesley Deer, Josiah Simpson, James Rivers, Adam Lash, James Vaughn, and others, all of whom are now dead except Mahala Deer, widow of Wesley Deer. John L. Jones, father of our subject, was a pioneer preacher, of the Christian, or Disciple's faith, traveling and preaching as an evangelist in Johnson and adjoining counties, after coming to Johnson County. There were no roads in Union Township then, except one leading from Franklin to Bluffs on White River, there being only blazed traces through the woods for the accommodation of the settlers in going from one point to another. Deer and turkeys were frequently killed near the cabins, and the howl of the wolf was no unusual sound. There he resided and followed farming until about 1850, and then engaged in business at Waverly, in Morgan County, and next removed to Cannelton, Ind., and continued merchandising. He returned to Johnson County and carried on merchandising in Franklin until the beginning of the late war, and then removed to Indianapolis, where he died on December 20, 1883. His wife also died in Indianapolis, on August 12, 1876. To the parents, nine boys and three girls were born, of whom our subject, John L., was the fifth in number. He was born in Jackson County, Ind., on December 8, 1824. Early in life he received only a common school education, but in about 1845, he entered Franklin College, and attended the same for about one year. He located in Franklin in September, 1853, and engaged in clerking in a store for several years, and then engaged in business for himself, and has continued uninterruptedly up to the present, a portion of the time in co-partnership with other parties, but most of the time by himself. He

was married September 19, 1847, in Clark County, Ind., to Eliza Deaderick, who was born near Utica, N. Y., in about 1822, and is the daughter of Daniel and Adaline Deaderick. To this union three children have been born, all of whom are living. The wife and children are members of the Christian Church.

J. T. JONES, M. D.—The subject of the following sketch is the oldest physician and surgeon now in active practice in Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., being now in the forty-second year of his professional life. He was born in what is now Blue River Township, on a farm about two miles east of Amity, in a log cabin which was without a floor, on January 23, 1825 (the day upon which this sketch is written being his sixty-third birthday). His father was Jefferson D. Jones, who was born in Virginia, in 1799, and emigrated to Kentucky when a boy, locating in Mercer County. While living in Kentucky he was married to Eleanor Frary, the wedding occurring in 1820 or 1821, in the town of Harrodsburg. Eleanor Frary was born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1801. In 1823, they came to Johnson County and settled on the farm where our subject was born. In about 1835, they exchanged farms with his brother and removed to the same, which was east of the Franklin College, and is now partly in the corporate limits of Franklin. The father died January 10, 1877, and the mother died August 26, 1885. To the parents six children were born, of which our subject was the second; a brother and sister are the only surviving members of the children, save our subject. The brother is William L., who was born June 30, 1838, and is now a practicing physician of Marysville, Utah, and the sister is the wife of William L. Peggs, now living near Indianapolis, Ind. Our subject was reared on the farm, and secured his early education in the Franklin schools and college. He began reading medicine in the office of Drs. Webb and Thomas in Franklin, Ind., and in 1846, began practicing. In the fall of 1860 he entered the University of Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating from the medical department of that institution in the spring of 1861. He returned to Franklin and resumed his practice, and has continued up to the present. He has held various public positions of trust, among which were those of city councilman of Franklin four years, secretary of the county board of health, and is at present city health officer, and coroner of Johnson County, having been elected to the latter office in 1886. He was married December 28, 1847, to Isabella Peggs, who was born in Trimble County, Ky., December 23, 1825, and is the daughter of Jacob Peggs, now a resident of Franklin Ind., and probably the oldest citizen of Johnson County, being in his ninety-fourth year. His wife died July 7,

1884. To this union nine children were born, of whom five are living, three daughters and two sons. In politics, the Doctor is a democrat, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM C. JONES is the third son of Basil G. and Maria S. (Tucker) Jones, born near where he now resides August 17, 1844. His father was born in 1802, and died in this county, May 9, 1847; his mother born in Kentucky, in 1811, and died in this county October 30, 1881. The paternal grandfather of our subject, was Horatio Jones, born in 1783, and died in Johnson County, in 1860. This family came to this county in a very early day, and some of them were prominent in local politics. At sixteen years of age our subject began life for himself, and for some time supported the family. In 1877, Mr. Jones settled where he now lives, and owns 118 acres of good land, and in addition is engaged in stock-raising. The marriage of Mr. Jones occurred in 1874, to Miss Maggie Painter, a native of Hendricks County, Ind., born in 1846. They have these four children: Estella, Lela, Chester C. and Nora. In politics, he is a true republican, a K. of P., and a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Jones is an honest, upright citizen, esteemed by all who know him.

JOSHUA P. JORDAN, miller, and one of the leading citizens of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., was born near Georgetown, Brown Co., Ohio, on February 16, 1820, and is the son of Joshua, who was born in Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio, and was a soldier of the War of 1812. He emigrated to Indiana in about 1850, and located in Jennings County, where he followed the carpenter's trade, and died in 1873. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Mary Williams, who died at his birth. Our subject served an apprenticeship at the cabinet-maker's trade in Clermont County, Ohio, and came to Indiana in 1840, and located in Jefferson County. He followed his trade until about 1850, but in about 1845, began milling. He removed to Jennings County in about 1862, and came to Franklin in 1865, and has been milling up to the present time, being for seventeen years in the employ of Baldwin & Payne. He assumed charge of the Franklin mills in January, 1887. He became a member of the Christian Church in about 1870, and is now an elder of the Franklin Church of that denomination. He was married in August, 1841, to Casandria Clemans, who was born in Jennings County, Ind., August 8, 1822, and is the daughter of John Clemans. To this union eleven children have been born, nine of whom survive.

THOMAS J. KELLY, farmer, is a native of Clark County, Ind., born November 14, 1833, being the eldest of six children, to the marriage of Madison and Elizabeth (Patterson) Kelly, natives of

Kentucky; the birth of the former occurred February 14, 1809, and his death April 21, 1857, the latter was born in 1812, and died in 1850. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Kelly was Anthony Kelly, a native of Virginia, born February 26, 1774, and his death took place February 15, 1844. The Kelly family came to Johnson County in 1837. Our subject grew to manhood on the farm, and was a student at the subscription schools. His life has been that of a farmer, and in 1875, settled on his present farm, just outside the corporation limits of Franklin. In 1861, Mr. Kelly was united in marriage to Miss Letta J. Bone, a native of Butler County, Ohio, born June 21, 1836. They have five children: Thomas E., born 1863; Smith, 1865; Harry, 1867; Lillie, 1870, and David B., 1876. He is a republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES KERLIN, deceased.—Among the citizens of Johnson County, Ind., worthy of mention in a work of this character, none, perhaps, are more so than the subject of this brief biographical sketch. James Kerlin was the son of George and Rachel (Banta) Kerlin, and was born in Henry County, Ky., on February 12, 1825. His parents were natives of Kentucky, and emigrated to Johnson County, Ind., in about 1832, when their son was but seven years of age. The parents upon coming to Johnson County, located in Union Township, where they lived out their lives, and died on the old homestead. The mother survived her husband, and for many years was fondly and tenderly cared for and comforted by her son, our subject. He was reared of the farm, and secured a good common school education, to which he added by means of a vigorous brain and desire to improve himself, a fund of practical knowledge which made him conversant with literary works, and particularly with the Scriptures, all of which he read with an understanding, grasping and retaining the true inwardness and purport of the works he read. With the exception of three years spent in manufacturing coverlids, in Indianapolis, and two years at Union village, Johnson County, in the saw-milling business, his life was spent on the farm in Union Township. He was an excellent farmer, a very fine manager, and was very successful in life, leaving his family a comfortable home. He was united in marriage on August 24, 1871, near Knobnoster, Mo., to Miss Lou J. Tyler, who was born near Louisville, Ky., September 24, 1838, and is the daughter of Milton W. and Mary (Seaton) Tyler, natives of Kentucky, who removed thence to Johnson County, Ind., where they resided for about eighteen years, and then removed to Johnson County, Mo., where they reside at present on the farm. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kerlin, one son and two daughters

were born, as follows: Seaton Tyler, born November 23, 1872; L. Leona, August 24, 1875, and M. Wyota, May 7, 1877. Mr. Kerlin died July 8, 1887, from heart trouble, his death occurring very suddenly, leaving a widow and the three children to mourn his sudden death. He was an exceptional man in point of integrity, honesty and purity of character, and led an upright and virtuous life, and by his example wielded an influence for good on all who came in contact with him. He was a practical Christian, read and believed in the Scriptures, and more, followed out their teachings to the letter, and had been converted, but had never joined any church organization. He was a devoted and kind husband and companion, a wise and loving father, and was in return loved and venerated beyond power of speech by his desolate and grief-stricken family who to-day sadly mourn his loss. To know him was to love and respect him for his many virtues, and he is to-day remembered by a host of friends and acquaintances who followed his remains to the burial ground, and keep fresh and green his memory. Mrs. Kerlin and family removed to Franklin on September 8, 1887, in order to give her children an opportunity of securing good education. She is a woman who was a fit companion for her deceased husband, and is no doubt able to complete the life-work begun and laid down by her husband—that of rearing and making good men and women of their children. Mrs. Kerlin is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

L. W. KNOBE, proprietor of one of the leading retail grocery houses in Franklin, Ind., and in local experience the oldest grocery dealer in the city, was born in Jennings County, Ind., September 29, 1840, and is the son of Balzer and Magdaline Knobe, the former being a native of France, and the latter of Germany. The parents were married in Europe, and emigrated to America in about 1838. They at once came west to Indiana, and located on a farm in Jennings County, where both died in 1849, of cholera, their deaths occurring within a week of each other. To the parents five children were born, three of whom survive. After the death of his parents, our subject went to live with a cousin, and at the age of fourteen years was "bound out" to a lady at Madison, Ind. He was subsequently in the employ of D. J. Vawter, at Vernon, and with that gentleman came to Franklin, and altogether spent five years in his employ. He was next with Brooks & Jones, grocery dealers, and, in 1859, engaged in the restaurant business in Franklin, and continued until July, 1861, when he volunteered in Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of which he was appointed orderly sergeant at its organization. Eight months later he was promoted second lieutenant, and in 1863 he was promoted

first lieutenant. He served as such until September 1, 1863, when he resigned on account of physical disabilities. Returning to Franklin, he entered into co-partnership for the purpose of doing a grocery and bakery business. March 5, 1865, his business was entirely destroyed by fire, upon which he had not a cent of insurance. Receiving support from friends, however, he was enabled to make another start in the same business, with his former partner. This firm, which had done a prosperous business, continued for three years, and his partner then sold out to James Hamilton, who, about eighteen months later, sold out to James Richey. Our subject next bought out William Mains, who was dealing in groceries and provisions, and has since carried on that business, together with a full line of candies, fruits, toys, etc., and has now probably the leading store of the kind in Franklin, and does an immense business. Mr. Knobe was married on March 10, 1865, to Damaris Kimbel, who was born in the State of New York, and to them have been born four children, three of whom survive. Both Mr. and Mrs. Knobe are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the G. A. R., Wadsworth Post, No. 127, at Franklin.

A. B. LAGRANGE, the subject of this sketch, is a dentist and grocery dealer of Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., and was born in Johnson County, on August 18, 1841. He is the son of Aaron and Catherine (Banta) Lagrange. The father was born in Kentucky, and came to Johnson County, when but eighteen years of age, with his parents, who were among the pioneers of the county. He was a farmer by occupation, and was in the Black Hawk War. He is now a citizen of Franklin; is a Presbyterian in religion. The mother died in 1847. Her father was Peter Banta, an early settler of Johnson County, Ind. To the parents of our subject, four children were born, of whom he is the second, and the oldest of three boys (one sister), all survive. He was reared on the farm, and attended the schools at Hopewell. Later he attended Franklin College. He entered the Federal Army in 1863, joining Company G, of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Regiment of Volunteers, and served until his discharge in the fall of same year (ninety days' enlistment). He taught school in Kansas for several years after the close of the war, and, in 1870, entered the medical department, of Ann Arbor (Mich.) University, where he graduated in 1872. He then returned to Franklin, and engaged in the dental profession, and has continued up to the present. He was connected with the grocery business in 1883, doing good business. He was married in 1872, to Fanny Butler, of Johnson County, who was born in Ohio, and is the daughter of Eli Butler. To this union is one

son, George, who was born in 1877. Mr. Lagrange is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; he is also a member of Wadsworth Post, No. 127, G. A. R.

DANIEL C. LAGRANGE, retired farmer, was born in Mercer County, Ky., February 9, 1826, son of Peter and Lemima (Covert) Lagrange, and is of French-German lineage. His parents were natives of New Jersey, and in 1826, came to Johnson County, and settled in Franklin Township, where they died. Mr. Lagrange is the youngest of three living children, and received a common school education. At the age of twenty-two years he began farming for himself, and now owns 167 acres of fine land in this township. Mr. Lagrange has lived at Hopewell, for eighteen years. His marriage to Miss Catherine List, occurred in 1848. Mrs. Lagrange was born in Switzerland County, Ind., in 1829. They have four children: Maggie, Samuel, John and Edith. In politics, Mr. Lagrange is an ardent republican, and is a representative of one of the early families of this county. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

W. H. LAGRANGE, vice president of the National Bank of Franklin, Ind., was born three and one-half miles northwest from Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., on January 13, 1841, and is the son of Peter D. and Patsy M. (Ransdell) Lagrange, both of whom were natives of Mercer County, Ky. The father was born in 1802, and was the son of Peter Lagrange, a native of Virginia. Peter, the elder, removed to Kentucky, and thence to Johnson County, Ind., in 1826, and was one of the early pioneers of the county. Peter D. was a farmer, and died on the old homestead near Franklin, in 1878. The mother was born in 1806, and was the daughter of Wharton Ransdell, who lived and died in Kentucky. She died in Johnson County in 1873. To the parents seven children were born, two of whom survive. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and secured a limited education in the district schools. In 1875 he left the farm and located in Franklin, and in January, 1878, was elected president of the Second National Bank of Franklin (now defunct), of which he was at the head for five years. He was then elected vice president of the National Bank, and holds that position at present. He was married in 1862, to Clarinda J., daughter of Daniel Brewer, who was born near Franklin in 1844, and to their union six children were born, as follows: Jasper W., Mary O., Frank E., Elenore J., Charles B. and Clarinda L., all living. Mr. Lagrange and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN A. LANE, junior member of the firm of Whitesides & Lane, proprietors of the Franklin Steam Laundry, was born in Madi-

son, Jefferson Co., Ind., on September 17, 1857, and is the son of W. E. and A. L. (Reynolds) Lane, the former being a native of Baltimore, Md., and the latter of Madison, Ind. The father located in Franklin in 1873, and his family followed the next year. They are now residents of this city, the father being employed at the planing-mill of Robert Waggener. Our subject was reared in Madison, where he obtained a very good education, graduating from the public schools of that place. He learned the trade of machinist, and for several years followed the same, and then for two years was employed as clerk in a grocery store, and then next engaged in the laundry business. He was married January 19, 1885, to Jessie F. Ritchey, daughter of Leon Ritchey. His wife died October 16, 1885, and on December 29, 1887, he was married to Bessie Kerling, of Franklin. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lane are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES LEE, hotel and livery stable proprietor, of Franklin, Ind., was born in Shelby County, Ind., on February 13, 1838, and is the son of John and Sally A. (Bonner) Lee, the father being a native of West Virginia, and the mother of Ohio. They immigrated to Shelby County in about 1825, and located in that county, where they were married. The father died in 1878, and the mother in 1876. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received his education in district schools. He located in Franklin in December, 1871, and was merchandising in Shelby County for four years, previous to 1871. He began the livery business upon coming to Franklin, and sold out a year later, and engaged in the restaurant and livery business, and in 1886 took charge of the Hotel Lee, and conducts that popular hotel, and a livery stable, at present. In 1861 he was married to Mollie Landram, who died in 1865, leaving two children, who are now living. In 1876 he was married to Mollie Barnett, daughter of William H. Barnett, recorder of Johnson County, and to their union six children have been born, all living.

RICHARD M. LEE was born in Jefferson County, Ind., on September 8, 1848, and is the son of H. J. and Lucy (Short) Lee, both natives of Jefferson County, Ind. The father was born in 1822, and the mother in 1826 or 1827, and died in 1856. The father is a farmer, and lives in Jefferson County, Ind. The father's second marriage was to Miss Lizzie Mathews. Four children were born to the first marriage, three of whom are living. To his second marriage ten children were born, seven of whom are living. Our subject was reared on a farm, attended the schools in Jefferson County, and enlisted in 1863, in Company H, of the Tenth Indiana Cavalry. His brother, John M., was in the Third Indiana Cavalry,

and died in Andersonville prison. Our subject was mustered out at Vicksburg, Miss., in 1865. He returned to Jefferson County and farmed until 1869, and then went to Nebraska, and remained three years farming. He returned to Indiana in 1873, and came to Franklin in 1881, and has resided here since, carrying on farming. He was elected councilman of Franklin, in 1885, to represent the Third Ward, served two years, and was appointed street commissioner in May, 1887, and resigned in March, 1888. He then went to farming again. He was married March 27, 1877, to Mrs. Nancy A. Cooper, born in Johnson County, Ind., on April 10, 1857, and daughter of Martin and Sallie Beard. She was a widow. One daughter has been born to them. She is a member of the Christian Church.

ALBERT LIST was born in Henry County, Ky., October 4, 1832, son of Garrett and Elizabeth (Voriss) List, and is of German descent. His father was born in Kentucky, in 1808, and is now a resident of Marion County, Ind.; his mother, also a native of Kentucky, died in this county. Our subject is the eldest of eight children, three of whom are now living. In 1834 he came with his parents to this county, and settled near Hopewell Church. He received a common school education, and at the age of sixteen years, began working by the month as a farm hand, which he continued six years, when he began farming for himself, in Marion County, Ind., having removed to that county about 1853. In 1875 Mr. List returned to Johnson County, and located on his present farm, which consists of 110 acres of well-improved land. In 1878 he began the dairy business, and now has thirty Jersey cows. During the year 1887, he sold 5,019 pounds of butter. In addition to this, he has given his attention to the cultivation of small fruits, at which he has been very successful. The marriage of Mr. List occurred in 1856, to Miss Eliza Hoefgoen, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1872. To this marriage were born three children: Maria A., Ella and Mattie M. Mr. List was married again in 1874, to Miss Amelia Lockwood, a native of Ohio. They have one child, Mary L. Politically, Mr. List is a republican, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

TUNIS CALVIN LIST, of Franklin Township, is one of four children to the marriage of Theodore and Susan (Vannuys) List, and is of Scotch-Irish origin. The parents of our subject were natives of Kentucky; his father's birth occurring in that state in 1797, and his death in Johnson County in 1877. The mother was born in Mercer County, and died in this county, at about seventy-five years of age. The family came to Johnson County in 1838. Here the boyhood days of our subject were spent, and here in a

log-house which stood where the Hopewell school building now stands, he was educated. Mr. List has followed farming successfully all his life, and is the present owner of a good farm of 150 acres, upon which he has resided twenty-seven years. His marriage occurred in 1852, to Miss Mary C. Luyster, a sister of Capt. H. H. Luyster, mayor of Franklin. Mrs. List was born in 1836, where she now lives. They are the parents of four children: Luna May, born 1856; Robert M., born 1858; Samuel W., born 1863, and William, born 1866. Politically, Mr. List is a republican, and cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, and since that time has voted for every republican nominee. Samuel W. List, a brother of our subject, was a soldier in the late war, a member of Company F, Seventh Indiana Volunteers. He was wounded at Petersburg, Va., and died at City Point, July 4, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Tunis C. List are members of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church.

H. H. LUYSTER, the subject of this brief sketch, is one of the prominent citizens of, and mayor of, the city of Franklin, Johnson County, Ind. He was born three miles west from Franklin, Ind., on November 14, 1832, and is the son of Stephen and Mary (Vandiver) Luyster. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1797. His father was Cornelius Luyster, a Hollander by birth, and on his (Stephen) mother's side was a descendant of the Van Ordens, one of the prominent Knickerbocker families of New York. From Pennsylvania, Cornelius removed to Kentucky, when Stephen was a boy, where he died. From Kentucky, Stephen removed to Butler County, Ohio, and, in 1829, came to Johnson County, Ind., and was one of the pioneers of the county. He learned and worked at the wagon-making trade, but in later life followed farming. He died in 1879. The mother was born in Kentucky, in 1800, and was the daughter of Henry Vandiver, of Mercer County, Ky. The parents were married in Kentucky. She died in 1876. Both were members of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church, after its organization. To the parents five children were born, four of whom are living. Our subject was the youngest. He was reared on the farm, and secured a common school education. In May, 1864, he was instrumental in organizing Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, which was organized for the 100 days' service, and of which he was chosen captain. He was discharged at Indianapolis in September, 1864. He engaged in merchandising, in 1867, in merchant tailoring and boots and shoes, but made his home on the farm, and in 1871 located his family in Franklin. He retired from business in 1874. In May, 1884, he

elected mayor of Franklin, on the republican ticket, and in 1886 was re-elected. He is a member of the G. A. R. post, and has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since he was sixteen years old. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Mary I. Carnahan, who was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., and is the daughter of Rev. James A. Carnahan, a pioneer minister. To this union six children have been born, three of whom are living. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. J. O. MARTIN, deceased.— Among the citizens of Johnson County, Ind., worthy of mention in a work of this character, none, perhaps, are more so than the deceased citizen, whose name heads this brief biographical sketch. Dr. Martin was born in Fayette County, Penn., on January 15, 1821, and was the son of John and Elizabeth (Cotton) Martin, both natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared on the farm, and was given a good common school education. He remained on the farm until grown, and during the latter part of his life on the farm, taught school several years. During the forties he came to Indiana, and having found teaching was not a suitable life vocation, he entered the office of Dr. Ullery, at Rising Sun, and began the study of dentistry. He had previously read medicine with Dr. James, at Catlettsburgh, Ky. In 1849 he returned to his native state, and locating at Dunbar, began practicing his profession — dentistry. He returned to Indiana, in 1852, and locating in Franklin, succeeded in building up a name and business, both professionally and otherwise, which survives him. Socially he was affable, sunny and genial, and his cheery disposition naturally attracted many friends and acquaintances, who keep fresh his name in their memory. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and also of the Masonic lodge, by which fraternity he was buried on January 9, 1878, his death having occurred the 7th of the same month, from that fatal malady, "Bright's Disease." On May 1, 1849, Dr. Martin was united in marriage with Charity Denton, the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Voorhess) Denton, who was born on January 18, 1829, in the State of New York. The parents were natives of New York State, and came to Indiana in 1831, locating in Switzerland County, where they lived and died. To Dr. Martin and wife three children were born, as follows: Mary Elizabeth, born on February 8, 1850, married Dr. Voorheis, of Columbus, Ind., and died December 27, 1886; Sarah C., born July 6, 1851, and died January 22, 1854, and John D., born July 25, 1853, now living in the west, thus leaving a widow and one son survivors of the family. Dr. Martin was one of the leading men in the procuring of the charter of the city of Franklin. He served as clerk of Franklin after it had a city charter, for many years; was

one of the leading characters in the building of the city school building, also in buying and laying out the new cemetery.

WILLIAM J. MATHES, deceased, was born in Culpepper County, Va., August 1, 1818, and was the son of Joseph and Sarah (Atwood) Mathes, both natives of Virginia. Joseph Mathes came to Johnson County in 1825, and resided on a farm near Edinburg until his death. He reared a family of nine children. After his death, Mrs Mathes and William J., our subject, removed to a farm in Nineveh Township, where her death occurred in 1856. Mrs. Mathes was a Baptist. March 22, 1845, William J. Mathes was married to Miss Rachel Mullikin, whose mother was born in Henry County, Ky., February 13, 1823, of Irish descent. To this union five children were born, three of whom are now living: Joseph L., Clara B., wife of Smith B. Fesler, and Sarah E. Our subject was a merchant at Williamsburg, several years, and held the office of postmaster, and township trustee. In September, 1863, he removed to Franklin, where he resided until his death, which occurred October 9, 1886. Here he engaged in the mercantile business, in connection with which he run a livery and sale stable. He was elected county commissioner three terms, and held that office at the time of his death. He was a democrat. Joseph L. Mathes was born in Johnson County, May 30, 1851. He received a common school education, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-one years, and for eight years, was engaged in the mercantile business in Franklin. In 1873, he engaged in farming. In 1873, he married Mary J. Coleman, a native of Johnson County, who has borne him these children: William J., Mary E., and Hugh Q. He is a democrat, and a member of the K. of P. order, and with his wife, belongs to the Christian Church.

ALLEN McCASLIN, a highly respected pioneer and citizen of Johnson County, was born in Shelby County, Ky., September 30, 1818, son of David and Mary (Marrs) McCaslin. The former was born in Wythe County, Va., about 1767, and his death occurred in Johnson County, Ind., December 17, 1850; the latter was born in Pennsylvania about 1777, and died May 18, 1841. The subject of this biographical sketch came to Johnson County in 1829 and settled on the farm where he now resides. He attended school in the old log school-house, which stood near where the Presbyterian Church of Franklin, now stands. By occupation Mr. McCaslin is a farmer, and owns a valuable farm. He was united in marriage November 5, 1840, to Miss Margaret Ditmars, a native of Somerset County, N. J., born October 3, 1820, daughter of Garrett and Sarah (Verbryck) Ditmars. Mr. and Mrs. McCaslin have had five children, two of whom yet live, namely: William O., born 1851, and

Harriet D., 1855. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for fifty years, and for forty years has been an elder, and for forty-eight years his wife has been a member of the same church. Politically, he was formerly a whig, but is now a republican, and cast his first vote for William H. Harrison.

EVERETT M. McCASLIN, a native of Johnson County, Ind., was born February 24, 1855, and is the son of Wosson and Jane S. (Winchester) McCaslin. The subject of this biography grew to manhood upon the farm, and received a common school education at the Hopewell Academy. In 1876, he began farming for himself in Osage County, where he remained four years, and then returned to this county and, in 1886, settled where he now resides. The marriage of Mr. McCaslin occurred September 6, 1876, to Miss Belle Ditmars, daughter of Cornelius and Catherine (Banta) Ditmars. Mrs. McCaslin was born in Franklin Township, September 6, 1855. To the above marriage two children were born: Herbert D., born March 8, 1882, and Caroline, April 30, 1886. In politics, Mr. McCaslin is an ardent republican, and cast his first presidential vote for R. B. Hayes. He and wife are members of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. Mr. McCaslin is a leading young farmer, industrious, and a liberal supporter of all laudable public enterprises.

JOHN McCASLIN is a native of Scott County, Ind., born September 25, 1825, being the eldest of six children, four of whom are now living. His father, Alexander McCaslin, was born in Mercer County, Ky., January 23, 1801; his mother, Elizabeth (Sellers) McCaslin, was born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1804, and died in Johnson County, Ind., in September, 1860. The McCaslin family came to Indiana in 1815, and in 1829 located in Johnson County, two miles south of Franklin. The immediate subject of this sketch attended school in Franklin, in a hewed-log school house that stood near where the Presbyterian Church now stands. About 1848 he began farming in the southern part of Franklin Township, and in 1864 removed to his present farm, which consists of 354 acres of good land. For twenty-five years Mr. McCaslin has been breeding short-horn cattle, and now has a herd of seventy. Mr. McCaslin was married in 1851 to Miss M. J. Alexander, born near Greenville, Tenn., December 29, 1829. They have five children, viz.: George A., born 1852; Robert N., born 1856; Martha B., born 1866; John A., born 1871, and William E., born 1875. Mr. McCaslin is a republican, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. McCASLIN is the fourth son of Wasson and Jane S. (Winchester) McCaslin, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. He was

born in Franklin Township, Johnson Co., Ind., October 22, 1859, and grew to manhood upon the farm. Mr. McCaslin received a common school education, and at the age of twenty-one years, embarked on his own responsibility in life's voyage, as a farmer, and by industry and good management has secured a valuable farm, upon which he located in 1886. His residence, which was built in 1886, at a cost of \$1,500, is one of the finest in the township. The marriage of Mr. McCaslin occurred October 20, 1886, to Miss Anna E. Woods, born at Greenwood, this county, April 13, 1863, daughter of Alfred C. and Elizabeth (Smock) Woods, the former born in East Tennessee, December 17, 1821; the latter born at Greenwood, March 30, 1829, and died in 1876. Politically, he is a republican, and cast his first presidential vote for the lamented Garfield. Mr. and Mrs. McCaslin are members of the Franklin Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM MCCASLIN, deceased.—Among the citizens of Johnson County, Ind., probably no one was more prominent than the one whose name heads this biographical sketch. He was born in Virginia, February 7, 1817, and was the son of natives of Virginia. The parents removed from Virginia to Mercer County, Ky., and from there came to Johnson County, Ind., in about 1827. At that time the subject of this sketch was about ten years of age, and he was given a common school education, and when a young man taught school. He was possessed of a fine business education, which he secured in practical business pursuits, and was recognized as one of the ablest financiers of the county. He remained on the farm until 1860, and then removed to Franklin, where he resided until his death, which occurred June 5, 1883. He was a Christian in the true sense of the word, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church, of Franklin, and for several years led the choir of the same. He began life with a farm of eighty acres, given him by his father, and as evidence of his financial ability it is only necessary to state that he left an estate valued at about \$50,000. His nature was charitable, and many needy persons were the recipients of his generous bounty. As a citizen he was progressive and enterprising, and always stood in the front row, when a move was made toward the advancement of the town and county. He was nited in marriage three times. The first time was in 1838, when he was married to Charity Vannuys, who died April 11, 1839, aged twenty-two years. His second marriage was solemnized on November 1, 1839, to Cynthia (King) Shafer, who was born October 21, 1814, and died March 2, 1878. To this marriage three children were born: V. Brainard, born November 2, 1840, died June 6, 1860; Elizabeth A., born July 11, 1843, and died Sep-

tember 24, 1845, and B. K., born April 28, 1849, and died September 4, 1850. He was married the third time on December 25, 1879, to Marguerite Mullen, who was born near Carlisle, Pa., May 7, 1838, and is the daughter of Sampson and Sarah (Golden) Mullen, of Welsh and Irish descent, respectively. Both parents died when their daughter was a child, she being but two years of age at the death of her father, and six at the death of her mother. Mrs. Caslin was married to our subject in Thomasville, Ga., where she was spending the winter season, her home being at the time in Minneapolis, Minn. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has a large circle of friends in Franklin. Mr. McCaslin's portrait appears in this volume.

WOSSON MCCASLIN, an old and respected citizen of Franklin Township, was born June 18, 1827, in Scott County, Ind., being the third in a family of seven children born to the marriage of David and Polly (Sellers) McCaslin, the former born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1797, and died in Johnson County in 1873, and the latter was born in Kentucky in 1801, and died in this county in 1871. In the fall of 1827, the family emigrated to Johnson County and settled in Franklin Township, just west of the city of Franklin, where the subject of this biographical sketch grew to manhood. He attended school at the old log school-house, that was located in Franklin, near where the Presbyterian Church now stands. The life of Mr. McCaslin has been that of a farmer, which he began for himself at twenty-one years of age, and, in 1856, settled on his present farm, and now owns 360 acres of excellent and well improved land. As a farmer and stock-raiser, Mr. McCaslin is progressive and up with the times. He was united in marriage November 13, 1850, to Miss Jane S. Winchester, born in this county, September 28, 1828, being a daughter of Serril and Mary A. (Miller) Winchester. The father of Mrs. McCaslin was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1804, and died in this county in 1854; her mother was born in North Carolina in 1803, and died in this county in 1867. The Winchester family came to Johnson County in 1826, and were among the early pioneers of this part of Indiana. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. McCaslin are these seven children: David S., born 1853; Everett M., born 1855; Josie, born 1857; John H., born 1859; Florence, born 1861; Laura J., born 1863, and Ezra W., born 1873. Politically, Mr. McCaslin is a republican, and he and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL J. MCCLELLAN, agent of the J., M. & I. R. R. Co., and one of the leading young citizens of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., was born in Franklin, on September 14, 1849. He is the son of James H. and Isabella H. (Bryan) McClellan. James H. was born

in Trimble County, Ky., on February 21, 1818, and was the son of William McClellan, a native of Virginia. James H. early came to Johnson County, Ind., and clerked in a dry goods store. He next engaged in business for himself (books). He was appointed postmaster under the administration of President Pierce, and was re-appointed under Buchanan's administration, holding the office for eight years, and was the last democratic postmaster of Franklin until the Cleveland administration. After leaving the postoffice he entered the court house, and was engaged for several months as assistant in the different offices. In April, 1861, he entered the employ of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company, and three months later was appointed agent of the same at Franklin. Upon the consolidation of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroads, in 1864, he was made agent at Franklin, of the two, and continued as agent until his death, which occurred February 27, 1882. Politically, he was a democrat, and though he never held a county office, he was respected and appreciated as a citizen. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The mother was born in Shelby County, Ky., and is the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bryan, who emigrated from Kentucky to Johnson County, Ind. She is a member of the Christian Church. To the parents three children were born, two of whom survive. The children are: Mary (deceased), Sam J., our subject, and Bettie, now the wife of W. H. Riley. Our subject was reared in Franklin, and secured a good education in the public schools. At the age of about seventeen years he set out to learn telegraphy, and was next appointed operator at the J., M. & I. depot, and remained as such until March 4, 1882, when he was appointed agent to succeed his father, and holds that position at present. He is a K. of P., and in religion, belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and in politics, is a democrat.

W. H. McCoy, one of the leading citizens and merchants of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., and member of the firm of Yager & McCoy, book and stationery dealers, was born in Clark County, Ind., on the old homestead, on April 26, 1837, and is the son of Collins and Nancy (McDonel) McCoy. Collins was born on the same farm as his son, in Clark County, on April 17, 1807, and was the son of Maj. John McCoy an officer of the militia; and James and Rice, two brothers, were in the battle of Tippecanoe, and were later in life Baptist ministers of some note. The great grandfather was Elder William McCoy, a native of Pennsylvania, and a Baptist minister. James McCoy was the great great grandfather who came from Scotland at the age of sixteen years. The McCoy's came from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, and then to Indiana in 1800.

The mother was born in Indiana on March 16, 1816, and was the daughter of John McDoneld, who came to Indiana from Ohio. Phæbe Richardson was her mother. The father died on August 27, 1872, and mother on October 20, 1845, leaving five children, four boys and one girl. Our subject was the eldest. His sister, Sarah J., is wife of Prof. F. W. Brown, of the Latin chair in college. Our subject was reared on the farm, and secured an early education in common country schools. In 1854, he entered Franklin College, of which his grandfather was one of the founders. He graduated in 1861. He then taught school, first at Seymour, where he was principal of schools, and next elected professor of mathematics at Moore's Hill College, Indiana, and remained there one year. He then engaged in merchandising at Greensburgh, Ind., and next returned to teaching, and was principal of schools at Old Vernon. In 1869 he returned to Franklin, and engaged in business at his present stand, in the stove and tinware trade. He next engaged in the drug business, and in 1872, his father dying, he went to the farm in Clark County, and remained ten years, coming here again in 1882, and going in the hardware business with R. A. Alexander. Eighteen months (1884) later, he entered his present business, and has been here since. Was married in 1863 to Miss E. A. Potter, who was born near Greensburgh, Decatur Co., Ind., in 1843, and is a daughter of N. J. M. Potter. He has four children. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN, city treasurer of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., is a native of Johnson County, Ind., and was born in Franklin Township, August 8, 1860, and is the son of W. H. and Kate (Tilson) McLaughlin. (See sketch of W. H. McLaughlin.) He was reared on the farm, and secured a good education in the district schools, and public schools of Franklin. He engaged in the saw-mill of his father in Franklin until May 4, 1886, when he was elected to his present position as a republican, receiving a majority of about 162 votes. He was elected for two years. December 19, 1883, he was married to Miss Stella Thompson, who was born in Edinburg, Ind., in 1860, and is the daughter of I. M. Thompson, of the firm of Thompson, White & Co., proprietors of the Franklin Starch Works. To this union, a son, Harry A., was born February 27, 1885. Mr. McLaughlin is a member of the K. of P., uniform rank, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

W. H. McLAUGHLIN, one of the leading citizens of Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., and junior member of the firm of Waggener & McLaughlin, planing-mill and lumber dealers, of Franklin, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, on January 8, 1833, and is the second of five children, born to L. K. and Esther (Hunter) Mc-

Laughlin. Our subject was born in Norwich, Ohio, but reared principally in McConnellsville, that state, where he attended the public schools, securing a limited education. After leaving school he learned the carriage-maker's trade, and in 1850 removed to Franklin, Ind., and continued at his trade until 1857. He then married Miss Kate Tilson, on April 30, 1857, who was born in Johnson County, Ind., on January 4, 1839, and is the daughter of Stephen Tilson. He removed to the farm the same year, where he remained until the spring of 1863, and where a daughter and son were born. He engaged in the saw-mill business in 1863, and ran a mill for one year. Soon after he went to Tipton County, where he remained for about two and a half years, and then purchasing an interest in a mill, removed it to Cass County, Ind., where he remained from 1866 to 1869. He next returned to his farm and spent a year there, being at the same time engaged in the lumber business. In 1871, he located in Franklin, and engaged in dealing in walnut lumber exclusively. From that time on, until about 1883, he was engaged in the lumber business, saw-milling and planing-milling, with different parties, and then purchased a mill of his own and ran the same up to August, 1887, when he sold the same to N. M. Pittman. In the early spring of 1888, he formed a partnership with Robert Waggener, and with him is engaged in the planing-mill, saw-mill and contracting and building business. In 1862, he volunteered in Company F, of the Fifth Cavalry, Ninetieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and served for seven months, resigning on account of disabilities. At the organization of the regiment he was given the position of a supernumerary lieutenant, and soon afterward was elected first lieutenant, which position he held until his resignation, serving under the command of Col. Isaac P. Gray, now governor of Indiana, being on detached duty, and with the governor was on the celebrated Bedford raid. Our subject has always been quite prominent as a citizen, taking an active interest in town and county affairs. He has served in the city council several terms, and on the city school board a number of times, and is a member of the board at present, and serving out his second term. He is a republican in politics, and stands high in his party, and in 1882, was chosen by his party to make the race for clerk of the county, and in 1884 was nominated for treasurer. He is a member of the Masonic, Knights of Pythias, and Knights of Honor fraternities, and is a member of the Baptist Church. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin four children have been born, all of whom survive. The children are: Lena, wife of C. N. Hall, of Peru, Ind.; Arthur, now city clerk of Franklin; Annie, who lives at home with her parents, and

Thad, who clerks in a clothing store at Peru. Mrs. McLaughlin and the eldest daughter are members of the Baptist Church. Lewis K., father of our subject, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1803. He was a graduate of the Eclectic School of Medicine, and practiced his profession in Ohio, for eighteen years, and removed to Franklin, Ind., in 1849, and practiced until his death, which occurred in September, 1851, with cholera, which he contracted while on a visit to Cincinnati, Ohio. The mother of our subject was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1809, and is now a resident of Franklin. Stephen Tilson, father of Mrs. W. H. McLaughlin, was one of the pioneers of Johnson County, coming from Virginia at a very early date, and locating here when the country was almost a wilderness.

REV. E. M. McMILLEN, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., and a leading young minister of the place, is a native of Lawrence County, Ohio, having been born in Burlington, on the Ohio River, on October 1, 1857. He is the only child of the Rev. Archibald J. and Gertrude (Merrifield) McMillen, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The father was born in 1829, and was the son of Isaac and Winifred McMillen, from near Zanesville Ohio. He was educated for the ministry at the old Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, graduating from that eminent institution in the class of 1854. He began his ministerial work in about 1856, at Ashland, Ky., and subsequently had charge of the Presbyterian congregations at Greenup, Ky., Burlington, New Plymouth, Athens, Ohio, and Ravenswood, W. Va., having charge of the church at the latter place for a period of eleven years, and dying there on April 2, 1878. He was a fine classical scholar, possessed of a strong mind, and was of broad and liberal views, though he held close to the teachings of his faith. He was eminently pious, and possessed the full confidence and esteem of the people of the different charges he presided over. He was chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment of U. S. Kentucky Infantry for two years, and during that time led an active life, during which time he contracted a cold, from which came the asthma, and of the latter affliction he died. His brother, John McMillen, was a major in one of the volunteer regiments of the Union Army, and was captured at Chancellorsville, and imprisoned at Andersonville, where he died. The mother was born at New London, Huron County, Ohio, in 1833, and was the daughter of James and Huldah Merrifield, natives of New Hampshire. She died in 1858, when our subject was fourteen months of age. In 1863 Rev. Archibald McMillen was united in marriage with Miss Eugenia A. Samuels, who was a native of Virginia. To this union two sons — Egede C.

and Herbert C., were born. Egede is a resident of Huntington, W. Va., and Herbert is a student at Hanover College, Indiana, while their mother resides at Barbersville, Ky. Our subject's early education was secured in the public schools of New London, Athens, Ohio, and Ravenswood, W. Va. He entered the preparatory department of the Merrietta College, Ohio, at the age of fourteen years, and six years later, in 1878, graduated from that college. In the fall of 1878, he entered the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated from the same in 1881. From there he went to Paris, Ky., and took charge of the General Assembly Presbyterian Church, where he remained over five years. He next took charge of the Lebanon (Ky.) Presbyterian Church, and in November, 1886, came to Franklin, Ind., and took charge of the Presbyterian Church, which is the leading church organization of the place. He was married on October 26, 1886, to Laura D. Ray, who was born in Marion County, Ky., in 1858, and is the daughter of Philip and Sarah Doneghy, both natives of Kentucky. Rev. McMillen, though a young man in years, is an able and eloquent divine, and his stay in the different charges, and particularly in Franklin, has been characterized by vigorous work, filling each pulpit with satisfaction to his congregation. During the first three months of 1887, a wonderful revival blessed his work in Franklin, resulting in the conversion and accession to the Presbyterian Church of more than 220 persons.

W. A. McNAUGHTON, the subject of this sketch, is one of the leading young citizens and business men of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., and proprietor of the largest dry goods and carpet establishment in the city and county. He was born at Leavenworth, Crawford Co., Ind., on November 4, 1849. He is the son of Rev. S. W. and Sarah (Forbes) McNaughton. The father was born in Indiana, in 1826, and is a minister of the Methodist Church, and has been a member of the Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference for about thirty-five years, during which time he has occupied pulpits at many points in the southwestern portion of the state. He is now stationed in Vanderburg County. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1868. To this union eight children have been born, two of whom are dead. The father has since married. Our subject was reared from his thirteenth year in Edinburg, Johnson Co., Ind., and secured a limited education in the public schools. He began life as a cash boy in the store of Harvey Lewis, at Edinburg, and thence was promoted to a clerkship, and later was cashier and book-keeper in the bank of Mr. Lewis, remaining with that gentleman until his retirement from business in about 1872. He next took an interest in the dry goods store of John Walsh, and

in 1880 the firm removed to Franklin. Upon the retirement of Mr. Walsh, from the business, in 1883, our subject assumed full proprietorship of the business, and continues the same at present. He is a member of the K. of P. order, uniform rank, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married December 27, 1870, to Annie C., daughter of John Walsh, who was born in Edinburg. To this union five children have been born, all of whom are living. Mrs. McNaughton is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOHN C. M. McNUTT, a member of the law firm of Thompson & McNutt, of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., was born in Hensley Township, Johnson County, Ind., on May 25, 1863. His father was James McNutt, who was also born in Hensley Township, Johnson County, on the 10th day of March, 1836, and was the son of John McNutt, who came to Indiana and located in Johnson County at a very early date, in the history of the county. James McNutt, the father of our subject, was a farmer by occupation. The mother of our subject was Cynthia J. Hunt, who was born in Johnson County, December 16, 1840, and is the daughter of William R. Hunt, who was a native of Kentucky, and immigrated to Johnson County in about 1826. He was born in 1818, and died in 1886. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt five children were born, four of whom survive. The mother was married in July, 1883, to Jacob M. Cooper, deceased, a resident of Johnson County. She is now a resident of Morgantown, Ind. Of the children, our subject was the second in age. He was reared on the farm until he was sixteen years of age. He, early in life, attended the district schools of his native township, in Johnson County, and finished his education by graduating from the Morgantown (Ind.) high school. At the age of seventeen years, he began teaching school, and for five years continued at the same, studying law in the meantime. He read law with an uncle, C. F. McNutt, at Terre Haute, Ind., and also with S. D. Luckett, at Bedford, and then in the office of R. M. Johnson, of Franklin, now of Washington, D. C. He was admitted to the bar in 1884, and in the spring of 1886, formed a co-partnership with William C. Thompson, and began practicing his profession in Franklin, and has continued up to the present. The firm also have a complete set of abstract books of Johnson County, and make abstracting a specialty. He married, July 7, 1886, Ruth Neely, who was born in Brown County, Ind., April 22, 1865, and is the daughter of Jacob M. and Sarah A. Neely, of Morgantown, Ind. Mr. McNutt is a member of Johnson Lodge, No. 76, I. O. O. F., in which he at present occupies the chair of N. G. Mrs. McNutt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the spring of 1888, he was nominated on the democratic ticket as candidate for

prosecuting attorney for the district composed of Shelby and Johnson counties.

DR. D. H. MILLER, druggist of Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., was born in Hendricks County, Ind., on December 5, 1842, and is the son of Scott and Mary J. (Stout) Miller. The father was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1814, and was the son of Henry Miller. Henry Miller removed to Hendricks County, Ind., in 1830, and was one of the pioneers of that county. He was a farmer, as was also his son. The mother of our subject was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, about 1824, and was the daughter of Thomas J. Stout, who removed to Indiana, and located near Indianapolis, in Marion County. He was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was one of the "Bloody Three Hundred" who went from Indianapolis to the Black Hawk War. Scott Miller entered the Federal Army, in August, 1861, and was elected captain of Company I, Seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, by a unanimous vote at its organization, and served as such until 1863, when he resigned on account of heart trouble, and returned home. He died in Paris, Texas, in 1879, while on a business visit to that place. The mother died in 1876. The subject of this sketch was the only child born to the parents. He was reared on the farm, and received his early education in the Danville Academy, situated in his native county. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in the federal service, going as a private in his father's company (Company I), of the Seventh Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and served for about eight months, when he was discharged for physical disability, resulting from a severe attack of typhoid fever. Returning to Indiana he almost immediately began reading medicine at Indianapolis, and during the years 1865-6-7, attended the Ohio Medical College of Ohio, from which he graduated in March of the latter year. In January, 1868, he located in Franklin and established his present drug business. A large and complete stock of drugs, toilet articles, fancy goods, and cigars and tobacco is carried, besides a prescription department. The business has flourished since its establishment, and is one of the leading drug stores of the city. He was married in 1870, to Parintha Williams, who was born on a farm in Rush County, Ind., and is the daughter of Thomas Williams, and to this union, one daughter, Gertrude M., has been born. Mr. Miller is a republican in politics, is president of the city school board, a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities, and with his wife, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH H. MULLENDORE was born November 3, 1855, in Shelby County, Ind., son of Lewis and Harriet E. (Record) Mullendore, the former born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1823, and the latter

born in 1831. In 1857 the family removed from Shelby County to Johnson County, and here our subject was reared and educated. By occupation he is a farmer, and by industry and good management has secured a valuable farm comprising 160 acres, upon which he settled in 1878. He has a good residence, erected in 1886, and a substantial barn built in 1887, also one of the best drained farms in that locality. Mr. Mullendore was married October 14, 1877, to Miss Sarah E. Mitchell, a native of this county, born October 20, 1858, daughter of William and Lucinda Mitchell, the former born in 1837, the latter in 1842, and died in 1861. To this union were born these children: Elzora E., born July 8, 1881, Gracia E., born April 1, 1885, and Alonzo E., born August 15, 1878, and died December 15, 1885. Politically, Mr. Mullendore is a republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM M. NEAL, the subject of this sketch, is one of the leading citizens of Johnson County, Ind., and is engaged in the general blacksmithing and repair business. He was born in Jessamine County, Ky., on the ground where Camp Nelson was located during the late war, on December 1, 1844. His father was Moses H. Neal, who was a native of North Carolina, and emigrated from there to Kentucky. In January, 1854, he emigrated to Indiana, locating in Johnson County. In 1863, he removed from Franklin to Elizabethtown, Bartholomew County, and in 1867, removed thence to Jennings County, where he died in 1872. The mother was Matilda Bain, and was born in Greenville District, S. C., and died in Jennings County, in 1874. To the parents six sons and six daughters were born, only two (our subject and an older brother, John A. Neal, of Bartholomew County), survive. Our subject was reared on a farm three miles east from Franklin, Ind., and secured a good education in the district schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, of the Seventieth Indiana Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Benjamin Harrison, ex-U. S. Senator. He served until the close of the war, losing but three days during service, and was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., on June 9, 1865. He returned to Franklin in November, 1866, and engaged in blacksmithing, and has been here ever since carrying on his business, which has grown to a considerable enterprise. In 1878, he was elected by the democrats of Johnson County, as sheriff, receiving a majority of 769 votes, carrying every township in the county. He was re-nominated by acclamation, and re-elected in 1880, by a majority of 680 votes, holding the office four years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge. He was married June 6, 1867, to Hattie E. Mazingo, who was born in John-

son County, and is the daughter of Joseph and Julia (Owen) Mozingo. To this union three children have been born, all of whom survive.

REV. ALBERT OGLE, pastor of the Franklin (Ind.) Baptist Church, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Switzerland County, on April 10, 1839, being the fourth of two sons and seven daughters, born to Achilles and Charlott (Bakes) Ogle. The father was born in Westmoreland County, Va., in 1809, and is the son of Hiram Ogle, a Virginian. In 1813 Hiram, the grandfather, emigrated to Switzerland County, Ind., where he lived until his death, following farming. Achilles, the father, also followed farming in Switzerland County, and is now an honored citizen of Vevay, the county seat of that county. The mother of our subject was born in Switzerland County, Ind., in 1816, and was the daughter of John Bakes, a native of England, who emigrated to America at the beginning of the present century. She died in Vevay, Ind., in August, 1886. She was a member of the Baptist Church, of which her husband is also a member. Our subject was reared on the farm, and secured the rudiments of his education in the common schools of his native county. He entered the Franklin College in 1858, and attended that institution three years, and in 1864, entered the Theological Seminary at Upper Alton, Ill., where he continued his studies and preparations for the ministry, and graduated from the same in 1867. He became a member of the church at about the age of fourteen years. Upon leaving college he went directly to Mitchell, Ind., where he had been called to assume the pastorate of the Baptist Church, and at which place he was ordained in October, 1867. In 1871, he accepted a call to Seymour, Ind., where he occupied the Baptist pulpit until November, 1885, and then came to Franklin. He was married April 6, 1864, to Mary Cotton, who was born in Switzerland County, Ind., on January 17, 1842, and is the daughter of Robert and Lavinia Cotton. To this union six children have been born, four of whom survive.

PROF. D. A. OWEN, the subject of this sketch, was born in Greene County, Ind., December 11, 1852. He is the second son and third child in a family of five children, all of whom are still living. His father is Wilson Owen, also born in Indiana, son of Josiah Owen, a native of North Carolina, and grandson of Thomas Owen, who was a soldier in Cornwallis' army, and a native of the city of London, having been wounded, previous to the surrender of Yorktown; was left in America at the close of the Revolutionary War. As was usual with the boys of his age, our subject worked upon his father's farm during the summer, and attended district

school in the winter, with no peculiarity of habit to distinguish him from his associates, unless it be the awkwardness with which he handled edged tools, some of the evidences of which are plainly visible to-day. At the age of eighteen, having a desire for better opportunities for obtaining an education, than was furnished by the district school, he employed a hand to take his place upon the farm, and went two terms to the Point Commerce high school. At the expiration of these two terms, he obtained a license, and taught two terms, beginning at his home school. In the spring of 1873, still desirous of knowing more of the facts stored up in books and nature, he came to Franklin College and completed the classical course, graduating in 1878. After graduating, he was elected principal of the Salem high school. Before one year had been completed in this position, he was chosen instructor in the department of Natural Science in Franklin College. While holding this position, in the year 1881, he was elected superintendent of Johnson County; these positions he held for two years, teaching in the college in the forenoon and attending to the county work in the afternoon. In 1883, he was elected professor of Natural Science in Franklin College, which position he held until 1887, when the department was divided into the chairs of physics and chemistry, and geology and botany, the latter of which he occupies at the present time. He is a member of the Indiana Academy of Science and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In June, 1880, he was united in marriage to Nettie Paynter, of Salem, Ind., from which union there has resulted one child, who bears the name of the lamented botanist, Asa Gray.

SAMUEL P. OYLER was born in Hawkhurst, Eng., August 26, 1819, second son of Samuel and Sophia (Rabson) Oyler. His father was a farmer and a free-holder in England. The early years of Samuel Oyler were spent principally in London, where he attended school for several years. He afterward went to school in Westminster for some time. In 1834 he immigrated to America, settling in Rochester, N. Y., where he continued his studies as best he could. In 1841 he came to Indiana and settled in Tippecanoe County, where he farmed and studied theology until 1843, when he united with the Universalist Church, and preached continuously for eight years in that cause, dividing the time equally between Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois. February 4, 1845, he was married to Julia A. Wooding, of Switzerland County, Ind. She died in November, 1847, and in December, 1849, he was married to Lucy Howe, daughter of Solomon Hicks. This lady is his present wife. In 1850 he removed to Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., and commenced the study of law with

Gilderoy Hicks, then an attorney at Franklin. Finding the law fitted to his abilities, he relinquished the ministry, and was admitted to the Johnson County bar in 1851. He readily passed examination to practice before the supreme court in 1852, and subsequently, upon examination, was also admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. He devoted himself assiduously to the practice of law after he was admitted to the bar. In 1852 and 1854, he served as prosecutor for his district, and continued working faithfully and successfully in his chosen profession until 1861, when he left everything and entered the union army. He was one of the first to enter the service, and by his own efforts raised the first company of volunteers in this county, which was the third raised in the state. He was elected captain, and subsequently commissioned as major of the Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He served during the campaign in West Virginia, returning home in August. He then resumed his law practice, but for a short time only, as in 1862 he organized the second company of the Seventy-ninth Volunteer Infantry; was commissioned lieutenant colonel, and assigned to duty in the Army of the Cumberland. He was first with Buell, and afterward with Rosecrans, taking part in those memorable campaigns that aided so materially in bringing the war to a close. He was in the battles of Chickmauga and Chattanooga, where his regiment suffered severely. He returned to Chattanooga the day after the battle of Chickamauga, with 1,900 men, all that were left of the twenty-first corps, of which he was the ranking officer. He had the honor of leading the charge at Mission Ridge, and his regiment, with the Eighty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was the first to scale the ridge, and capture the works of the enemy. During the winter of 1863 and 1864, he was stationed in the valley of the Tennessee and the following summer, was with Sherman in his march upon Atlanta, but in July, was disabled by sickness, and in October, was compelled to resign his commission and return home. Upon his return home, he was at once chosen by the republicans to represent his district in the state senate, and he did his duty as well in the halls of legislation, as on the field battle, serving his country in both positions with honor and distinction. He served two regular, and one extra session in the senate, was made chairman of the committee on organization of courts, and a member of the judiciary committee, and in 1868, he was appointed judge of the sixteenth judicial circuit, serving till 1870, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Franklin. In 1866, he was a delegate and member of the platform committee of the soldiers' convention held in Pittsburg. Col. Oyler has always taken a deep interest in local affairs, is, and has been,

earnest in his efforts to advance the cause of education. As an attorney, he ranks among the best in Johnson County, and has acquired a handsome competence by his practice of law. He is a worthy citizen, and highly esteemed where known.

D. B. PATTERSON, of Franklin, Ind., was born in Needham Township, Johnson Co., Ind., September 3, 1835, and is the son of Thomas and Frances (Harris) Patterson. Thomas Patterson was born in Fayette County, Ky., April 24, 1801, and is the son of Robert and James (Henderson) Patterson. Thomas came with his parents to Clark County, Ind., in 1811, and later came to Johnson County, and now resides on his farm in Needham Township. The mother of our subject was born at North Middleton, Bourbon Co., Ky., and died in 1835. To that union seven children were born, five of whom survive. In August, 1838, the father married Nancy Hardesty, by whom he had six children, four of whom survive. Our subject was reared on the farm, and attended the district schools. He has followed farming as a vocation all his life, and removed to Franklin in March, 1885, but continues his farming. January 14, 1862, he was married to Eliza A. Beatty, who was born in Fayette County, Ky., September 30, 1830, and is the daughter of John and Sarah (Patterson) Beatty. Both Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are members of New Pisgah Presbyterian Church.

J. B. PAYNE, the subject of this sketch, is senior member of the firm of Payne, Johnson & Co., millers, and proprietors of the Pearl Roller Mills, of Franklin, Johnson County, Ind. He was born at Vernon, Jennings County, Ind., on June 21, 1849, and is the son of Leland and Julia (Butler) Payne. The father was born at Newburg, Ohio, October 26, 1818, and was the son of George M. Payne, who was born at Lebanon, Conn., on January 9, 1791, and he was the son of Stephen Payne, a native of Connecticut (see sketch of Dr. P. W. Payne). Our subject's mother was born in Jennings County, Ind., on September 28, 1822, and was the daughter of James Butler, a native of Virginia, and came to Indiana in 1818. She died on March 6, 1850, while our subject was but nine months old. Leland Payne came to Franklin in 1854, and engaged in the milling business in co-partnership with Ebenezer Baldwin, whose daughter he married the same year. Mr. Baldwin retiring from the mill in 1881, and Mr. Payne took as a partner in the business, John W. Ragsdale, in July, 1882. In April, 1884, Mr. Payne retired from the firm, and his death occurred the same year. Until 1854, our subject was reared on a farm in Jennings County, by an aunt, and at that time joined his father in Franklin. He was educated in the public schools of

Franklin. After finishing school, he clerked in the woolen mills of Baldwin & Payne (his father) for two years, and next entered the flour mills of the same firm as a clerk. In 1871, he engaged in the drug business in Franklin, at which he continued until 1873, when his health failing him, he spent a year in Minnesota. Returning to Franklin, he engaged in the planing-mill business, and continued until 1879, and then removed to the farm, where he remained until 1884, when he returned to town and engaged in his present business. He is a member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities, and a member of the Christian Church. In 1871, he married Ellen Williams, of Wayne County, Ind., who was born in Rush County, Ind., on August 8, 1850, and is the daughter of Thomas Williams. To this union three children have been born. Mrs. Payne and two of the children are members of the Christian Church.

PHILANDER W. PAYNE, M. D.—Among the leading and older members of the medical profession of Johnson County, Ind., is Philander W. Payne, physician and surgeon of Franklin. He was born at Bedford, Ohio, on March 9, 1832, and came with his parents to Jennings County, Ind., in 1839. At the age of sixteen years he left the farm and entered Jennings County Seminary, where he attended for three years, occasionally teaching school, the income from which occupation was necessary for paying expenses at school. Upon leaving the seminary he taught school for two years, and then commenced a regular collegiate course at Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Ind. On account of a disease of the eyes he was compelled to leave college before completing the full course, but the degree of A. M. was afterward conferred on him by the faculty of the college. Choosing the medical profession, he began reading medicine with Dr. A. Parks, of Vernon, Ind., and in 1855 he entered the medical department of the Ann Arbor University, Michigan, from where he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, from which school he graduated in 1858. He afterward attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and also Bellevue Hospital College, New York City. He then began practicing in Franklin, and has continued up to the present. In 1863 he was appointed by Governor Morton, one of of the special surgeons for the relief of Indiana soldiers at Stone River, Tenn., and spent some time in the service. By efficient and faithful practice he has established an enviable name and standing in professional circles, and as a citizen, has earned a place in the front rank. He was one of the original founders of the Franklin Gas Works, and helped that enterprise from an experiment to a solid and flourishing industry. He was for a time trustee of

Franklin College, and held a similar responsible position in the Indiana College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Indianapolis. He was married May 4, 1862, to Mary A. Forsythe, the daughter of a well-known merchant of Franklin, and to this union three sons and four daughters have been born. Politically, he is a republican, and religiously is a Methodist Episcopalian. His father was George M. Payne, who was born at Lebanon, Conn., on January 9, 1791, and was the son of Stephen Payne, who was a native of Connecticut, and a descendant from several families who emigrated from the mother country at a very early date, and located in the New England and Southern States. George M. emigrated to Ohio, in 1814, and thence to Jennings County, Ind., in 1839, and came to Johnson County in 1854. He died in Franklin, January 24, 1883, in his ninety-third year. The mother of our subject was Susan Holcomb, who was born at Panton, Vt., August 9, 1794. She was the daughter of Benjamin Holcomb, a native of Connecticut, who served for eight years in the Revolutionary War, entering as a captain, but rising at once to a colonelcy, and serving as such most of the time of his service. He was with the Continental Army at Valley Forge, and present at the capture of Trenton. The mother died at Queensville, Ind., December 12, 1866. To the parents, who were married at Madrid, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., January 16, 1815, seven children were born, of whom our subject is the only surviving one. The children were as follows: Livonia, born at Newburg, Ohio, September 12, 1816, and died at Queensville, Ind., on March 31, 1861; Leland, born at Newburg, Ohio, October 26, 1818, and died at Franklin, Ind., in 1884; Minerva P., born at Newburg, Ohio, June 12, 1821, died at Vernon, Ind., February 2, 1849; George J., born at Newburg, Ohio, April 26, 1824, died at Vernon, Ind., September 15, 1850; William N., born at Newburg, Ohio, March 26, 1827, died at Vernon, Ind., March 15, 1846; Rollin, born at Bedford, Ohio, November 21, 1829, died at Harrodsburg, Ind., November 2, 1854. Upon emigrating to Ohio, George M., the father, located on a farm, which ground is now in the Seventeenth Ward of Cleveland. He followed merchandising principally in Ohio, and farming in Indiana, up to his removal to Franklin, when he engaged in the furniture business, and continued until about fifteen years previous to his death.

T. C. M. PERRY, auditor of Johnson County, Ind., was born at Gallipolis, Ohio, June 29, 1847. His father was Thomas L. Perry, who was born in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1818, and his mother was Joannah Brunnermer, who was born in Covington, Va., in 1822. In 1846, the father moved to Gallipolis, Ohio, and two years later came to Indiana and located at Waverly, Morgan County, where

he died in 1864. His wife died the same year, and within a week of the death of her husband. The paternal grandfather of our subject was an Englishman, and the paternal grandmother was a native of Ireland, while the maternal grandparents were both Germans, the grandfather being a native of Germany, and the grandmother of America. To Thomas L. and Joannah, the parents, six children were born, as follows: Sarah (now deceased), Mary E., now deceased, Jennie, Francis, (now deceased), T. C. M., and Aldice. Upon the removal of the parents to Indiana, the subject of this sketch was but one year of age, and his boyhood days were spent in Waverly, in Morgan County. He was given an academic education, and later conceived the idea of fitting himself for the legal profession, and to that end read law for awhile, but was not admitted to the bar, having abandoned his studies. He removed to Johnson County in 1872, and engaged in merchandising at different points in that county, for a number of years, the last point at which he was so engaged being Providence. In 1882, he was elected trustee of Union Township, and held that office for four years, being at the same time engaged in the stock business. On March 18, 1886, he was nominated by the democratic county convention for the office of auditor of Johnson County, and the following November, he was elected to that office by a majority of 396 votes, and took charge of the same on November 5, 1887, at which time he removed to Franklin. He is a member of Union Village Lodge, No. 545, F. & A. M., and of Waverly Lodge, No. 818, I. O. O. F. He was united in marriage in 1881, to Mary A. Farris, who was born in Bargersville, Ind., and to this union two children have been born, both deceased.

N. M. PITTMAN, lumber dealer, and saw-mill proprietor, of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., was born in Monroe County, Ohio, on April 19, 1845, and is the eldest of seven children born to Isaac and Eliza J. (Moore) Pittman, both of whom were natives of Ohio, the father, born April 26, 1822, and the mother on July 5, 1827. Isaac Pittman came to Bartholomew County, Ind., in 1850, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1867. His father was William Pittman, who was a Pennsylvanian by birth, removing from that state to Ohio, and thence to Indiana in 1860. The mother is the daughter of Solomon Moore, a native of Ohio, who came to Indiana in 1846, settling in Bartholomew County, where he died in 1856. The mother now resides in Bartholomew County. Our subject was reared on the farm, and secured a good common school education. Leaving school, he, in 1868, began to learn the carpenter's trade, and worked at the same until 1870, when he began saw-milling in Monroe County, Ind. He remained

in Monroe County until 1872, and thence removed to Johnson County, and located at Union village (now Providence). He continued in the saw-mill and lumber business at that point until 1887, and then removed to Franklin, and purchased the business he now operates. He has one of the only two saw-mills in town, and does an extensive business, both in sawing, and in the lumber trade. He was married January 11, 1872, to Elizabeth Small, who was born in Kentucky, on January 9, 1850, and is the daughter of William Small, of Johnson County, Ind. To this union the following children have been born: Flora, Harry, Oscar, Frank, Annie and Nettie. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a republican in politics.

JACKSON POWELL, leading stock-dealer and liveryman of Franklin, Ind., was born in Mercer County, Ky., on December 24, 1832, and is the son of John and Mary (Thompson) Powell. The father was a native of Virginia, who removed to Kentucky at an early date, and was one of the pioneers of Mercer County, when he died there in about 1843. The mother was born in Kentucky, and came with her children to Johnson County, Ind., in about 1857. Her death occurred in July, 1874. Our subject was reared on the farm. In 1855 he went to Missouri, where he remained until 1861, and then located in Johnson County, near Franklin. Six years later he located near the town of Whiteland, and in 1884 removed to Franklin, where he has since resided. Recently he engaged in the livery business, which he carried on in connection with his stock dealings. He is one of the substantial citizens of Johnson County, and is a man respected and esteemed by all who know him. Mr. Powell was married in October, 1852, to Lydia M. Thompson, who was born in Kentucky, and to this union two sons and two daughters have been born. Mr. and Mrs. Powell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN POWELL, farmer and stock-dealer, of Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., was born in Mercer County, Ky., on December 7, 1841, and is the son of John and Mary (Thompson) Powell. (See sketch of Jackson Powell for sketch of parents.) Mr. Powell was reared on the farm, and like other youths of his day obtained but a limited education. With his parents he came to Indiana, when about sixteen years of age, and in about 1857, began life for himself by hiring out as a farm laborer, by the month. His first land was a tract containing about thirty-six acres, located about two and one-half miles from Franklin, which he purchased in about 1869. A year later he disposed of the same, and purchased 120 acres of land two miles north of Franklin. He at present owns altogether

about 205 acres. For the last fifteen years he has been buying and trading in stock of all kinds. Mr. Powell was married on September 26, 1861, to Juna A. Ransdell, who was born in Johnson County, Ind., October 10, 1841, and is the daughter of William P. Ransdell. To this union eight children have been born, as follows: Alonzo, born 1862; William I., born 1865; Ora, born 1867; George, born 1869; Susan E., born 1872; John, born 1874; Myrtle, born 1878, and Bessie, born 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Powell and three children are members of Hurricane Baptist Church.

LOVEN G. PRITCHARD.—Among the representative citizens of Johnson County, Ind., worthy of mention in a work of this character, none are more so than Loven G. Pritchard, of Franklin. He is the son of Daniel and Abigail (Parkhurst) Pritchard. The father was born in Maryland, on January 15, 1781, and was the son of James Pritchard, a native of England, who emigrated from his native land to America at an early date, and located in Maryland, and thence removed to Henry County, Ky., where he died. The mother was born in Tennessee, September 29, 1785, and was the daughter of Ezekiel Parkhurst, a native of North Carolina. The parents of our subject were married May 20, 1803. Daniel Pritchard removed with his father to Henry County, Ky., and in January, 1823, came to Indiana, crossing the Ohio River at Madison, on the first day of that year. He located at what is now Edinburg, on Blue River, where he raised two crops, and then on account of the ague, removed, in 1824, to Nineveh Township, where he entered a homestead of 160 acres near the center of the same. He followed farming as a life vocation, and though an uneducated man, met with remarkable success, and out of a family of nine children he gave each a farm of about 135 acres, he having in his possession at the time our subject came of age, over 1,000 acres of land. The records show that he entered more land than any other one citizen of Johnson County, among which were eighty acres which were entered by him and sold to George King, who sold it to the county, and upon that tract Franklin, in part, was built. He was a man who preferred the quiet and independent life of the farmer to that of a public servant, and hence never sought or filled any public official positions. He was a member of the religious organization then known as "The Western Predestination Two-Seat Baptists," but abandoned that belief two years prior to his death. In March, 1852, he disposed of his property in Johnson County, and removed to Jasper County, Ind., where he died on October 11, 1852. The mother died in Johnson County, on March 9, 1854. To the parents, twelve children were born, as follows: David P., September

16, 1804; Walker D., July 3, 1806; Roland, February 3, 1809; Jonathan H., February 10, 1811; Sallie, March 16, 1813; Allen M., April 19, 1815; Lewis, March 6, 1818; Curtis, July 15, 1820; Loven G., November 12, 1822; William I., May 15, 1825; Matilda M., December 6, 1831; all of whom are deceased, leaving our subject the only surviving member of the family. He was reared on the farm and secured a limited education in the log school-houses of the district, under the old "blue beech system," when, if a scholar did not succeed as rapidly as the teacher thought he should, the beech switch was liberally used. Nevertheless he secured the rudiments of an education, to which he has since added a large fund of practical information, sufficiently to make a success of his life. He has followed farming as a life vocation, and now owns a fine farm of 115 acres in Needham Township. He removed to Franklin in 1886, and remained for about one year, and then returned to the farm. In January, 1888, he again removed to Franklin, and is now a citizen of the town, residing on his own property, a neat cottage residence. He has always taken an interest in public affairs, and in 1854, was elected justice of the peace from Nineveh Township. He was a democrat until the Kansas troubles in 1854, when he joined the republican party, and has since affiliated with that organization. He was married February 20, 1848, to Nancy Keaton, who was born in Nineveh Township, Johnson Co., Ind., on December 25, 1830, and was the daughter of Judge William Keaton. To this union nine children were born, three of whom survive. The wife died February 20, 1887. He was a member of the Christian Church. He was again married January 25, 1888, to Sarah (Graham) Poffinberger, a native of Ohio. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Christian Church, and stands well as a citizen, being generally respected by all who know him.

FRANK S. RECORDS, a native of Bartholomew County, Ind., was born February 19, 1827, son of William P. and Elcey (Harvey) Records, and is of English descent. His father was born in Pike County, Ohio, November 23, 1801, and his mother in New York, in 1806. His paternal grandfather, Spencer Records, was born in Sussex County, Del., in 1760, and died in Shelby County, Ind., in 1850. He was a man of more than ordinary ability; he was a soldier in a number of Indian battles in Kentucky, and his father was a Revolutionary soldier. The maternal grandfather of our subject, was Longstreet Harvey, a native of New Jersey, who died in Shelby County, Ind., in 1852, at an advanced age. In 1835, the immediate subject of this biography removed with his parents to Shelby County. Here he attended the country schools, and through his own effort has acquired a valuable and

practical education. In 1848, he came to this county and settled in Nineveh Township, and, in 1854, settled where he now lives, and owns 235 acres of fertile land. His residence, built in 1883, at a cost of \$2,500, is one of the finest in the township. For about twenty-five years Mr. Records has been giving his attention to breeding thorough-bred hogs, and now has a number of very fine Poland-China hogs. December 19, 1849, Mr. Records was united in marriage to Miss Susan M. Utterback, born near Lexington, Ky., February 25, 1829, daughter of Perry and Matilda (Dewitt) Utterback, natives of Kentucky, who came to Johnson County, in 1831. Her father died in Iowa, and her mother in this county, when she was about fifteen years of age. Of eight children born, four are living: Mary V., Jennette A., John N. and Hattie E. He was formerly a whig, but is now a republican. Mr. and Mrs. Records are members of the Christian Church; he is an honest, upright citizen, esteemed for his many good qualities, by all who know him.

RILEY RIGGS, one of the leading farmers of Franklin Township, was born in Iowa, March 1, 1849, and is the son of Horace and Sarah (Helterbrand) Riggs, natives of Shelby County, Ind.; the former born in 1816, and died about 1851, and the latter born about 1824. In 1860 she married Richard S. Verbruyck, and now resides in Kansas. When four years of age the immediate subject of this sketch came with his mother to Johnson County, and here was educated in the common schools. In 1881, Mr. Riggs purchased his present farm, and the same is well improved, and located about two miles from Franklin. Mr. Riggs was married in 1875, to Miss Carrie Byers, a native of this county, born in 1851. She is the daughter of Henry S. Byers, Sr., and a member of the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH A. SCHMITH, one of the leading young merchants of Indiana, was born in Madison, Ind., December 16, 1853. His parents were Anthony and Rebecca (Sterling) Schmith. The father was born in Alsace in 1825, and died in November, 1867. The mother was also born in Alsace, in 1824, and is a resident of Franklin. The parents were married in Madison, Ind., in November, 1851. In August, 1865, the parents removed to Franklin. To them were born the following children: Joseph A., our subject; John H., born July 3, 1856; Frank A., October 6, 1858, and died May 27, 1860; Philip, March 31, 1861, and died November 30, 1877; Benedict, October 19, 1862; Mary L., June 17, 1867. Our subject was reared in Franklin, and attended the public schools of the place. He began clerking as soon as he left school, and continued at such until 1881, when he engaged in the grocery busi-

ness for himself, being given the assistance of W. C. Wheat, who furnished the capital. He now owns the business in full, and has built up one of the leading grocery trades in Franklin.

LUTHER SHORT.—As the public press is said to be the guardian of the people and their liberties, it is of interest to know something concerning those who, in their capacity as editors, are the ruling spirits of the press. The *Democrat*, of Johnson County, is a paper that ranks among the best county papers in Indiana, and it is of its editor, Luther Short, that we would briefly speak. His great grandfather, John Short, was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, in 1756. When quite young he moved to Russell County, Va., where he remained till the fall of 1802, when he again changed his home to Pulaski County, Ky., near Somerset, where he died. Wesley Short, son of John, was born in Russell County, Va., December 20, 1780, where, in the spring of 1802, he married Rebecca Owen, and the following fall moved to Pulaski County, Ky. Part of the farm which he owned at that time is now occupied by the depot of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, at Tatesville. He was one of the pioneer ministers of the Christian Church, and held a prominent place in this denomination when he died. Milton Short, the father of Luther, and son of Wesley, was born in Pulaski County, Ky., May 18, 1807; he lived there till March, 1818, when he came to Indiana and remained about ten years, then returned to Kentucky in the fall of 1828, where he taught school, and on January 8, 1829, married Mary, daughter of Robert and Winnie (Atkinson) Tate. He made his home in Kentucky until 1836, farming and teaching, when he returned to Indiana, locating at Springville, Lawrence County. He bought a piece of land adjoining the town, and some time after this, attended college, preparing himself for a physician by taking a medical course. He engaged in the practice of medicine until 1854, when he went into the mercantile business, and remained in it until 1868, when he moved away from Lawrence County, and after making numerous moves, returned to Favettville, where he died April 27, 1887. There were born to himself and Mary Tate eight children, some in Kentucky and some in Lawrence County; of these, four were sons and four daughters. At the present time, two of the sons are physicians, one an attorney, and Luther an editor. The mother, Mary (Tate) Short, died in Lawrence County December 13, 1864; she was a good wife and mother, and was sincerely mourned by her family. Luther's great grandfather on his mother's side of the house, John Tate by name, was born in Virginia, where he spent his life, and where his son, Robert Tate, was born July 3, 1768. Robert was married to Winnie Atkinson about the year 1807. Their

daughter, Mary, wife of Milton Short, was born December 5, 1811. Luther, son of Milton and Mary (Tate) Short, was born at Springville, Lawrence Co., Ind., May 14, 1845, where he lived until sixteen years of age, spending a portion of his time farming in the interest of his father, who, it will be remembered, had purchased land for the purpose of furnishing his boys employment, wishing to raise them in industry rather than idleness. In 1861, and at the call of the government for volunteers, Luther enlisted in Company F, Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served three years and two months, when he was honorably discharged, the last of October, 1864. A part of his time in the army he held a position as non-commissioned officer, and took part in all the engagements of the regiment. On leaving the army, he returned home and engaged in the mercantile business, which vocation he followed until the fall of 1866. In September, the same year, he began a collegiate course by one year's attendance at the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis. In the spring term, 1868, he attended Asbury College, Greencastle, Ind. From there he went to the State University, Bloomington, Ind., graduating in 1869, and in a class of thirty-one. In the fall of 1869, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, remaining there two years, graduating in the class of 1871. During the summer of 1870 and 1871, he spent his time in the agricultural implement house of J. Braden, Indianapolis, wholesale and retail dealer, as general manager. He then located in Little Rock, Ark., where he engaged in the practice of the law until April, 1874, when he returned to Indiana and settled in Franklin, Johnson County. In January, 1875, was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney under W. S. Ray. In June, 1879, he formed a co-partnership with George E. Finney. July 1, 1879, they having leased the *Herald-Democrat*, changed its name to the *Democrat*. March 29, 1880, Mr. Short bought his partner's interest in both paper and office, to which he has since added over \$2,500 in presses and material. The circulation of the *Herald-Democrat* did not exceed 700 copies at the time of the lease, but under the new management, and in its new dress, it has increased to over 1,600, proving conclusively that in adopting the profession of editor he did not make a mistake, but has been able to fill that difficult position successfully. The *Democrat* is the organ of the democratic party in Johnson County, of which organization Mr. Short is a prominent member and supporter. April 9, 1883, he was married to Miss Emma W. Heineken, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Heineken, of Franklin, and in company with his wife, started the same day for an extended trip through Europe.

They were gone about four months, and during that time visited Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Belgium and Holland. Mr. Short, of late years, has taken an active interest in Masonry, and is now the eminent commander of Franklin Commandery of Knights Templar. He has also taken the thirty-two Scottish Right degrees.

W. F. SIBERT, book-keeper for Payne, Johnson & Co., millers of Franklin, Ind., was born in the above place on May 5, 1857, and is the eldest of two children, born to Henry and Minerva C. (Schaffer) Sibert. The father was born in Lancaster, Penn., September 10, 1830, and was the son of Jacob Sibert, a native of Europe. Jacob, the grandfather, came with his family to Johnson County, Ind., in 1840, and located in Franklin. Henry, the father, engaged in the grain business, and died December 13, 1877. The mother of our subject was born in Johnson County, at the place called Furnace Mills, in 1831, and is the daughter of William Schaffer. She now resides in Franklin. The subject of this sketch was reared in Franklin, and attended the public schools. After leaving school he entered the flouring mill business, under the firm of Baldwin & Payne (now Payne, Johnson & Co.), and in 1885 was given charge of the books of the mill. Mr. Sibert is a member of the F. & A. M., and K. of P. lodges, being a member of the uniform rank of the latter, and is a member of the Christian Church.

JOSEPH C. SMITH, cashier of the First National Bank, of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., was born in Vincennes, Knox Co., Ind., May 9, 1854, and is the son of the Rev. John F. Smith, a minister of the Presbyterian Church. The father was born in York County, Penn., in January, 1822, and was the son of Hume Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, in which state he followed farming and milling during his life. The Rev. John F. was educated for the ministry, and graduated from Jefferson (now Washington and Jefferson) College, a Presbyterian institute situated at Cannonsburgh, Penn., and also from Princeton (N.J.) Seminary. He began his ministerial work at Bardstown, Ky., in about 1844, and was next located at Owensboro, Ky., and subsequently was stationed at Vincennes, Ind., Richmond, Ind., and in 1859, came to Hopewell, Johnson County, three miles west of Franklin. In February, 1864, he entered the Christian commission, designed for work among the Federal soldiers in the field, and was stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn. During his stay at that point, and while on duty in the hospitals, he was afflicted with "camp fever," from which he died at the old home in York County, Penn., the same year (1864), he being, at the time of his death, on his way to attend

the general assembly of his church, as a delegate, which was called to meet at Newark, N. J. His remains were buried at Lower Chanceford grave yard, York County, Penn. The mother of our subject was Mrs. D. M. Collins, who was born in York County, Penn., in the year 1822, about six months after the birth of her husband. She is the daughter of David Collins, and is now a resident of Franklin, Ind. To the parents six children were born, four of whom survive. Of the children, our subject was the fourth. He was reared at Hopewell, Johnson Co., Ind., and secured a good education in Hopewell Academy. In 1871, he engaged as clerk in the grocery store of L. W. Knobe, of Franklin, where he spent seven months. He next spent a year in school, first at Hopewell Academy, and next took a business course at Commercial College, Indianapolis. He next engaged for a year with David G. Vawter, in the dry goods business in Franklin, and then for six months was with J. P. Banta & Co., merchant clothiers of the same place, and then for three months was with Dunn & Wheat, successors of the above firm. He was next employed as messenger in the First National Bank, of Franklin, until the collapse of that institution in 1877, and was then appointed receiver of the same, and served as such until October, of the same year. He is the only surviving officer of that bank, save one director. In October, 1877, he engaged as salesman for an Indianapolis wholesale house, where he remained until January 1, 1878, and then took a position as book-keeper in the Second National Bank of Franklin. November, 1881, failing health compelled him to resign his position in the bank, and for a year he remained out of active business, recuperating lost energies. Upon the organization of the National Bank, of Franklin, in August, 1882, he was elected cashier of the same, and holds that position at present. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, and of the Presbyterian Church. In October, 1883, he was married to Kittie Ellis, who was born in Franklin, Ind., August 27, 1857, and is the daughter of Capt. W. B. Ellis, of Franklin. To this union a daughter, Christine, was born March 30, 1887. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. M. STOREY, dealer in hardware, stoves, tinware, No. 6 Jefferson Street, opposite Court Square, established in 1869, and continued until 1872, and then removed to Indianapolis, and continued in hardware business until 1877, and then returned to Franklin, and began business again, and continued up to the present carrying an average stock of about \$7,000. Business has always been flourishing, having a share of trade of the county. Was born in Vernon, Jennings County, Ind., on October 17, 1840, and is the son of Thomas J. and Jane (Vawter) Storey. The father was born in

Tennessee, and came to Indiana when it was a territory. He was a carpenter by trade, and died in Vernon in 1881. The mother was the daughter of John Vawter (see John T. Vawter). She died March 8, 1864. To the parents nine children were born, seven of whom survive. Our subject was reared in Virginia, and was educated in the public schools of that place, and in Franklin College, and also at Hanover College. He enlisted July 1, 1861, in Co. H, of the Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiment of Volunteers, as a private, and served four years four months and fifteen days, being discharged January 15, 1866. Promoted first orderly sergeant, then first lieutenant and then captain, and as such retired. Served quite a time as aide de camp in General Vandiver's staff: was wounded at the battle of Provin Grove, Ark., on December 7, 1862, by a rifle ball passing through his cap and striking him in the center of the forehead. Was in the hospital for two weeks. Was captured twice while dispatch-bearer one morning, in Missouri, but succeeded in making his escape each time. Was dressed both times in citizen's clothes. At the close of the war he returned to Vernon, but soon went to Columbus and engaged in milling, and in 1869, came to Franklin, Ind., and engaged in his present business. He is a member of the Masonic order in all its branches, including K. T., of K. of P., and at present is inspector general of uniform rank of Indiana. Member of Wadsworth Post, No. 127, G. A. R., and is a post commander. He is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Storey was married April 21, 1864, to Lucia M. Barnum, of Vernon, and to this union five children have been born, four of whom survive. Mrs. Storey is also a member of the Christian Church.

REV. W. T. STOTT, D. D., was born May 22, 1836. His father was Rev. John Stott, a Baptist minister, who was born near Frankfort, Ky., in 1811. His father was William T., a Baptist minister, who was born in Kentucky in 1788. William T. came to Indiana at about the time Indiana was admitted into the Union, and resided there until death, near Vernon, in 1877. He was regarded as a very eloquent preacher, and of his denomination was considered in the front ranks. He was a most earnest and intelligent citizen, and always took active interest in public affairs. Rev. John was a minister of forty years' standing, during which time he accomplished much work. He came to Johnson County from Jennings County, in about 1884, and died December 29, 1887. He celebrated his golden wedding in 1884, near Vernon. The mother was Elizabeth Vawter, who was born in Kentucky, in 1811, and was the daughter of Rev. William Vawter, of Kentucky, who came to Indiana at an early date and located near Vernon, Jennings

County. She is now living near Hopewell, Johnson Co., Ind. To the parents five children were born, one of whom died in infancy. Of the children our immediate subject was the third. He was reared near Vernon, Jennings County, on the farm and in the tan yard. His early education was secured in the common schools, which he attended until about his sixteenth year, and then entered Sardinia Academy, at the village of that name, in Decatur County, Ind., which he attended three years. He then taught school for a number of terms, and in the college year of 1856 and 1857, he entered Franklin College as a student, and attended four years, graduating from the classical course in June, 1861. He enlisted in the army in July, 1861, as private in Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry. In 1863, he was made captain of his company, and served as such, and commanded regiment in battle of Cedar Creek, in Virginia. He was mustered out December 10, 1864, at Winchester, Va. He then returned to Jennings County, and almost immediately entered the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, where he remained three years, graduating in 1868. He then returned to Indiana, and for one year was pastor of the Baptist Church, at Columbus, and was next called to act as president of Franklin College in 1869; also filled chair of natural science, acting as president for one year; in 1872, was called to chair of natural science in Kalamazoo, Mich., College, where he remained one year. In 1872, was called to Franklin College, as president, and has remained ever since, filling chair of philosophy, mental and moral. He was married in May, 1868, to Miss Arabella R. Tracy, of Rochester, N. Y., and to this union four children have been born.

GEORGE C. STUART, a leading citizen of Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., who was born in Pleasant Township, Johnson County, September 15, 1843, and is the son of James R. and Mary (Pearce) Stuart, both natives of Wythe County, Va. He was reared on the farm, and received a good common school education. In 1882 he was elected by the democrats to the office of sheriff of Johnson County, and leaving the farm, removed to Franklin. He was re-elected sheriff in 1884, holding that office four years, the constitutional term. He is a member of the Masonic and K. of P. fraternities, and in the former has received the Knight Templar and Scottish Right degrees. He was married December 21, 1865, to Angeline Tracey, who was born in Pleasant Township, Johnson County, Ind., in September, 1849, and is the daughter of John Tracey. Upon retiring from the sheriff's office, in 1887, he was presented with a gold-headed cane by the court, bar and officers, and the following resolutions were adopted and spread on record:

“Resolutions adopted by the bar and court at April term of the Johnson circuit court, and ordered spread on the records. [Record Book, No. 28, page 203. Adopted April 24, 1887]: At this time, it being suggested to the court that the term of office of George C. Stuart, the present sheriff of this county, will expire before the next term of this court, the court, on motion, appointed a committee to draft a resolution expressing the feeling of the court, members of the bar and officers of the court, and the esteem in which he is held. Thereupon the court appointed Jacob L. White, William A. Johnson and Robert M. Miller, attorneys of this court, to prepare suitable resolutions in accordance with said motion. Thereupon said committee retired, and returning into court submitted the following: WHEREAS, This is the last term of this court at which George C. Stuart will be present and officiate as sheriff, by reason of the expiration of his term of office, the court and bar of Johnson County embrace the opportunity of placing upon the records of this court the following testimonial: *Resolved*, That during his consecutive terms of office as sheriff of this court we have found in George C. Stuart an honest, energetic and obliging officer, an upright gentleman, and a genial and courteous companion. That by his impartiality in the selection of juries, in his treatment of the members of the bar, and of litigants and the public at large, he has secured our entire confidence, sincere friendship and respect. That the foregoing be spread on record as an expression of the unanimous feelings of this court, its officers and the bar.”

JAMES TERHUNE, an old and highly respected citizen of Johnson County, Ind., was born in Mercer County, Ky., February 3, 1821, and is the son of Garret and Nancy (Davis) Terhune. Garret was the son of William, who was born in New Jersey in 1756, served in Revolution, and died in Kentucky, 1828, Garret was born in New Jersey, on November 15, 1791, and died January 24, 1875. Other children of William were: John, James, William, Stephen, Rule and Patsy. Nancy Davis, daughter of Edward and Sarah Davis, was born in Tennessee on April 9, 1794, and died on February 18, 1851. She was the daughter of Edmund and Sarah Davis, both natives of Tennessee. To this union were born the following: Lewis, Julius, Samuel, Alpha, Nancy, Polly, Ann, Eliza, Absalom and John, died in Kentucky, in boyhood, of yellow-fever, also mother Davis. Garret and Nancy were married August 15, 1813, and to them were born children as follows: Sarah, born August 10, 1814; Mary A., August 25, 1815; Harvey, March 22, 1817; William, July 4, 1819; James, February 3, 1821; Martha, July 3, 1822; Margaret, August 7, 1824; Lucinda, March 8, 1826; Ida R., October 5, 1829; Davis, September 23, 1831; Minerva J., January 10,

1834; Obadiah G., April 10, 1836; of the above the two sons and six daughters survive. Garret Terhune was thrice married, the second time on August 3, 1851, to Jane Forsyth, who was born September 30, 1787, and died February 2, 1856, and the third time September 4, 1857, to Nancy Pickerell, who was born on February 3, 1794. No children were born to the last two marriages. Garret Terhune left New Jersey with his parents in about the year 1792, and located in Mercer County, Ky. In the year 1830, he came to Johnson County, Ind., and settled west from Franklin, on the Franklin and Martinsville road six miles southwest of the former town, on an eighty-acre tract of land which he entered about 1826, while living in Kentucky. In 1839, he removed to another eighty-acre tract near the present town of Trafalgar, where he resided until his death. He was a member of the Christian Protestant Church, and so also was his first wife, Nancy Davis. Jane Forsyth, the second wife, was an old-school Baptist, and Nancy Pickerell, the third wife, a Methodist. James Terhune, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm, and secured only a limited education. Beginning life for himself when about twenty-one years of age, he located on a farm about nine miles west from Franklin, which contained forty acres. A few years later he sold that farm and purchased sixty acres in Nineveh Township, which he also sold, and later purchased ninety-five acres in Hensley Township, to which he subsequently added forty acres, and the farm, now embracing 135 acres, he owns at present. In July, 1881, he purchased eight acres of land in the suburbs of Franklin, and, after erecting a suitable residence, removed there, too, and retired from farming. Mr. Terhune was married on March 17, 1842, to Eusebia N. Nay, who was born in Oldham County, Ky., on October 11, 1825, and is the daughter of Asa B. and Lucinda (Whitesides) Nay. Her great grandparents were John and Katie. Asa B. was born in Oldham County, Ky., on November 30, 1799, and was the son of Samuel Nay, who was born in Culpepper County, Va., on March 9, 1763. From Virginia Samuel Nay emigrated to Oldham County, Ky. To him, and his wife Nancy, the following children were born: Catherine, born August 29, 1784; Bennett, April 3, 1787; James, August 23, 1789; John, June 13, 1791; Mary, August 25, 1793; Nancy, August 6, 1795; Samuel, June 3, 1797; Asa B., November 30, 1799; Rhoda, March 7, 1802; Elizabeth, June 27, 1805; Presley, June 17, 1808; Phœbe, February 19, 1810; Lucy, October 20, 1813. Of this family, Phœbe survives. Samuel Nay was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. Asa B. Nay was an old-school Baptist preacher, and removed to Johnson County, Ind., in 1833. His wife, Lucinda, was born in Oldham County, Ky., on June 2, 1806,

and was the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Button) Whitesides, who lived and died in Kentucky. Their children are: John T., November 19, 1823; Eusebia, October 11, 1825; James A., March 3, 1828; Joseph W., April 11, 1831; Samuel M., April 2, 1834; William S., April 6, 1837; Asa F., April 29, 1840; Nathan W., April 29, 1840; Robert H., August 11, 1843; Mary E., September 19, 1846; infant son, October 9, 1850; Leander T., June 20, 1852. Of the children, one daughter and five sons are deceased. Asa B. Nay, father of Mrs. Terhune, died December 1, 1876. His wife died March 8, 1876. The maternal grandparents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Button) Whitesides, were parents of four children: John, Mathew, Lucinda, and William. To our subject and wife the following children have been born: Thomas L., April 17, 1844; Asa G., September 29, 1846; William D., August 11, 1849; Lucinda M., November 18, 1852; John W., May 5, 1856, and died October 18, 1879; Ermina A., January 5, 1861; Dillard W., January 7, 1864, and died November 7, 1865. Both our subject and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Stephen, the great grandfather, was a native of Holland, and came to the United States in colonial times.

ISAAC M. THOMPSON, one of the leading citizens, and a member of the firm of Thompson, White & Co., proprietors of the Franklin Starch Works, was born in Blue River Township, Johnson Co., Ind., August 22, 1831, and is the son of James and Susan (Collier) Thompson. (See sketch of James Thompson, deceased, elsewhere in this work for history of parents.) Our subject was educated in common schools of Edinburg. He engaged in the milling and mercantile business with his brother in Edinburg, in 1859, and continued at the same until 1868, and then dropped the mill, but is at present engaged with his brother in merchandising at Edinburg. In 1871, Mr. Thompson was elected as a republican, to the office of circuit clerk, of Johnson County, and taking the office in 1872, served eight years, being re-elected at expiration of first four years. In 1880, he engaged in the starch business at Franklin. He is a member of the Masonic order, is a Knight Templar, and is also a member of the K. of P. lodge. He was married on March 7, 1858, to Harriet A. Pinney, who was born in Vermont, and is the daughter of Haskel N. Pinney. To Mr. and Mrs. Thompson four children have been born: Laura E., born September 6, 1859; Jesse B., October 29, 1861; Alfred C., May 8, 1864; George Edna, July 7, 1868. The whole family are members of the Christian Church.

R. S. THOMPSON, general blacksmith, and a representative citizen of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., was born in Jennings County,

Ind., on January 18, 1835, and is the son of Harrison and Delilah (Finney) Thompson. The grandfather was Robert Thompson, a native of Kentucky, his father being a native of Virginia. Robert, the grandfather, emigrated to Indiana at an early date, and was one of the pioneers of Jennings County. He and his son Harrison and all the family were pioneers and frontiersmen by nature. Harrison, the father, lived and died in Jennings County. He was a hunter. The mother was born in Jennings County, and died when our subject was between four and five years of age. The Thompsons were of Scotch, and the Finneys were of Irish, descent. Both parents are dead. To the parents three children were born, and two are dead. The father re-married, and to this union eight children, seven girls and one boy, were born. Our subject was reared on the farm until his twenty-third year. He secured a limited education, attending school three months during winter, and worked during summer. He was married on October 20, 1858, to Abigail Williams, who was born in Jefferson County, Ind., in 1840. He learned a trade after marriage, in Jefferson and Jennings counties, and came to Franklin on the 25th of January, 1868, and went to work for David Tagg. He next was in the employ of Alex Turner, and in 1878 engaged in business for himself, and now runs a shop. He has met with success and has a good trade, is a good workman, and his trade is increasing. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is also a member. To our subject and wife three children have been born: William H. and Lillian L., and Marilous. A curious feature of this family is the representation of three generations, Robert, S. W. H., and Fred, father, son and grandson, all born on January 18, a most singular affair.

WILLIAM C. THOMPSON was born at Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio, February 6, 1856. His father, John C. Thompson, was superintendent of the public schools of that place at the time of our subject's birth, but died when he was but a week old. His mother, Lucinda (Craven) Thompson, was a daughter of Rev. Thomas Craven, formerly of Oxford, Ohio, but afterward a resident of Jefferson County, Ind. His grandfather, Joseph Thompson, was a resident of New Jersey, and lived at Monmouth, in that state, until after the birth of our subject's father. He moved west and settled at Middleton, Ohio, about the year 1818, and afterward removed to Lebanon, Ohio. His father spent his early years on a farm, and then learned the carpenter's trade, and afterward attended college at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where he graduated in 1843. He followed the profession of teaching until his death. His death left his family in reduced circumstances, and with four

small children, the oldest being but eleven years of age, and the youngest but an infant, the subject of this sketch. In September, 1856, his mother removed from Ohio to Lancaster, Jefferson Co., Ind., to take care of her aged parents. He lived there until seventeen years of age, working on a farm in summer and attending district schools in winter. He also attended the College Hill Academy at the same place, for two or three winters, and in the summers of 1871 and 1872, worked as a hired hand on a farm near Greenwood, in this county. In March, 1873, he removed with his mother to Franklin, and immediately began working at the printer's trade, and continued working at this trade, with the exception of a few months spent in the Franklin high school, until September, 1875, when he entered Franklin College. He continued at college with the exception of teaching a district school one winter, until 1880, when he graduated. In the year 1880-81, he was a tutor in the preparatory department of Franklin College, and at the same time filled the office of the clerk of the city of Franklin, to which office he was elected on the republican ticket in May, 1880. He began the study of law in 1878, during his summer vacation, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1881. In May, 1882, he was elected mayor of the city of Franklin, and served one term in that office, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law, giving especial attention to abstracts of title. He has also been a member of the board of trustees of Franklin College since 1882, and held the position of secretary of that body for three years. He has also held the position of secretary of the Building, Loan and Savings Association for about three years. He was married October 19, 1882, to Miss Georgia P. Marrs, a former teacher in the public schools of Franklin, and daughter of James A. Marrs, late of Marion County, Ind. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics is a republican.

HARVEY TOWNSEND was born where he now resides, in Franklin Township, March 16, 1838, son of Major and Phebe (Briggs) Townsend; the former born in Maryland, and died in Franklin Township; the latter born in Clark County Ind., about 1805, and now resides in this county. The family came to this county in 1731. Our subject is the sixth in a family of eight children, and received a limited education. At the age of twenty-one years he began farming for himself, and now owns 228 acres of well improved land. In 1861, Mr. Townsend was united in marriage to Miss Mary Vandiver, born in this county in 1836. To this union are these four children: William S., born 1866; Joseph M., 1868; Sarah E., 1872; and Jesse T., 1875. He is a true republican, and cast his first vote for A. Lincoln. For fifty years he has lived in this county, and is

an honest, upright citizen, esteemed for his many good qualities by all who know him. He and wife have been members of the Christian Church about thirty years.

CORNELIUS D. VANNUYS, retired farmer, was born in Shelby County, Ky., October 18, 1824, son of Tunis and Catherine Vannuys. Our subject was a student at the country schools of Kentucky, and at the age of twelve years came with his parents to Johnson County, and here attended a private school at Franklin, and subsequently spent some time at Hanover College. In the spring of 1845, he began farming for himself, settling on a farm in Union Township, where he remained until the winter of 1848, when he removed to a farm just south of Hopewell, and in the fall of 1878, removed to his present residence at Hopewell. As a farmer he was very successful, and by industry and good management has secured a good farm, and a comfortable home. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in September, 1864. The marriage of Mr. Vannuys, occurred March 18, 1845, to Miss Jane Ditmars, born in New Jersey, December 5, 1819, daughter of Garrett and Sarah (Verbryke) Ditmars. They have had four children, one of whom is yet living; Chauncy L., born April 10, 1852. Those deceased were: Electa J., Sarah B., and Cornelius. Chauncy L. was married October 3, 1877, to Miss Anna Powers, who died May 25, 1884, leaving two children: Nina A., born 1878, and Rosco G., born 1882. Mr. Vannuys was formerly a whig, and since the birth of the republican party, has been one of its most ardent supporters. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1839, and his wife became a member of the same church in 1840. He is a thorough-going, industrious and liberal supporter of all laudable public enterprises.

ISAAC N. VANNUYS was born in Franklin Township, Johnson County, April 30, 1830, being the second in a family of ten children born to Samuel and Anna (List) Vannuys; the former born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1803, the latter a native of the same state, and died in this county at an advanced age. The family came to this county in a very early day. Our subject was a student at the Hopewell school-house. Mr. Vannuys makes farming and stock-raising his principal employment, and by industry and good management, has secured a valuable farm comprising ninety acres of well-improved land, which he purchased in the spring of 1862. He was married in February, 1852, to Miss Minerva A. Lagrange, born in Franklin Township, April 25, 1833, daughter of Peter D. and Patsy (Ransdall) Lagrange. To the above marriage are these three children: Mattie, born November

10, 1860; Emma V., January 22, 1865, and Samuel W., November 7, 1866. In politics, Mr. Vannuys is an active republican, and since 1845, has been a member of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Vannuys became a member of the same church in 1848. He is an honest, upright citizen, esteemed for his many good qualities by all who know him.

JOHN HENRY VANNUYS was born in Shelby County, Ky., August 16, 1820, being the tenth in a family of fifteen, born to Tunis and Catherine (Demaree) Vannuys, and is of Holland-Dutch extraction. His father was a native of Somerset County, New Jersey, born in 1772, and died in Johnson County, Ind., in 1847. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, and died in this county, in 1844. The family came to Johnson County in 1836. The subject of this sketch received a good common school education, having attended school in Kentucky, and afterward, the public schools and Baptist College of Franklin. In the fall of 1847, Mr. Vannuys settled on his present farm, which consists of 175 acres of valuable land. Since 1878, he has been engaged in dairy business, and now has fifty head of Jersey cattle, and during the year 1887, sold to the Gualt House at Louisville, 6,500 pounds of choice butter. Mr. Vannuys was married April 15, 1840, to Miss Caroline Ditmars, a native of New Jersey, born in 1821, and died in 1872. Of five children born to this union, three are yet living: John D., Charles C. and Mollie Kate. The eldest child, Samuel W., born January 22, 1841, was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in the fall of 1861, Company F, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was first made a captain, and at the time of his death, which occurred September 29, 1864, while making a charge at the battle before Richmond, held the rank of assistant adjutant general. He was a true and brave soldier, and a man of rare attainments. The second marriage of Mr. Vannuys occurred in 1874, to Mrs. Nannie E. Voris, whose maiden name was Richie. Mrs. Vannuys is a native of Jefferson County, Ind., born December 25, 1832. Politically, our subject was formerly a whig, but is now a member of the republican party, and has been a justice of the peace. In 1835, he united with the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, with which denomination he has since been a leading and consistent member, and since 1872 has been an elder in the church at Hopewell. Mrs. Vannuys is a member of the same church.

ABRAM A. VOORHIES was born where he now resides, May 25, 1846, son of Andrew C. and Ann (Lagrange) Voorhies, natives of Mercer County, Ky., and died in Johnson County, Ind. Our subject is the fifth in a family of six children, only two of whom are now living, three brothers being killed in the late war. Mr.

Voorhies has always lived on his present farm, which was entered by his paternal grandfather, John Voorhies, and which contains 129 acres of good land. Mr. Voorhies was married in 1867, to Miss Mattie Wheat, a native of this county, born near her present residence, May 17, 1846. To this marriage were born seven children: Mary H., Vassie L., Emma K., Gilbert and Gertrude (twins), Leta G., and Melvin W. Politically, Mr. Voorhies is a staunch republican, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HERVEY D. VORIES, superintendent of public schools of Johnson County, Ind., was born in Hensley Township, that county, on August 27, 1855, and is the son of Hervey and Alazannah (Carter) Vories. Hervey, the father, was born in Kentucky in January, 1822, and immigrated to Johnson County, Ind., in about 1830, with his father, John Vories. He has followed farming as a life vocation, and is at present a citizen of Hensley Township. Alazannah, the mother, was born in Virginia in 1816, and with an uncle came to Johnson County during the thirties. To the parents eight children were born, five of whom survive. The early life of the subject of this sketch was spent on the farm. He attended the district schools, not a great deal, however, until after he was seventeen years of age. Then, attending school for about seven months, he began teaching, and in the summer of 1875, entered the Valparaiso, Ind., College, where he remained for nearly five years, graduating August 19, 1880. He was soon afterward appointed superintendent of the Oscoda (Mich.) public schools, where he remained for three years, and then removed to Trafalgar, Johnson Co., Ind., where he taught for two terms, and a summer normal. In 1880 he taught a normal in Franklin, the first one ever held in Johnson County, and altogether has taught seven normals in Johnson and Brown counties. He was appointed superintendent of public instruction of Johnson County, in June, 1885, and the following August removed to Franklin. He was re-appointed in June, 1887. Mr. Vories was united in marriage with Emma M. Ragsdale, in December, 1881. Mrs. Vories is the daughter of Rev. John W. Ragsdale, of Morgantown, Ind., and was born in Brown County, Ind., in 1855. Both Mr. and Mrs. Vories are members of the Baptist Church.

HARRISON R. VORIS, one of the pioneers of this county, is a native of Mercer County, Ky., born September 27, 1829, and a son of Isaac and Jane (Vanarsdall) Voris. The father of Mr. Voris was born in 1804, and died in Johnson County at a good old age, and the mother of our subject is a native of Kentucky, born in 1807, and now resides in this county. Mr. Voris came to Johnson

County in the fall of 1829, and grew to manhood on the farm, and at twenty-one years of age settled on his present farm, where he is now the owner of 190 acres of good land, for which he paid \$65, per acre. The marriage of Mr. Voris occurred in 1856, to Miss Mary J. Voris, who was born in Kentucky, and died in Johnson County, March 13, 1886, at forty-eight years of age. To the marriage relation there were born these two living children, viz.: William M., born 1859, and Jesse, born 1870. Edward, another son, was killed in July, 1886, by a vicious mule. In politics Mr. Voris is a democrat, and in religion is a Presbyterian. By energy and strict economy Mr. Voris has been successful in life, and is now in good circumstances.

ROBERT WAGGENER, contractor and builder, and proprietor of the City Planing Mill, at Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., was born in Shelby County, Ind., about six miles from Franklin, on August 27, 1830. He is the seventh of fourteen children born to Burges and Nancy (Shipp) Waggener. Our subject was reared on the farm until his eighteenth year, and attended the common schools and Franklin College. In 1849, he served an apprenticeship at the cabinet-maker's trade in Franklin, and for the next year followed his trade at Edinburg. In about 1853, he located at Trafalgar, Johnson County, and began contracting and building, and remained at that place for about a year. He located in Franklin, in January, 1865, and continued contracting and building. In February, 1882, he leased the planing-mill of Payne & Payne, and was burned out the following year. Previously, in 1872, he was one of the organizers of the Builders and Manufacturers' Association, of which he served for a while as president. In 1883, he leased the brick building, formerly used as Baldwin & Payne's woolen-mills, and fitted it up with planing-mill machinery, and in 1887, purchased the buildings. He manufactures doors, sash, blinds, mouldings, brackets, mantles and all kinds of finished lumber, and deals extensively in pine and hard wood lumber. He also carries on contracting and building. During his life he has erected the following buildings, beginning with a small frame school-house near Jolity, Shelby County (his first contract), which building was occupied first as a school, taught by the present recorder of Johnson County; high school buildings at Trafalgar and Williamsburg; new high school building and colored school building; Presbyterian and Baptist churches, and he now has the contract for the erection of the college building, at Franklin, J., M. & I. depot at Edinburg, Presbyterian Church at Martinsville, and numerous other public buildings, all monuments of his skill and ability as a contractor and workman. His building is about 30x60 feet, three stories, with wing

same height, 25x50 feet, and employs about twenty men during the season. It is furnished with new and improved machinery, and forty horse-power engine. He is now making arrangements for putting in a saw-mill plant. He is a member of the K. of H. fraternity, and also of the Baptist Church. He was married, January 3, 1850, to Nancy Shipp, who was born in Shelby County, Ind., June 12, 1830, and was the daughter of Easton and Nellie (Brockman) Shipp. She died in 1861. To their union seven children were born, three of whom survive. Mr. Waggener was married a second time, January 1, 1863, to Martha J. Alexander, who was born in Johnson County, Ind., in 1838, and was the daughter of Thomas Alexander. She died April 28, 1875. To this union six children were born, two of whom survive. On January 13, 1876, he was again married to Nancy Bryan, who was born November 17, 1842. To this union three children have been born, all surviving. Burges Waggener, the father, was born in Culpepper County, Va., in 1798, and was the son of Herbert, who at an early date emigrated with his family to Kentucky, where he died. Burges emigrated from Kentucky to Shelby County, Ind., in 1821, and settled on Blue River, being one of the pioneers of this portion of the state. At that time the country was a vast wilderness, covered with a thick undergrowth of hazle-brush, game abounded and he has many times stood in his door and killed deer. He was a deacon of the Baptist Church, and was a charter member of the first Baptist Church organized in Johnson County, the same being in Blue River Township, and is known as Blue River Baptist Church. This, it is claimed was the first church of any kind in Johnson County. He died October 20, 1880, after a long and useful life, his death occurring near Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind., to which county he had removed in about 1875. The mother of our subject was born in Hardin County, Ky., March 18, 1800, and was the daughter of Richard and Mary Shipp, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. She died in Monroe County, Ind., in 1867.

D. D. WALDREN, carpenter and contractor of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., was born in Nineveh Township, Johnson Co., Ind., on December 22, 1842, and is the fourth of twelve children, born to Middleton and Mary J. (Johnson) Waldren. Middleton was born in east Tennessee in 1813, and the mother was born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1818. Father died the 3d of February, 1883, in Johnson County, Ind., three and one-quarter miles south of Franklin. The mother died October 18, 1887. The father removed to Indiana and located in Johnson County, at a very early date. He was a farmer by vocation, and left a farm of forty-five acres.

Our subject was reared on a farm, and left the farm and enlisted on August 17, 1861, in Company I, Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, enlisting as private, and was promoted to corporal. Was wounded in the knee of the left leg at Pea Ridge, Ark., on March 17, 1862, and at the battle of Magnolia Hills, Miss., in the rear of Vicksburg, on May 1, 1862, in the left hip. At Winchester, Va., on September 19, 1864, in the left shoulder and wrist. Is deaf in the left ear from the bursting of a shell at Vicksburg. Was mustered out August 28, 1865, at Darien, Ga. Returning to Indianapolis, was paid off, and then went to his home on the farm. Began to learn the trade in 1870, and has been at it ever since. Was married June 13, 1866, to Elizabeth Ware, who was born in Franklin Township, Johnson Co., Ind., July 21, 1844, and is the daughter of William Ware. One child was born: Frankie O., April 7, 1867, and died March 9, 1870. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Waldren is a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 107, F. & A. M., Franklin Chapter, No. 65, and of Commandery No. 23, of K. of P., and G. A. R.

ELMER E. WALKER.—Among the younger of the representative citizens of Franklin, none, probably, are more worthy of a notice in a work of this character, than the one whose name heads this brief biographical sketch. He was born in Franklin, Ind., October 5, 1861, and is the son of Michael and Mary (Andrews) Walker. (See sketch of M. Walker.) Our subject was educated in the public schools, going through the same. After leaving school he entered his father's cooperage establishment, and in 1886 erected a cooper-shop of his own. The building was 60x30 feet. In 1887 he consolidated with his father's, and two shops run by Walker & Sons. He was married March 16, 1886, to Mary Wallace, who was born in Morgan County, Ind., on June 20, 1864, and is the daughter of James Wallace. To this union one daughter, Mary, was born December 18, 1887. In 1881 he joined Hesperian Lodge, No. 12, K. of P., and is also a member of Sam Oyler Division, uniform rank, K. of P. He has filled all the chairs, and has represented Hesperian Lodge in the Grand Lodge at Indianapolis. He joined Franklin Lodge, No. 107, F. & A. M., and is at present, master of the same, having passed through all chairs up to that position. Mr. Walker is a member of the Christian Church, and is a republican.

M. WALKER, a cooper and leading citizen of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., was born in Baltimore, Md., on September 21, 1831, and is the son of Benjamin and Ann (Blakley) Walker. Benjamin Walker was born in Hull, England, in 1784, and emigrated to America in 1829, and located at Baltimore. The mother was a na-

tive of York, England, and was born in 1799. The father was a potter by trade, and in 1834 removed to Milford, Ohio. He died in 1847. The mother died in 1878, in Cincinnati, Ohio. To the parents seven children were born, of whom only two survive. Our subject was reared in Milford, Ohio, and attended the schools of that place. He came to Indiana in 1854, and located in Indianapolis, and engaged in the coopering business. His establishment was destroyed in 1855, by fire, and then he came to Franklin and worked at his trade. In the year 1861, he opened a shop of his own, and has continued here up to the present, and together with his two sons, owns and operates the only cooperage establishments in Franklin. He was married in 1854, to Mary Andrews, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 20, 1833, and was the daughter of Thomas Andrews. She was a devout Christian, and a member of the Christian Church. She died July 5, 1885, leaving three children out of four born. The living children are: Alonzo B., now a citizen of Martinsville, Ind.; Ada B., living with her father, and Elmer E., a citizen of Franklin. Our subject is one of the most highly respected citizens of Franklin, and has served two terms in the city council. He is a great secret society man, and is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias fraternities. Also a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Walker is a republican in politics, and has voted for every republican candidate for president of the United States.

JOHN S. WEBB was born in Shelby County, Ind., November 11, 1833, son of Zachariah and Nancy (Hough) Webb, and is of English descent. His father was born near Lexington, Ky., April 9, 1808. The mother of our subject was born near Xenia, Ohio, in April, 1812, and died January 14, 1887. The Hough family came to Shelby County in 1820. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Hough, was a native of Pennsylvania, and died in Shelby County, Ind., about 1844. He was a fifer in the War of 1812. The Webb family came to Indiana about 1818, and settled in Clark County, and in the spring of 1821 removed to Shelby County, Ind. The immediate subject of this biography grew to manhood on his father's farm in Shelby County, and for a brief period attended the country schools. In 1859, he came to Johnson County and settled in what is now Needham Township, and, in 1875, removed to his present farm, which contains 193 acres of excellent land. The marriage of Mr. Webb was solemnized March 13, 1859, to Miss Nancy E. Welliver, born in Butler County, Ohio, May 20, 1842, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Sample) Welliver, natives of Kentucky, the former born in 1804, and died in 1849, and the latter born in 1809, and died in 1886. They have these ten children:

Nina, born in 1862; Allena A., 1864; Lula E., 1867; Emily F., 1869; Daniel C., 1871; Jesse C., 1874; Samuel J., 1877; Homer J., 1879; Marquis D., 1881, and Mary E., 1885. In politics, he is a staunch democrat, and since 1846 has been a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Webb became a member of the same denomination in 1855.

THOMAS WHITE, leading citizen of Franklin, Ind., and member of the firm of Thompson, White & Co., proprietors of the starch works, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, February 4, 1847. Our subject is the son of John and Mary (Duffy) White, both natives of Ireland. Parents left Ireland in 1850, emigrating to Cape Town, Africa, and in 1855, came to America, landing in Boston, Mass.; a month was next spent in New York, then a year in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1856, the family located in Bartholomew County, Ind., six miles north of Columbus. They came to Johnson County in 1858, but subsequently returned to Bartholomew County. In 1861, they located in Edinburg, Ind. The mother died in 1876, and the father in 1882. Our subject received a common school education, and in 1863, enlisted in Company M, Twenty-first Indiana Heavy Artillery, and served until January 22, 1866, veteranizing in the meantime. Returning to Edinburg, he entered the postoffice as clerk, in 1866, and continued there until 1869, and then began clerking for C. C. Winterburg, at Edinburg, at which he continued until 1870, when he began keeping books for the Edinburg Starch Company. November 1, 1880, he located in Franklin. Mr. White was married February 3, 1869, to Nannie Appleton, who was born in Johnson County, and to this union four children have been born, two of whom survive.

NORT WHITESIDES, one of the live, energetic merchants of Franklin, Ind., and proprietor of the leading clothing and gents' furnishing establishment in the city, was born in Johnson County, three miles northeast from Franklin, on December 22, 1853, and received a fair education in the district schools and Franklin College. He remained on the farm until his eighteenth year, and in 1873, entered a store in Franklin as clerk, at which he continued, with different parties, for a number of years. On December 17, 1877, he engaged in the clothing, hats, caps, and gents' furnishing business, for himself, in Franklin, beginning on a small scale, investing not to exceed \$1,500. His business has prospered, and has been enlarged from year to year, until he now carries an average stock of about \$15,000, and does an immense business annually. He carries the largest stock in his city, and has a large and commodious room, and in fact has an establishment equal to those found in large cities. He was married February 14, 1877,

to Miss Maggie Slater, daughter of M. R. Slater, of Franklin. Mrs. Whitesides was born in 1858, and died in 1884, leaving one son, Virgil, who was born March 12, 1878. Mr. Whitesides is a member of the K. of P. lodge, and of the uniform rank of same. The father of the subject of this sketch is John Whitesides, one of the leading farmers of Johnson County, who was born in Oldham County, Ky., in 1816, and located in Johnson County, in 1835.

S. S. WHITESIDES, senior member of the firm of Whitesides & Lane, proprietors of the Franklin, Ind., steam laundry, was born in Johnson County, Ind., on October 19, 1843, and is the son of John and Sallie (Tilson) Whitesides. The father was born in Kentucky (See Nort Whitesides' sketch). The mother was born in Virginia, and died in 1850. Our subject was reared on the farm, and secured a limited education in the public schools. He has followed farming and stock-trading, and located in Franklin in October, 1886. He engaged in his present business in February, 1887. He was married in January, 1872, to Mary Conover, who was born in Shelby County, Ind., in 1850, and is the daughter of Nelson Conover. To this union two children have been born, one of whom is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Whitesides are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN M. WINCHESTER, deceased, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., on March 23, 1826, and died October 28, 1887. His parents were Serrill and Mary A. (Miller) Winchester. The father was born in Hardin County, Ky., on March 4, 1804, and the mother in Rutherford County, N. C., on April 2, 1803. Their deaths occurred October 1, 1854, and June 3, 1867, respectively. To the parents the following children were born: John M. (subject); Nancy S., June 16, 1827; Jane S., June 28, 1828; William R., March 1, 1830; died November 18, 1844; Harvey C., March 16, 1832; Minerva, September 17, 1833, died March 20, 1861; Jordan M., January 23, 1835, died September 8, 1858; Malissa A., born May 31, 1837; Washington N., December 27, 1838, died July 13, 1841; Louisa, born June 27, 1844, died June 27, 1844. The subject of this sketch followed farming as a vocation, and returned to Franklin, in August, 1881. On August 20, 1851, he was married to Harriet B. Demaree, and to this union eight children were born, five of whom still survive. The wife died October 17, 1864, and on December 26, 1865, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth A. Fisher, who was born in Johnson County, Ind., on January 20, 1839, and is the daughter of James H. and Jane (Dobbins) Graham. James Graham was born in Shelby County, Ky., on June 6, 1809, and died April 29, 1886. Jane Graham was born in Pendleton District, S. C., on November 10, 1815. They were

married March 13, 1834. To this union the following children were born: Mary A., born March 24, 1835; Charles H., November 14, 1836, who served in Company F, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, and was a prisoner in Libby, Salisbury and Andersonville prisons, escaping from the latter; John F., born December 30, 1840, served in Company I, Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, died in West Virginia in 1861; Robert G., born October 15, 1843, deceased; Margaret J., September 3, 1845, deceased; Thomas W., February 12, 1849; James W., December 24, 1850; Belle C., April 12, 1853; Washington F., October 22, 1856. To the union of our subject and Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher, no children were born. On October 29, 1857, Elizabeth A. Graham, widow of our subject, was married to James M. Fisher, who was born December 15, 1839, in Johnson County, Ind. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company F, Seventh Regiment Indiana Infantry, and left Franklin August 29, of the same year. He was a non-commissioned officer of the company, and was killed in the skirmish line on North Ann River, Virginia, during the Wilderness campaign. On May 24, 1864, and his remains were buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia. To the union of Mr. Fisher and Elizabeth A. Graham, two sons were born, as follows: Irwin, August 14, 1858, and Charles L., August 15, 1860.

WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS, A. M., superintendent of public schools, Franklin, Ind., was born at Welsh Hills, Licking Co., Ohio, June 4, 1845. His father, John Williams, was a native of Breckenshire, South Wales, and emigrated with his parents to this country when sixteen years of age. He located in Ohio, first in Delaware County, then in the city of Columbus, and finally in Licking County, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in March, 1878. At the age of thirty-seven years, he married Miss Esther Jones, also a native of Wales. The result of this union was six sons and five daughters. Mr. Williams, until ten years of age, attended school continuously, but after that period his lessons were limited to a winter term of four months. At twelve years of age he began to contribute to his own support, and from that time to the present all the money he has expended, whether in acquiring an education or in procuring the necessities of life, has been the product of his own efforts. At the age of sixteen he prepared to enter Denison University, when his plans were frustrated by a serious accident which befell his father. Being the eldest son, the farm work devolved upon him, and the idea of obtaining a collegiate education was for a time being abandoned. His father's recovery gave the young lad an opportunity to take a school during the winter. He taught three months, receiving therefor \$50

as remuneration. This he considered fair wages in comparison with farm work, which averaged from 25 cents to 40 cents per day. He next conducted a successful school and with what remained of his salary at the close of the session, paid his way through the spring term at college. He began a regular classical course in September, 1862, and continued it for three months, when, his funds becoming exhausted, he was compelled to stop. During his connection with the university he taught different terms. He remained in college seven years, graduating in the scientific and classical courses. After obtaining his diploma, he was undecided which of the professions, teaching or the ministry, he should adopt. It should be remembered in this connection, that he had united some years previously with the Baptist Church, at Greenville, but a year later removed his membership to the church at Welsh Hill. By this last organization he was given a license to preach. The Ohio Baptist Educational Society voted him sufficient aid to begin a theological course at Newton Center, Mass. He chose to teach instead, and went to Bradford, Ohio, where he opened a private school, but ill-fate seemed to have singled him out as its victim. He had taught but two weeks, when the prevalence of small pox in town broke up the attendance. To his great joy he succeeded a few weeks later in obtaining the position of principal of the Winamac high school. Here he remained two years. From Winamac he removed to Rochester, Ind., and became superintendent of public schools, from 1873 to 1881, when he was elected co-superintendent, and served two terms, after which he was called to take charge of the teachers' department of Franklin College, which position he held for two years, when he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Franklin, Ind. The political affiliations of Mr. Williams have always been with the republican party. He was married June 20, 1878, to Miss Rosa Brackett, daughter of Dr. Charles Brackett, who died in the service of his country, at Helena, Ark., February 23, 1863, where he was stationed as surgeon of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. Mrs. Williams combines all the qualities of the "excellent woman." She is a lady of education and refinement, and possesses those graces of mind and heart that make her especially attractive. Their union has been blessed with one son and two daughters: Fred, Margorie and Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are highly esteemed where ever known.

THOMAS W. WOOLLEN was born in Dorchester County, Md., April 26, 1830. He was the second son of Edward and Anna Woollen, whose maiden name was Wheeler. The Woollens are of English descent. In the forepart of the seventeenth century, Mr.

Woollen, wife, and several children, emigrated from London to this country, and on the voyage the father and all the children died of disease incident to such journeys, the wife alone, who was *enciente*, reaching Philadelphia. This woman afterward gave birth to a son, from whom sprang all of the name now known to be in this country, so far as their history has been traced. In 1642, when Capt. Lambertson led an English colony from New Haven into Delaware, John Woollen, who seems to have been something of a backwoods linguist, and who is supposed to have been the son of Mr. Woollen, before mentioned, was employed by Lambertson as Indian interpreter. Mr. Woollen drifted down the peninsula to the eastern shore of Maryland, where there was an English settlement, and settled upon Taylor's Island, in the Chesapeake Bay. Thomas W. Woollen's grandfather, William Woollen, was born on Taylor's Island, something over a hundred years after old John Woollen settled there. The youngest son of William Woollen was Edward, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in 1803, in the same county that his fathers had lived in for a century and a half. Edward Woollen was a farmer in moderate circumstances. During the summer months Thomas worked upon his father's farm, and in the winter he attended the country schools. At fifteen years of age, he removed to Baltimore. He applied himself to the carpenter's trade, studying every book to which he had access. With none to guide him in the selection of books, it may well be supposed his reading was of a very miscellaneous character, but even such reading was better than none. In 1844, his brother, William Wesley Woollen, left home and went to Madison, Ind. There he was successful in getting public employment, and of course wrote the fact to friends at home. Upon a boy far in his teens, this news could have but one effect. Thomas W. laid aside his miter-box and hand-saw and set out for Indiana; this was in the spring of 1848. John Taylor was at that time clerk of the Jefferson circuit court, and William Wesley Woollen had been his deputy. A deputyship opening for him in the auditor's office, Thomas was installed as deputy in the clerk's office under Taylor. There he continued up to the spring of 1852, when he became deputy treasurer under his brother, who had in the meantime been elected to that office. In the fall of that year, Col. John Chambers was elected county treasurer, and he continued Thomas in the office as deputy up to 1854, when, his term being about to expire, the deputy was placed in nomination as the democratic candidate for the office itself. But that was a disastrous year for democratic nominees all over the country. Know-Nothingism, which had sprung up in a night, met with great triumphs that year, and of those who failed to with-

stand its assaults was the democratic candidate for treasurer in Jefferson County. The entire democratic ticket was defeated. While in the clerk's office, at the suggestion of the Hon. A. C. Downey, then judge of the Jefferson circuit court, he had been industriously reading law, intending to prepare himself for that profession as soon as he should be able to do so. Under a liberal arrangement with Col. Chambers, while his deputy, he was able to acquire the means to carry out his purpose. Having, in 1850, been married to Harriet J. Williams, daughter of the late Judge Williams, of Jackson County, and now having been defeated and was out of public employment, he sat down in the shade of his own house and continued the study of law. This he kept up to the spring of 1856, when he left Madison and went to Vernon, where Benjamin F. Lewis had just been elected clerk, and, on the suggestion of Judge Downey, Woollen was employed for a few months in the office to introduce the new clerk to its duties, after which he commenced the practice of law. This, however, did not suit him, and, in a short time, he moved to Franklin, and in connection with Jephtha D. New, opened a law office there. But Mr. New returning to Vernon soon after, Woollen was left alone to push his way as best he could. It is not necessary to say he succeeded. As a safe and sound adviser, whether in affairs political or legal, he ranks deservedly high. By reason of his activity in political affairs, he was chosen, in 1862, to make the race on the democratic ticket for joint representative from Johnson and Morgan counties, and was elected over his opponent by 580 votes. The subject of this sketch was elected cashier of the First National Bank in 1865. In 1866, he was the democratic candidate for circuit judge, but was defeated in a circuit overwhelmingly republican by a party majority. In 1868, while actively engaged in his banking business, he was presented before a democratic nominating convention, held at Morgantown, as a candidate for common pleas judge. The directory of the bank now made him president of that institution, and it was thought, with the clerical aid rendered in the bank by the other officers, he would be able to serve as judge, and at the same time supervise the general business of the bank. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory. He was able to attend to his judicial duties up to about the beginning of 1870, when it was thought by the directory of the bank that his active services in that institution were imperatively demanded. In the spring of 1879, his wife had died, leaving him with a large family of children, who needed his presence at home, and he concluded to accept the offer of the board of directors to again take full charge of the bank. During the six years of his connection with the bank, not a dollar

was lost to the stockholders by any act of his, and when he left it, its stock was selling readily at \$130 to the share. On his retirement from the bank, he resumed the practice of the law, in partnership with Cas Byfield, Esq. In 1872, Mr. Admire, candidate for the lower house from Johnson County, refusing to support Mr. Greeley, the central committee displaced him and put Judge Woollen on the ticket as the democratic candidate. Admire having been regularly nominated and refusing to withdraw, it made the race a doubtful one, but Judge Woollen was elected by a majority of 341 votes. During the legislative term that followed, he took a leading part in the legislation of the state. He was, in some respects, "the acknowledged democratic leader of the house." In 1874, he was a candidate for the office of attorney-general, but was defeated; but, in 1878, being again a candidate for that office, he was nominated, and, at the general election of that year, was elected to the office over his opponent, Judge D. P. Baldwin, by a majority of 14,461 votes, and it was found that he was singularly well qualified for the position. In 1880, he was again nominated, this time by acclamation, but, at the October election, he went down with the residue of the state ticket. Judge Woollen returned to Franklin and resumed the practice of the law in partnership with his former partner, Judge Banta.

E. W. WYRICK, dry goods merchant of Franklin, Johnson Co., Ind., is a native of Virginia, having been born in Wythe County, that State, on June 15, 1829. He is the youngest of nine children, born to Nicholas and Elizabeth (Leonard) Wyrick. The father was born in Virginia, in 1785, and his parents were Germans, their parents being natives of Germany. The mother was also born in Virginia, in 1793, and like her husband, was of German descent, both her parents being natives of Germany. In the fall of 1831, Nicholas Wyrick emigrated to Indiana, and located in Johnson County. At that time but few white settlers were in the county, the settlements being few and far between. He located on Stott's Creek, in what is now Union Township, where he had entered a tract of eighty acres of government land. To this he subsequently added forty acres more. He followed farming during his life, never entering public life, as his inclinations were for the quiet and independent life of a farmer. While a religious man in principle, he was not a member of any church organization, though early in life was christened. His death occurred in 1846. The mother was a member of the Methodist Church, and died in 1875. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and secured a limited education, the schools during his boyhood being meager, and the opportunities for securing an education limited. At the

age of seventeen years, he learned the carpenter's trade, and followed the same for a period of seven years. During the above time he saved some money, and at the end of the same, he purchased the interests of the heirs of his father's farm, and removed thereon, where he remained until 1856. He then removed to White River Township, where he purchased a farm of 160 acres, and remained there until 1871, and then engaged in merchandising at Browntown, Johnson County. In 1875 he removed to Franklin and continued merchandising, and now owns one of the leading dry goods and notion houses in the city, situated on the corner of Jefferson and Water Streets. He was married October 10, 1850, to Elizabeth Garshwiler, who was born in Johnson County, Ind., in 1833, and is the daughter of George Garshwiler, a native of Kentucky. To this union a son and daughter have been born, the son, George W., being born on August 7, 1851, and the daughter, Nancy Belle, on November 10, 1853. Mr. Wyrick, wife and daughter, are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Wyrick is a democrat in politics, and was elected trustee of White River Township two terms.

CHAPTER VIII.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION — ORGANIC ACT — LOCATING COUNTY SEAT — SALE OF LOTS — PUBLIC BUILDINGS — METHODS OF DOING COUNTY BUSINESS — FINANCES — POOR EXPENSES — CREATION OF TOWNSHIPS — ELECTIONS — COUNTY OFFICERS — ROADS — MEDICAL SOCIETIES, ETC.



THE County of Johnson was organized under an act of the Indiana legislature, passed at Corydon, in December, 1822. The territory then established as a new county, had for some time been a portion of Delaware County, and was between Shelby County on the east and Morgan County on the west. The proceedings that led to the formation of the new county were spiced with much that is interesting. Petitions were obtained that contained, so it is alleged, the names of many who had long been numbered with the pioneer dead, and of others whose existence was seriously doubted. The principal mover in this matter was George King. He came to the county early in the fall of 1822, and bought the land on which Franklin is now situated. It seems that he came

here for the express purpose of speculation, and bought this particular ground because it was a good site for a town. Immediately after acquiring the land he went to work on his plan for a new county. What influence he was able to bring on the legislature, that was sufficient to secure success for his plans, is not now known. It is possible that he had the arts of the modern lobbyist. Judge Banta in his "Historical Sketch," gives an interesting account of it. The act was finally passed after much controversy among the advocates of the various opposing schemes. The following is a full text of it:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That from and after the first Monday in May next, all that part of the County of Delaware contained in the following boundaries, to-wit: beginning at the southwest corner of Section thirty-four, in Township eleven north, of Range five east, the same being the southwest corner of Shelby County; thence running north with the line of said county to the southeast corner of Marion County; thence west to the northeast corner of Morgan County; thence south on the line of said county to the township line dividing Townships ten and eleven; thence east to said line to the place of beginning — shall constitute and form a new county, which shall be called and designated by the name of Johnson.

SEC. 2. That John Parr, of the County of Washington; Adam Miller, of the County of Jackson; John W. Lee, of the County of Monroe; James Gregory, of the County of Shelby, and Archibald McEwen, of the County of Bartholomew, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice for said county, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act for fixing seats of justice in all new counties to be laid off." The commissioners above named or a majority of them shall meet at the house of John Smiley in said new county, on the first Monday in May, and proceed to the duties assigned them by law.

SEC. 3. That the said county shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions, which, to a separate county, do or may properly belong.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of Bartholomew County to notify the commissioners above named, either in person or by written notice, of their said appointment, and the county commissioners of the County of Johnson shall allow him such compensation therefor as they shall deem just and reasonable, to be paid out of the county treasury of said county.

SEC. 5. The circuit court, and all other courts of said County of Johnson, shall meet and be holden at the house of John Smiley,

or at any other place said court shall adjourn to, until suitable accommodations can be provided at the permanent seat of justice of said county; and so soon as the said courts are satisfied of that fact, they shall adjourn thereto, after which they shall meet and be permanently held at such seat of justice.

SEC. 6. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sales of lots at the said seat of justice shall receive ten per centum out of the proceeds thereof, and also of all donations made to said county, which he shall pay over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law to receive the same for the use of a library for said county.

SEC. 7. The board of county commissioners of said County of Johnson shall, within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been selected, proceed to erect necessary public buildings therein.

SEC. 8. The same powers, privileged and authorized, that are granted to the qualified voters of the County of Dubois and other counties named in an act entitled, "An act incorporating a county library in the counties therein named," approved January 28, 1819, to organize, conduct and support a county library, are hereby granted to the qualified voters of the County of Johnson, and the same power and authority therein granted to, and the same duties therein required of, the several officers and the person or persons elected by the qualified voters of Dubois County, and the other counties in the said act named, for carrying into effect the provisions of the act entitled, "An act incorporating a county library in the County of Dubois," and the counties therein named, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, are hereby extended to, and required of, the officers and other persons elected by the qualified voters of the County of Johnson.

SEC. 9. This act to be in force from and after its passage.

G. W. JOHNSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

RATLIFF BOON, *President Assembly.*

Approved December 31, 1822.

WILLIAM HENDRICKS.

Gov. Hendricks commissioned John Smiley sheriff, and appointed the 8th of March, 1823, as election day, when the voters were to meet at the houses of Hezekiah Davison on Blue River, and Daniel Boaz on White River, for the purpose of electing two associate judges, one clerk and one recorder. At that time Israel Watts and Daniel Boaz were chosen judges, Samuel Herriott clerk, William Schaffer, recorder, William Freeman, John S. Miller and James Ritchey, commissioners. The commissioners met according to law on the 2nd Monday in May. On the same day three of the five men appointed to locate the county seat, met and proceeded to

examine the rival places that were striving for the honor, as well as profit, of having the new capital of the county. The contest was mainly between a situation at the mouth of Sugar Creek, on land owned by Amos Durbin, and at the mouth of Hurricane, on the land of George King. It is needless to say that the latter was successful, and the county seat was located on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Township 12 north, Range 4 east. This land was donated to the county by King, in addition to eleven acres lying between it and Young's Creek. On the suggestion of Samuel Herriott, who, it is said, was an ardent admirer of Benjamin Franklin, the new town was named for that illustrious American.

The commissioners appointed John Campbell county agent, whose duty it was, among other things, to "receive good and sufficient deeds of conveyance for any lands that may have been given to the county." The town was soon laid out, and lots sold. Many of these items concerning the early history of Franklin will be found in another part of this work, and it will be unnecessary to repeat them here. By permission of Judge Banta, to whom the publishers are under many obligations, the following is taken from his Historical Sketch of Johnson County. It is told so aptly that his words are copied verbatim:

"The first sale of lots was advertised for the 2d day of September, 1823, and on that day the county agent, provided with 'whisky and paper' of the value of \$1.18 $\frac{3}{4}$, for which the county paid, sold a number of lots adjoining the public square; and, on the 14th day of the same month, he exposed to sale other of the town lots. The principal sales were on the south and east sides of the square, and prices ranged from \$19 for the lot on which the jail stands, to \$40.56 for No. 61, which lies immediately south of the jail lot. The brush was grubbed out of the public square by Nicholas Shaffer for \$6.58, and David McCaslin, Nathaniel Poor and Jacob Freeman performed labor in and about, clearing the square of growing timber, while the citizens of the place voluntarily rolled and burned the logs of nights.

"It was made the duty of the commissioners to partition the county into convenient townships, and this duty they must have performed soon after being introduced into office, for, from the August election returns for 1823, it appears that three townships had been organized — Blue River, Nineveh and White River. Blue River seems to have been confined to so much of Congressional Township 11, Range 5, as is in Johnson County. White River extended over all the territory now included in White River, Pleas-

ant and Clark, and Nineveh extended over all of Nineveh, Franklin, Union and Hensley.

Public Buildings.—"It is uncertain, at this time, when the contract for building a court house was let, but it is certain that the house was not ready for occupancy in March, 1824, but was ready in October of the same year. William Shaffer, the county recorder, who was by occupation a carpenter, undertook the work, and it is safe to assume that it was begun in the spring of 1824, and that the contract was let by the first board of commissioners, but for what price is now unknown. The late Thomas Williams, however, who was the owner of the only yoke of oxen then in or about the new town, drew the logs to the building site for \$1. The new court house was in keeping with the poverty of the county. It was two stories high, was built of hewed logs, and a broad wooden outside stair led from the ground up to the second floor, which was the court room. This was furnished with a table, two 'splint-bottomed chairs, one for the judge, and one for the clerk,' with wooden benches without backs for the accommodation of lawyers, jurymen, litigants and spectators. This first court house was built upon the lot situate immediately in the rear of the lot on which the bank buildings are erected. A jail was not yet provided. It is in memory, that, before a jail house was up, a prisoner, who was under sentence of imprisonment, was sent from an Edinburg justice's court, and that John Smiley, in lieu of a better place of confinement, chained the culprit to a stump in the public square his allotted time. But the chain and stump did not serve the purpose in all cases, for, in 1826, we find the board of justices of the county making allowances out of the county treasury for the guarding of prisoners. A contract for building the jail must have been let some time in the first half of 1826, to Samuel Herriott. At the July term of the board of justices, it was ordered that the contractor put two windows in the jail, one in each end, seven inches by eighteen, and that the logs for the jail should be seventeen feet long instead of eighteen, and that, instead of ceiling the 'upper loft' with poplar plank, it be 'laid down with hewed timbers nine inches thick.' From this order the character of the structure may be perceived, and further, that the material had not yet been prepared. In the following January, the board accepted the building, but there nowhere appear sufficient data to enable us to fix upon the price paid."

The method of doing county business was materially changed in 1824. Theretofore the county board consisted of but three commissioners who were elected for that purpose only, and to them

was given the entire charge of the county business. In that year, however, the law transferred their business to what is termed the board of jurors. This board was composed of all the justices of the peace in the county who were ex-officio members of this board. This method did not remain in vogue long, as it was found to be too cumbersome and unsatisfactory. The details of the business as transacted by the board, would be of but little interest. It was generally made up of hearing road petitions, appointing viewers, overseers of the poor, inspectors of elections, superintendents of school sections, county officers, fence viewers, constables, listers, assessors, granting licenses of various kinds, passing on claims against the county, levying taxes, selecting jurors, changing roads, and many other matters pertaining to the general business of the county. In the light of our modern ways, some of the claims allowed, seem funny. In Judge Banta's "Sketch" is the following:

"One of \$4, in favor of William Barnett, for work done on the court house, was allowed, and he was privileged to 'lift his bond filed in the clerk's office for the completion of the work to be done to court house.' Patrick Cowan and Thomas Russell were each allowed \$1.50, their fees in the case of the State of Indiana vs. Richard Neal; Lewis Bishop came in for \$1 'charges for keeping Richard Neal while a prisoner,' and John Barnett got 50 cents, and Joseph Hickerson \$1, for standing guard over the said Richard; and John Smiley, the sheriff, got \$41.10 for 'guarding, dieting,' etc., said Richard Neal, and two others, Nathaniel Bell and William Barlow. Richard Neal was proving himself an unprofitable citizen. A special term of the circuit court had been called on his account, and a grand jury impanelled to consider a presentment to be made against him, charging him with having sent a challenge to fight a duel; but the jury ignored the bill, and Richard drops out of sight, leaving these bills to be paid by the county. John Campbell, the county agent, was then allowed \$2.61 $\frac{3}{4}$ for whisky and stationery furnished for county use while agent. This whisky was for the benefit of the buyers of the town lots."

Finances.—The question of raising and maintaining a sufficient revenue for the needs of the county, and at the same time keeping taxation within moderate bounds, is one of no little importance. New counties seldom have much resource for raising public funds. It is also true that their needs are not greater than their abilities. The almost universal means of obtaining the earliest funds to meet the expenses of the county was from the sale of town lots. The land on which a county seat was located was nearly always donated to the county, and the enhanced value of this land contributed to start the public treasury in a flourishing condition. The county

board would impose licenses upon certain kinds of business, and assess a tax that in this later day seems meager indeed. But they were relatively high, and this payment was often a matter of much concern to the citizens.

The first tax levy, as revealed by the records now at hand, was in 1826, when the following was made: Each horse, 37½ cents; each ox, 18¾ cents; gold watch, \$1; silver watch, 25 cents; each white male person twenty-one years old, 50 cents; each license to retail foreign merchandise, \$15; each tavern license, \$5; each ferry license, \$2, and each covering horse license was placed at \$2. It is probable that this total revenue derived from taxation at the beginning of the county did not exceed \$300. In 1826, the treasurer's report shows less than \$400 paid out, with \$29 in the treasury. In 1830, the amount had increased to about \$1,000. With the continued growth of the population and increased value of property, the amount of taxes has increased until the present time. Of course there were some fluctuations as temporary expenditures increased or diminished, but there has been a general increase from the first. During the war the bounties and the relief funds raised aggregate revenue to what was then deemed unusual excess, but the ordinary expenses have long since then raised the amount to a figure far in advance of war taxes. In 1865, the total amount raised was \$105,529.54. Even these figures seem moderate when compared with the present.

Poor Expense.—There is no question that so closely concerns people, in relation to revenue, as the dispensation of public charity. The first provision made by law was for the appointment of overseers of the poor in each civil township. The law prescribed their duties as follows: “ * * * every year to cause all poor persons who have or shall become a public charge, to be farmed out on contract, to be made on the first Monday in May, annually, in such manner as said overseers shall deem best calculated to promote the public good. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit any overseer from receiving and accepting propositions at any time for the keeping of the poor, and others who may at any time hereafter become a county charge.” This method was not sufficient to meet the growing demands of society, though perhaps it was well enough for the more primitive days in which it was in vogue. Late in the decade of the forties, and early in the fifties, the farming out process was discarded in nearly all parts of the state, and the poor who had become almost wholly dependent upon the county, were placed under the charge of one man on a farm, either rented or purchased for that purpose. This was soon found to be a more practical way of managing these matters, and the system was enlarged and

improved. Large and commodious buildings have been erected suitable for maintaining the indigent. The item of expense chargeable to the poor is one well calculated to challenge the consideration of the tax-payer. For this single item alone, Johnson County expended in the year 1887, about \$10,000. Of this sum, \$2,500 was chargeable to expenses at the poor farm, while the balance was paid out through the medium of the township trustees, who now have distribution of funds to such persons within their respective townships as are, in their judgments, worthy objects of charity.

One of the latest advancements in this direction is the establishment of orphans' homes in many of the counties. These are designed to rear and educate orphan children that are practically abandoned to the world. It is one of the most worthy channels in which public generosity and charity can be directed. That the influences surrounding an inmate of the poor-house are bad, at the best, there is no doubt, and to bring up children in the midst of the examples that must inevitably confront them in such a place, would be not only bad policy, but must result in lowering morality. Johnson County has kept fully abreast of the times on these questions. In August, 1884, the county commissioners purchased one acre and a half of land at Hopewell, and established there an orphans' home, the price paid being \$900. Here all children between the ages of six and sixteen, of sound mind, are kept, that are county charges. The contract of keeping them is let to the lowest bidder, the present price being 30 cents per day for each inmate. The board appointed Emmeline Bridges, matron. There are now forty-four inmates.

Later Public Buildings.—The first court house and jail have already been mentioned. A second court house having become necessary, the county board, in March, 1830, decided upon another. The new building was to be of brick, forty feet square, two stories high, with two doors, a suitable cupola, and a foundation of rock. The contract was let in due time to Samuel and John Herriott, for \$1,427, and it was to be completed in two years. The contract for finishing the building inside was let to William Shaffer, for \$349.50. The entire cost was thus nearly \$1,800, and when completed was considered good, and for the time no doubt it was. This building served all the purposes for which it was erected, until 1849, when early in the morning of May 18th it was destroyed by fire. There was comparatively small loss of the records, or public documents. At the July term following this, the board awarded a contract to Edwin May, for the erection of a new court house, for \$10,084. The size was to be 50x84 feet. In June an order had been passed to sell the ruins of the old building, but the record no-

where discloses the amount received for it. Edwin May, the contractor, became known in more recent years as the architect of the new state capitol building. John Elder was the architect of the court house for this county, and for his plans and specifications was allowed \$50.

By something approaching to fatality this building was also destroyed by fire on December 12, 1874, after service of nearly a quarter of a century. To accommodate the county officers, and as a shelter for the records, which were nearly all preserved, a temporary frame building was erected on the south side of the public square. This was Johnson County's fourth court house, if it can properly be termed such. It continued in use until the present handsome structure was erected, though it was condemned by the grand jury as unsafe for the preservation of the records. At the March term, 1879, the matter of building was taken under advisement. In April, following, the commissioners went to the towns of Washington and Columbus to inspect the court houses there. Plans and specifications were filed at the May term by no less than ten different leading architects. At a special term in July, the plans of George W. Bunting were adopted, and in September the contract was let. The bidders were: McCormack & Sweeney, \$81,850; W. H. Meyers, \$79,987; Kammacher & Denig, \$108,000; Farman & Pierce, \$79,100. The last, being the lowest bid, was accepted, but subsequent changes and additions made the total cost of the building about \$100,000. It was completed, and in December, 1881, was accepted by the commissioners. The first floor has eight rooms, and are occupied by the auditor, clerk, sheriff, recorder and treasurer, with smaller additional rooms for each. The second floor contains court room, county superintendent's room, petit and grand jury rooms, consultation room and judge's private office. On the third floor are four rooms used for storage. The building is of the modern style of architecture, and of brick and stone. It is a durable structure, and one the citizens of the county may well feel proud of.

Fails.—The first jail was built in 1826, but what sort of building it was, there is now but little means of telling. Its duration, too, is another uncertainty. That it remained in use until 1851 is more than improbable, though a hasty perusal of the records failed to find that another had been built in the meantime. At the January term, 1851, the commissioners awarded the contract for building a new jail to John Craig and Joseph Parris, for \$4,800. The jailor's house was to be two stories high, and to be built of stone. The plans and specifications for this building were elaborate, and it was to be completed on or before March 1, 1852. When done, it

was a very creditable structure, and continued in use until the present one superseded it. The jail now in use was modeled after one at Danville, Ind., and was ordered at a special session of the board in July, 1867. James F. Wiley was authorized to contract and procure from a competent architect two drawings and plans and specifications like in all respects to the jail at Danville. The auditor was directed to advertise the time and place of letting the contract, in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and Indianapolis *Herald*. The contract was awarded to McCormack & Sweeney, of Columbus, for \$39,900. It was completed and accepted at the August term, 1870.

Organization of Townships.—The first townships created were White River, Blue River and Nineveh. It is probable these three were created at the first term of the county board, as that was the usual way at the organization of new counties. The absence of the records for the first few years of the county prevents a definite statement of the date when these townships were created. Their probable boundaries as described by Judge Banta have already been given. From the best information at hand it seems that Franklin was the next township organized. This was most likely done within the first two years of the county's history. Hensley was next, and was organized at the March term, 1827, of the county board, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 31, in Township 11, Range 3, on the county line, thence on the county line east to the southeast corner of Section 31, Township 11, Range 4; thence north on the section line to the northeast corner of Section 6, Township 11, Range 4; thence west on the line dividing Townships 11 and 12 to the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 11, Range 3; thence south of the county line to the place of beginning. Pleasant Township was created by order of the board, May 4, 1829, and included all the land now in both Pleasant and Clark townships. Union was authorized on July 5, 1830, and was bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 31, Township 13, Range 3; thence east on the section line to the range line dividing Ranges 3 and 4; thence north one mile; thence east two miles; thence south to the southeast corner of Section 32, Township 12, Range 4; thence west to the county line; thence north to the place of beginning.

In 1832, at the March term, the boundaries of all the seven townships were somewhat changed, and in May, 1838, Clark Township was organized, with about the same territory as it now has. From that time on there were no new townships created until March, 1881, when Needham was formed out of the eastern part of Franklin, thus making a total of nine civil townships in the county.

Elections—The following table of presidential elections was obtained after much search in the county archives, and though not

entirely complete, are yet valuable for reference. The returns for 1824, are entirely gone, but the others are all preserved, excepting an occasional township.

<i>November, 1828</i> —Democrat, Jackson and Calhoun; whig, Adams and Rusk.			<i>November, 1832</i> —Democrat, Jackson and VanBuren; whig, Clay and Sergeant.		
	D	W		D	W
Franklin	73	66	White River.....	68	27
White River.....	34	23	Blue River.....	103	64
Nineveh.....	62	23	Union	7	2
Hensley.....	52	6	Hensley.....	46	4
Blue River—No returns.			Pleasant.....	39	23
			Franklin—Poll book and tally sheet missing.		

<i>November, 1836</i> .—Whig, Har- rison and Granger; democrat, Van Buren and Johnson.			<i>November, 1840</i> .—Whig, Har- rison and Tyler; democrat, Van Buren and Johnson.		
	W	D		W	D
Blue River.....	140	49	Blue River.....	82	32
Nineveh.....	41	108	Nineveh.....	73	119
Hensley	2	38	Hensley	12	77
Union. No returns.			Union.....	1	27
White River.....	57	91	White River.....	64	148
Pleasant.....	38	37	Pleasant	70	59
Franklin.....	160	236	Clark	23	53
			Franklin.....	336	433
Total.....	438	559	Total.....	631	998

<i>November, 1844</i> .—Whig, Clay and Freylinghuysen; democrat, Polk and Dallas; free soil, Bir- ney and Morris.				<i>November, 1848</i> .—Democrat, Cass and Butler; whig, Taylor and Filmore; free soil, Van Bu- ren and Adams.			
	W	D	F S		D	W	F S
Hensley.....	10	100	..	Franklin.....	289	235	12
Blue River.....	124	25	..	Hensley.....	151	26	..
Clark.....	21	57	1	Union.....	138	32	..
Pleasant.....	37	73	12	Nineveh.....	146	107	..
White River...	74	161	..	White River...	160	67	..
Franklin.....	315	518	2	Clark.....	86	24	..
Union.....	0	58	..	Blue River.....	42	118	..
Nineveh tally sheet lost.			202	Pleasant.....	102	66	..
votes were cast in the township for the different candidates.				Total.....	1114	675	12

November, 1852.—Whig, Scott and Graham; democrat, Pierce and King; free soil, Hale and Julian.

	W	D	FS
Franklin.....	315	360	6
Nineveh.....	96	165	3
Blue River.....	192	110	2
Pleasant.....	92	145	8
Union.....	31	149	1
White River....	84	138	..
Hensley.....	41	156	..
Clark.....	45	110	..
Total.....	896	1333	20

November, 1856.—Democrat, Buchanan and Breckenridge; republican, Fremont and Dayton; free soil, Filmore and Donelson.

	D	R	FS
Franklin....	356	467	55
Nineveh....	181	107	18
Blue River..	124	163	29
Pleasant....	215	144	7
Union.....	205	31	13
White River	185	79	20
Hensley....	225	32	5
Clark.....	117	72	6
Total....	1608	1095	153

November, 1860.—Independent democrat, Douglas and Johnson; democrat, Breckenridge and Lane; republican, Lincoln and Hamlin; union, Bell and Everett.

	I D	D	R	U
Franklin	289	89	519	21
Nineveh	166	20	149	4
B. River	133	9	174	9
Union...	157	53	39	12
Hensley.	188	60	40	4
W. River	156	56	127	2
Pleasant.	179	39	172	4
Clark...	123	10	83	4
Total..	1392	336	1303	60

November, 1864.—Democrat, McClellan and Pendleton; republican, Lincoln and Johnson.

	D	R
Clark.....	138	130
White River....	219	115
Union.....	219	61
Nineveh.....	172	132
Pleasant.....	207	194
Hensley.....	255	40
Franklin.....	330	671
Blue River.....	173	199
Total.....	1713	1532

November, 1868.—Democrat, Seymour and Blair; republican, Grant and Colfax.

	D	R
Franklin.....	555	635
Blue River.....	227	264
Hensley.....	267	268
Union.....	231	68
White River....	270	131
Clark.....	163	154
Pleasant.....	241	242
Nineveh.....	195	134
Total.....	2149	1697

November, 1872.—Liberal republican, Greeley and Brown; republican, Grant and Wilson; democrat, O'Connor and Julian.

	L R	R	D
Franklin....	538	664	..
Nineveh....	201	120	..
Blue River..	278	282	..
Hensley....	250	57	..
Clark.....	131	147	..
Pleasant....	243	238	..
Union.....	219	72	2
White River.	249	12	2
Total.....	2109	1700	4

November, 1876.—Democrat, Tilden and Hendricks; republican, Hayes and Wheeler; independent, Cooper and Cary.

	D	R	I
Franklin	648	722	23
Blue River... .	288	337	15
White River. . .	311	136	8
Pleasant.	267	269	28
Hensley.....	299	65	37
Nineveh	178	104	97
Union.	202	45	89
Clark.....	170	162	7
Total	2363	1860	304

November, 1880.—Republican, Garfield and Arthur; democrat, Hancock and English; independent, Weaver and Chambers.

	R	D	I
Franklin	783	627	31
Blue River... .	366	317	20
Nineveh	127	178	79
Hensley.....	53	300	40
Union.....	60	237	71
White River. . .	156	334	9
Clark.	177	168	16
Greenwood.. . .	166	160	4
Whiteland... .	132	140	17
Total	2020	2461	287

November, 1884. Democrat, Cleveland and Hendricks; republican, Blaine and Logan; national, Butler; prohibition, St. John.

	D	R	N	P
Franklin, precinct No. 1.....	205	253	3	....
Franklin, precinct No. 2.....	185	29	11	....
Franklin, precinct No. 3.....	56	107	6	....
Needham	194	152	....	....
Blue River, precinct No. 1.....	227	281	1	....
Blue River, precinct No. 2.....	93	91	7	....
Nineveh	211	129	46	....
Hensley, precinct No. 1	210	52	7	....
Hensley, precinct No. 2	116	12	15	....
Union	242	47	54	....
Pleasant, precinct No. 1.....	159	159	2	....
Pleasant, precinct No. 2	118	112	17	....
White River, precinct No. 1	165	97	3	....
White River, precinct No. 2	162	61	....	....
Clark	172	176	7	....
Total.....	2515	2020	179	17

County Officers—Representatives: John Connor,* 1824; James Paxton,* 1825; Lewis Morgan,† 1826; John Smiley,† 1827–31; Sylvan B. Morris,† 1828; Rezin Davis,† 1829–30; Joab Woodruff, 1832–33–34; John S. Thompson, 1835; James Lusk, 1836; Benjamin S. Noble, 1837; Berriman Reynolds, 1838; Fabius M.

* Marion, Madison, Hamilton and Johnson counties. † Johnson and Shelby counties.

Finch, 1839; James Richey, 1840-41; Franklin Hardin, 1842-43-44; Daniel Webb, 1845; Gilderoy Hicks, 1846-48-49-50; Isaiah M. Norris, 1847; Samuel Eccles, 1851; Royal S. Hicks, 1853; Joseph M. King, 1855; Dillard Ricketts, 1857; Augustus Keifer, 1859; O. R. Daugherty,† 1861; John A. Polk, 1861; T. W. Woollen,† 1863; Achilles V. Pendleton, 1863; Ezra A. Olleman,† 1865-67; Elijah Banta, 1865; David G. Vawter, 1867; William K. Admire,† 1869; Duncan Montgomery, 1869-71; Caleb B. Tarleton,† 1871; Thomas W. Woollen, 1873; C. McFadden, 1875; Charles O. Lehman, 1877-79; William H. Barnett, 1881; William T. Rivers, 1883; Jacob L. White, 1886.

Prosecuting Attorneys: Daniel B. Wick, 1823; Harvey Gregg, 1824; Calvin Fletcher, 1825; James Whitcomb, 1826; William W. Wick, 1829; Hiram Brown, 1831; James Gregg, 1832; William Herrod, 1834; William Quarrels, 1838; William J. Peaslee, 1840; Hugh O'Neal, 1841; H. H. Barbour, 1843; Alram Hammond, 1844; Edward Lander, 1848; John Ketcham, 1848; David Wallace, 1848; G. M. Overstreet, 1849; David S. Gooding, 1851; Reuben A. Riley, 1853; D. W. Chipman, 1855; Peter S. Kennedy, 1857; William P. Fishback, 1863; William W. Leathers, 1865; Joseph S. Miller, 1867; Daniel W. Howe, 1869; Nathaniel T. Carr, 1870; John Morgan, 1871; K. M. Hord, 1872; W. S. Ray, 1874; Leonard J. Hackney, 1878; Jacob L. White, 1880. Fred Staff, 1882; Peter M. Dill, 1886.

Judges Circuit Court: William W. Wick, 1823-34-50; Bethuel F. Morris, 1825; James Morrison, 1840; Fabius M. Finch, 1842-59; William J. Peaslee, 1843; Stephen Major, 1852; John Coburn, 1865; Cyrus C. Hines, 1866; Samuel P. Oyler, 1869; David D. Banta, 1870; Kendall M. Hord, 1876.

Associate Judges of the Circuit Court: Israel Watts, 1823-30; Daniel Boaz, 1823-37; William Keaton, 1830-35; James R. Alexander, 1835-48; Robert Moore, 1837-44; James Fletcher, 1843-45; John R. Carver, 1844-1851; John Wilson, 1845-51.

Probate Judges: Israel Watts, 1830-37; John Smiley, 1837-44; Bartholomew Applegate, 1844-51; Peter Voris, 1851-52. Court abolished in 1852.

Common Pleas Judges: Franklin Hardin, 1851-60; George A. Buskirk, 1860-64; Oliver J. Glessner, 1864-1868; Thomas W. Woollen, 1868-70; Richard Coffey, 1870-71. Court abolished in 1871.

District Attorneys: S. O. W. Garrett, S. P. Oyler, Jonathan H. Williams, D. D. Banta, John Montgomery, Jacob S. Bradwell, James Harrison, J. H. Reeves, George W. Workman.

† Joint, Johnson and Morgan.

Circuit Clerks: Samuel Herriott, 1823; David Allen, 1839-47; Isaac Jones, 1844; R. S. Hicks, 1847; Jacob Sibert, 1850; William H. Barnett, 1855; Isaac M. Thompson, 1871; Thomas Hardin, 1879; Samuel Harris, 1882; David Fitz Gibbon, 1886.

County Treasurers: Joseph Young, John Adams, Robert Gilcrees, Madison Vandiver, William C. Jones, William F. Johns, William Bridges, Henry Fox, William H. Jennings, Jacob F. McClellan, John Herriott, Hascall N. Pinney, William S. Ragsdale, John W. Wilson (died before term commenced), George Cutsinger, John W. Ragsdale, George W. Gilchrist, David Swift, James M. Jacobs.

Auditors: Jacob Sibert, 1841; Jonathan H. Williams, 1851; George W. Allison, 1855; Elijah Bennett, 1859; William H. Barnett, 1868; E. N. Woollen, 1871; W. C. Bice, 1875; W. B. Jennings, 1879; Thomas C. M. Perry, 1886.

Recorders: William Shaffer, 1823; Pierson Murphy, 1836; Thomas Alexander, 1843; Jacob Peggs, 1844-67; William S. Ragsdale, 1859; Willet Tyler, 1863; George W. Demaree, 1875; J. R. Clemmer, 1879; James T. Trout by appointment; W. H. Barnett, 1886.

Sheriffs: John Smiley, Joab Woodruff, John Thompson, David Allen, Isaac Jones, Austin Jacobs, Samuel Hall, John Jackson, William C. Jones, Robert Johnson, Nixon Hughes, William Bridges, W. H. Jennings, H. L. McClellan, Noah Perry, Eli Butler, John W. Higgins, William W. Owens, Robert Gillaspy, James H. Pudney, William Neal, G. C. Stewart, Jacob Hazelett.

Commissioners, first district: James Gillaspy, James Wiley, David Forsyth, Wilson Allen, George Botsford, Reason Slack, C. R. Ragsdale, George B. White, N. S. Branigan, Warren Coleman, Ransom Riggs, Joseph Jenkins, Ezekiel W. Morgan, William Bridges; second district: William G. Jones, Daniel Covert, Peter Shuck, Austin Jacobs, Samuel Magill, Melvin Wheat, Milton Utter, James M. Alexander, William J. Mathes, John Kerlin, Peter Demaree, William H. Shuck, Daniel S. Grass, William J. Mathes, James H. Vandiver, Strather Herod; third district: Archibald Glenn, James Ritchey, Samuel Eccles, Jacob Comingore, Joseph Harmon, Moses Parr, James F. Wiley, John Clore, Robert Jennings, James Collins.

County Assessors: W. C. Jones, 1840; James Hughes, 1841; Daniel McLain, 1843; David R. McGaughey, 1844; John Ritchey, 1844; Jeremiah M. Woodruff, 1846; Malcom M. Crow, 1848; F. C. Buchanan, 1850; Hume Sturgeon, 1851. Office abolished in 1851.

Real Estate Appraisers: Thomas Williams, 1840; Jacob Sibert, 1846; Peter Shuck, 1850.

Collectors of County Revenue: Robert Gilcrees, 1826; Ira Woodruff (sheriff), 1827; John Thompson, 1831; David Allen (sheriff), 1835; Hiram T. Craig, 1838; Arthur Mullikin, 1839. Office abolished in 1840.

County Surveyors: The following is only a partial list of the surveyors of Johnson County: James H. Wishard, Thomas Williams, Franklin Hardin, John S. Hougham, Hiram Graves, G. M. Overstreet, P. K. Parr, W. W. Hubbard, Joseph J. Moore, William M. Elliott, Wilson T. Hougham, Daniel A. Leach, Benjamin R. Ransdell.

Avenues of Travel.—The roads traversed by the pioneer settlers of Johnson County, were first the Indian trails, which were soon succeeded by neighborhood roads. After the organization of the county, roads were viewed and established by authority of the board of commissioners. These primitive roads were little more than a path blazed out, by which the traveler might, with some degree of confidence, go from one settlement to another without fear of losing his course. These roads often traversed low, swampy lands, and, in order to make them passable, were cross-laid with logs and rails, and were generally known as "corduroys."

After years of experience with dirt roads the legislature authorized the construction of plank roads. Such roads were built in many of the counties, but were soon abandoned as impracticable. This was followed by an act of the legislature, authorizing the construction of gravel roads. This act was followed by the rapid construction of pikes, and later the county has built a large number of free gravel roads, which at present lead out from all the principal trade centers of the county. Johnson County is traversed by two lines of railroad. The J., M. & I. Railroad, which traverses the entire length from north to south, was built late in the forties, the first train arriving at Franklin, Wednesday, August 18, 1847. The Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville, a branch of the C., I., St. L. & C. Railroad, furnishes an outlet to the east and west, and thus the people are supplied with the necessary competition to make transportation cheap.

Medical.—Of the early history of the profession but little can be said. The incidents of early practice were similar to those of all western communities. The exposures and hardships incident to the practice in the pioneer days of Johnson County were such that it is now a matter of astonishment that there were those who were willing to sacrifice themselves to alleviate the suffering of their fellow man.

The almost impassable condition of the roads, the exposure to inclement weather, and wild animals, and the uncertainty of remuneration for their services, made the life of the pioneer physician an unenviable one.

Among the prominent early practitioners may be mentioned the names of James Ritchey, Mack Smiley, A. D. Sweet, Samuel Webb, J. H. Donnell, W. W. Thomas, J. H. Woodburn, Samuel Thompson, Dr. Winslow, John McCorkle, J. P. Gill, Lewis McLaughlin, James McMurry, Dr. Leavitt, John Scott, Dr. Fish, Dr. Charleton, Dr. Bush, George Riddel, — Finnimore, L. J. Woollen, Dr. Pinkney, Cardell, A. R. Miller, Johnson, J. J. Cole, Southworth, Jordon, S. Voris, J. D. Vannuys, Mitchell Bedford, Runnell, Robert Taggart, 'A. T. Davis, W. C. Hendricks, Cook, J. H. Thompson and F. B. Day.

It has long been recognized by those engaged in the practice of the healing art, that a union of effort and mutuality of council are essential to success. This suggested to the members of the profession in Johnson County the necessity for the organization of a society in which members may meet, and by a comparison of individual experiences, deduce the most practical methods. With such an object in view, a medical society was organized in 1880, with Drs. Z. Carnes, H. Carter, T. C. Donnell, J. S. Farris, H. J. Hall, J. T. Jones, J. A. Marshall, A. Miller, P. W. Payne, J. J. Saddler, B. Wallace, W. A. Webb, and J. C. Wood, as charter members. The following are the names of those who have taken out license to practice in the county since 1885.

T. C. Donnell, Ira C. Fisher, Frank B. Day, James T. Jones, J. C. Wood, P. W. Payne, W. C. Hall, William A. Webb, A. Miller, James Beebe, J. D. George, J. H. Donnell, B. Wallace, Homer J. Hall, William M. Province, L. L. Whitesides, G. W. Covert, P. K. Dobyns, Lyman E. Ott, Samuel T. Quick, William P. Bush, David Adams, John A. Bland, William E. Tilford, Jesse H. Lanam, Luther Paine, Joseph M. Wishard, Thomas W. Curry, Irvin Hibbs, Jefferson B. Ream, Charles E. Whitesides, Thomas B. Noble, J. A. Marshall, William C. Hendricks, E. B. Willan, Zachariah Carnes, James H. Adams, John W. Dixon, Robert B. Willan, Appleton W. Wright, Joseph J. Saddler, John L. Kegley, Thomas B. Maze, R. S. Byers, Robert Taggart, J. S. Farris, Reuben Griffith, William H. Murphy, James H. Bazell, Joseph R. Cravens, W. F. Gooden, O. B. Surface, Ira C. Willan, James P. Moser, J. T. Mercer, Samuel Pagin, Amos Davis, Urbina Stackhouser, F. P. Gillaspay, David H. Miller, James S. Roberts, Isaac D. Carman, J. G. Grim, James A. Comstock, J. K. Vincent, Samuel McGaughey,

J. O. Wharton, Thomas R. Rubush, Stephen L. Strickler, James K. Stewart, James L. Barrett, James W. Marsee, Carl T. Payne, W. H. Wishard.

HENSLEY TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM A. BRIDGES stands among the most substantial farmers, stock-raisers and business men of this part of Indiana. He was born October 11, 1850, son of George and Martha (Clark) Bridges. The father was a native of Kentucky, born May 4, 1800, and departed this life August 23, 1872. He came to Johnson County in the autumn of 1829, and settled in Hensley Township, about two miles west of Trafalgar, Ind. Here he settled on a farm and engaged in the arduous duties of clearing it up. His boyhood and youth were spent on a farm. His education was extremely limited, for hard work was such a necessity in those days but little time could be devoted to schooling, but by reason of a large amount of business; and by much mingling with men, he acquired a good practical education. He was thoroughly conversant with all things that pertained to his business, and on all general affairs he was well informed. He was honorable and upright in all his dealings, a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Few men accomplished as much in life, and succeeded in establishing as complete confidence in the minds of all as he. His popularity extended to all with whom he had business connections, and he was one of those few who have the scarce and precious qualities of making a great deal of money in a way that added to, rather than detracted from, their popularity. In 1825, he was united in marriage with Matilda Forsythe. This union was blessed with seven children, four boys and three girls, four of whom are now living, two boys and two girls. The mother of these children was born June 3, 1806, and departed this life March 14, 1848. On August 16, 1848, he was united in marriage with Martha Clark, a daughter of William and Margaret Clark. This union was blessed with the following children: Marion F., born June 20, 1849; William A., our subject, October 11, 1850. The mother of these children was born June 8, 1828. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, who in this, as in all the other affairs of life, has been her husband's faithful companion, and who has always proved herself that willing helper which the true wife and mother ever is. She departed this life, July 30, 1856. On October 16, 1856, he was united in marriage with Eliza A. Prather, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Prather. This union was blessed with the following children: Dillard, Adaline, Henry, Emma, Eliza

A., and Andrew. The mother of these children is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Bridges was always a staunch democrat, and at the time of his death was the owner of 810 acres of fine farming lands in Hensley Township, which was improved. Mr. Bridges' position in Johnson County was a fitting reward for the work and toil of a lifetime, and shows conclusively to all beginners on life's journey how much more honorable, useful, and satisfactory is a life of industry, exertion, and honesty. Our subject, William A. Bridges, was reared on his father's farm in Hensley Township; he received a good common school education, and at the age of twenty-one years began the struggle of life for himself as a farmer, and has always been one of the live men of Johnson County. Improvement and progress has always been his watchword, and it has always been his ambition to keep fully up with the advancing civilization of the nineteenth century. One needs but to see his beautiful home and the many surrounding improvements to become convinced that he has kept thoroughly abreast with the spirit of the times. October 9, 1870, he was united in marriage with Alice M. Hunter, a daughter of Singleton and Harriet (Clemmer) Hunter; the father was a native of Kentucky, of German descent, born December 18, 1829; he came to Indiana in 1840, and settled in Hensley Township, where he remained until 1885, when he emigrated to Kansas, where he now resides. The mother was a native of Ohio, of German descent, was born April 11, 1830, and departed this life, December 15, 1882. This union was blessed with the following children: Otis, born July 9, 1871; Harry, December 12, 1872; Daisy, October 22, 1877. The mother of these children was born October 27, 1850. Mr. Bridges, wife, and the two boys, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 181, at Trafalgar, also a member of the K. of P. lodge, No. 12, at Franklin. In politics he has always been a staunch democrat, and is the recognized leader of the young democracy of his township. He is now the present county commissioner of district No. 1. After his nomination for this office, he was appointed to fill a vacancy of eighteen months in the same, caused by the death of E. W. Morgan, and was elected at the following November election of 1886, by a handsome majority. He now owns 110 acres of fine land, in Hensley Township. In connection with farming, he has given considerable of his time to the breeding of short-horn cattle. His liberal support of churches, schools, and all landable enterprises are characteristic of the man. Such men build up a community, and erect for themselves imperishable monuments of gratitude which will live for many years after they have passed

away. Socially, Mr. Bridges is a thoroughly good fellow, entertaining all at his home, with a liberal hospitality, and makes friends wherever he goes.

AARON V. BURGET, prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Hensley Township, is an Indianian by birth, having been born in Johnson County, on the 3d day of November, 1843. His father, Valentine Burget, was a native of Ohio, and an early resident of Johnson County, accompanying his parents here about the year 1832, and settling in Nineveh Township. Valentine Burget grew to manhood in Nineveh Township, and in 1839 was united in marriage with Nancy Keaton, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of Miles and Sylvia (Butram) Keaton, of North Carolina. To this marriage ten children were born, five of whom are now living, and residents of Johnson County. Mr. Burget was a prominent citizen, and had a large circle of friends in this and other parts of the country. He died in 1885, aged seventy-one years. The subject of this sketch was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving a good practical English education, and for some time followed the teacher's calling in Nineveh Township. He afterward abandoned the profession for farming, which useful vocation he has since carried on. On the 16th of April, 1863, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Lucinda, daughter of William and Mary (Teeters) Gillaspy. The father of Mrs. Burget was drowned in White River a number of years ago, and the mother, who is still living, subsequently married Thomas Gillaspy. Mr. Burget was a resident of Nineveh Township until 1871, at which time he purchased his present home place, consisting of 109 acres, in Section 13, Hensley Township, where he has since lived and prospered. He is a democrat in politics, and as such has held minor official positions at different times, the duties of which he discharged in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned. He identified himself with the Christian Church a number of years ago, and is an earnest and consistent member of that denomination. Mr. and Mrs. Burget have had eight children, seven of whom are now living, viz.: Dillard A., William M., Tillas A., Alice, Nancy A., Sallie E. and Floyd E. Emma L., the fourth child, died at the age of five years.

JOSEPH CLARK, M. D., is a native of Indiana, and was born in Bartholomew County, on the 14th day of October, 1838. His father, Thomas S. Clark, was born in the city of Manchester, England, and at an early age came to America, locating at Lebanon, Ohio, where he learned the cabinet-makers' trade. After residing at this place a number of years, he moved to Indiana, about 1823, and entered a tract of land in Jackson Township, Shelby County.

He was twice married, the first time on the 24th day of December, 1833, to Miss Martha M. Harris, of Virginia, whose death occurred in February, 1843. Four children were born to this marriage, three of whom are now living. June 15, 1843, Mr. Clark married Miss Letitia Query, by whom he had three children, all deceased. Shortly after his second marriage Mr. Clark moved to Hensley Township, and here resided until his death. In many respects Thomas Clark was a remarkable man. In early life he evinced decided taste for intellectual pursuits, and while a mere youth began the study of Latin, Greek and Hebrew, in which he soon acquired remarkable proficiency. His love for the classics never abated, and in old age he was able to read the Scriptures in the original tongues, Greek and Hebrew. He was a man of abstemious habits, possessed a tenacious memory, and was a believer in religion, as taught by Emanuel Swedenborg. He was born April, 1806, and departed this life February, 1873. Mrs. Clark survived her husband several years, dying July, 1887, aged seventy. Dr. Clark spent his youthful years on his father's farm, and received his early educational training in the common schools, supplemented by a course in Franklin College, which he attended two years. On quitting college he engaged in teaching, and was thus employed until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Col. Fred Kneffler's regiment, with which he served gallantly from 1862 until the close of the war. He participated in a number of battles, in one of which, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., he was severely wounded in the left arm by the explosion of a shell, the effect of which was to disable him for field duty. For some time thereafter he was employed as hospital steward, at Louisville and New Albany. At the close of the war he returned to Johnson County, but in the meantime, while in the government service, began reading medicine with Dr. Sloan, of New Albany. Impressed with a laudable desire to increase his knowledge of the profession, the Doctor subsequently attended lectures at Louisville and New York, and in 1867 graduated in New York, and began the practice at Morgantown, where he continued about twelve years. He then relinquished the practice and engaged in the commission business at Indianapolis, which branch of trade he continued successfully until 1884. In that year he returned to Hensley Township and began farming, which he has since carried on, owning at this time a fine farm of 240 acres. The Doctor was married January 8, 1871, to Miss Harriet Skeggs, of Morgan County, daughter of Zachariah Skeggs.

F. M. COLEMAN, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Hens-

ley Township, is a native of Johnson County, Ind., and son of F. M. and Mary (Woollard) Coleman. He was born on the Coleman homestead in this township, on the 5th of March, 1856, and grew to manhood on his father's farm, attending the common schools at intervals in the meantime, in which he obtained a practical English education. On the 29th day of December, 1876, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Frances Paskins, daughter of John Paskins of this county, a union blessed with the birth of the following children: John F., Chelcie, George and Mary E. Mr. Coleman has always lived upon the place where he now resides, and as a farmer and stock-raiser, has been very successful, ranking among the enterprising and progressive citizen, of Hensley. He is a man of pleasing address, is popular socially, and numbers his friends by the score in the community and elsewhere. Politically, he is a supporter of the democratic party, and as such has taken an active interest in local politics. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Lodge No. 358, at Morgantown.

WARREN COLEMAN.—The paternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch came originally from Germany, and settled in America in the time of the colonies. Jacob Coleman, grandfather of Warren, fought for the cause of liberty during the War of the Revolution, and his son, Jacob, Jr., served with distinction in the War of 1812. The family early emigrated to Ohio, in which state the subject's father was married in 1809, to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, an aunt of the late General George H. Thomas, who bore such a distinguished part in the late War of the Rebellion. Jacob Thomas farmed for a number of years near the city of Cleveland, and, in 1839, came to Johnson County, Ind., where he lived until his death in 1873. His wife survived him many years, dying March 25, 1883, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. They raised to manhood and womanhood a family of eight children, of whom three are now living: Mrs. Sarah Loyd, Mrs. Amanda Hammond and the subject of this biography. Warren Coleman was born near the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 12th of July, 1816, and until his twenty-fourth year, resided in his native state. He accompanied his parents to Johnson County, in 1839, and until his marriage, which was solemnized on the 16th day of March, 1847, with Miss Lucy Gillaspay, he remained on the home place looking after his parents' interest. Shortly after marriage, Mr. Coleman settled in the northwest part of Nineveh Township, and from time to time purchased land until he now owns a farm of 123 acres, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. He has been a very industrious man, and, as a democrat, served three years as commissioner of Johnson County, besides having held minor official

positions. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Gillaspy, one of the early residents of the township. She died August 21, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman raised a family of seven children, whose names are as follows: Francis M., William D., George W., Susan, Lucy J., Amos, and Jacob.

DANIEL W. COOPER, an old and reliable citizen of Hensley Township, and one of the few pioneers now living, is a native of Wayne County, Ky., and dates his birth from the 13th day of November, 1823. His parents, Abraham and Elizabeth (Collett) Cooper, were natives of Kentucky, also, and early residents of Johnson County, moving here in 1833. They raised a family of eleven children, eight of whom are still living, four residents of this county. The subject of this sketch being the oldest son, was early compelled to contribute his part toward clearing and developing the farm. Hence his educational training was of a somewhat limited character. He made the most of his opportunities, however, and by coming in contact with his fellow men in after life, obtained a fund of practical knowledge, and is now a well-informed man. September 12, 1844, he was married to Miss Ahulia Alexander, of Johnson County, and daughter of Thomas Alexander. The fruits of this marriage have been nine children, of whom the following are living: Annie A., Elizabeth, Ellen, Lavicy, Smith and Alice. Mr. Cooper has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and now owns a well-improved farm of 140 acres. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic order. He stands high in the estimation of his fellow men, and is one of the township's representative citizens.

JAMES C. CORE, the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, was born in Johnson County, on the 14th day of January, 1834. His father, Jacob Core, was a native of Ohio, from which state he emigrated to Kentucky many years ago, and there married Mary J. Forsyth, who was born at Crab Orchard, in the latter state. Mr. Core was by occupation a miller, and in addition to his trade, he was employed for some time in Kentucky, in the capacity of overseer. He came to Johnson County, Ind., in 1827, and purchased government land in Nineveh Township, upon which he lived until his death. He died a number of years ago at the age of fifty-four, and was buried in the Mt. Pleasant cemetery, where the body of his wife was also laid, she having died later at the age of sixty-four years. James C. Core has spent all his life in Johnson County, and is now one of its oldest citizens, having been a resident over fifty-four years. He grew to manhood on the farm, and in the old log school-house, lighted by a window of greased paper, and furnished with rough puncheon benches, minus backs, he obtained the

rudiments of an ordinary English education. On the 25th day of February, 1856, he was married, and immediately thereafter he began carving out a home for himself in Nineveh Township, where he continued to live and prosper until 1887. In that year he disposed of his place in Nineveh, and purchased his present farm in Hensley Township, a beautiful place of eighty acres, well stocked and improved. For some time he handled stock for James P. Forsyth, and did a successful business while thus employed. Mr. Core is one of the industrious farmers of Hensley, and a popular citizen in the community where he resides. He has had ten children, seven living: Matilda E., Martha E., Maria A., George W., John, J. C. and Effie M. The oldest daughter, Matilda, married Henry Hughes, and is living in Nineveh Township. Martha E. is the wife of George W. Short.

JAMES FORSYTH, deceased.—Conspicuous among the representative citizens of Johnson County, was the late James Forsyth. Mr. Forsyth was a native of Kentucky, born July 6, 1813, and a son of J. and Jane (Sturgeon) Forsyth. He grew to manhood's estate in Kentucky, and in 1830, moved to Johnson County, Ind., and located a home not far from the city of Franklin. He entered land in Franklin and Nineveh Township, and in time became a large property holder and a prosperous citizen. On the 16th day of February, 1837, he married Miss Ellen N. Ragsdale, daughter of Frederick Ragsdale, one of the pioneer settlers of Hensley Township. Mr. Forsyth identified himself with the First Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church in 1843, from which time until his death he was active in the councils of his church and foremost in every work to propagate religious truth. He accumulated a handsome property, but in later life met with financial reverses, which resulted in the loss of a considerable portion of his property. He was liberal in all the word implies, and his numerous benefactions for religious and benevolent purposes, attest his unbounded faith in the Scriptural maxim, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." His church and Franklin College owe him a debt of gratitude for munificent gifts received at different times, and many who received his aid in a quiet and unostentatious way remember him as a true friend and benefactor. He served as director of Franklin College in 1875-6, and at one time was president of the First National Bank of Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth were not blessed with children of their own, but through their kindness two children were reared, who will always bless the memory of their benefactors. Mr. Forsyth died on the 18th day of March, 1887, but Mrs. Forsyth is still living, having reached a serene and happy old age.

JAMES A. FOSTER, only son of William and Francina Foster, whose sketch appears elsewhere, is a native of Johnson County. He has been a resident of Hensley Township for many years, and is one of the industrious and energetic farmers of the community in which he resides. He has been twice married, the first time on the 5th day of December, 1852, to Miss Luella M. Clemmer, a native of Johnson County, daughter of Solomon Clemmer. Two children were born to this union, Lola and Lula. Mrs. Foster died August, 1883, and was buried in the Friendship cemetery. On the 25th of October, 1884, Mr. Foster's second marriage was solemnized with Miss Margaret Ellis, daughter of Jesse Ellis, a union blessed with the birth of one child, who died in infancy. Mr. Foster owns a well-stocked farm of 120 acres, and is in comfortable circumstances. Politically, he is a democrat, in religion, a Methodist.

WILLIAM FOSTER, deceased, was born in Johnson County, Ind. April 23, 1831. He was a son of Richard and Lucinda (Coons) Foster, natives of Virginia, and of English and German descent, respectively. Richard Foster came to Johnson about the time the county was organized, and was one of the pioneers of Blue River Township. Subsequently he moved to Hensley Township, where, for some years, he held the office of justice of the peace. He was a prominent citizen, and did much in a quiet way toward opening and developing the country. He died at a good old age, as did also his wife, and they both rest side by side in Tipton County, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Foster raised a large family, ten children having grown to manhood and womanhood, six of whom are now living, all residents of the County of Tipton. William Foster passed his youthful years in Johnson County, and was reared on a farm. August, 1850, he married Miss Francina Smith, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Smith, of East Tennessee. Mrs. Foster was born in Tennessee, on February 5, 1827, and is the mother of two children: James A., born August 11, 1851, and Minerva, born May 8, 1859, and died in childhood. Mr. Foster was one of the leading citizens and farmers of Hensley Township, and a man widely and favorably known for his many excellent traits of character. He died very suddenly of heart disease, on January 25, 1884. He was for many years an active member of the Methodist Church, to which his wife also belonged. She is still living on the home place, which is now superintended by her son, James A.

O. W. GARRETT, deceased, the subject of this sketch, was a native of Kentucky, born on the 14th day of December, 1811. He spent about thirty years in that state, and then came to Johnson County, Ind., locating in Hensley Township, of which he was a resident about twenty years, the greater part of which time was spent in

teaching. He was for some time engaged in the saw-milling business in Morgan County, and at one time worked at the stone mason's trade, in which he acquired great proficiency. When the war broke out he offered his services to his country, enlisting in the Twenty-seventh Regiment Indiana Infantry, with the commission of second lieutenant of his company. Subsequently he was promoted first lieutenant, and as such served until honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. Mr. Garrett was at one time a practicing attorney, and acquired some prominence as a member of the bar of Morgan County. He was a man of broad intelligence, and for a number of years took an active part in local politics. He married, in Louisville, Ky., Miss Lucy Ann Curl, daughter of Samuel and Sinah Curl, of the same state, by whom he had two children, both deceased. Mrs. Garrett was born on the 9th day of December, 1818. Mr. Garrett died at his residence in Morgan County, on the 8th day of February, 1876. Mrs. Garrett lives in the village of Samaria.

JOHN HOGELAND was born in Green County, Ky., now Taylor County, on the 16th day of November, 1824. His father, John Hogeland, Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania, and of French descent. He was taken to Kentucky, when ten years of age, and there married Nancy Shipp, by whom he had twelve children, six sons and the same number of daughters. In 1833, he immigrated to Indiana and settled in Shelby County, thence one year later moved to Johnson County, locating three and one-half miles north of Franklin. About the year 1837, he moved to the northwest part of Hensley Township, and lived here until 1870. For two or three years he resided in Samaria, and then moved west of Morgantown, where his death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-one. His wife survived him several years, and died at the residence of her son, in Hensley Township, being over eighty at the time of her death. Mr. Hogeland was a prominent farmer. For a period of over sixty years, he belonged to the Baptist Church. John Hogeland, Jr., subject of this sketch, was nearly ten years of age when the family came to Indiana. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and at the age of twenty, married Miss Eliza Whitsitt, of Jennings County, Ind., daughter of John and Mary (Blankenship) Whitsitt. Shortly after marriage, Mr. Hogeland settled in Blue River Township, where he lived twenty-two years. He then returned to Hensley Township, where he has since resided, and where he now owns a farm of 270 acres, one of the best improved places in the southern part of the county. He justly ranks among the substantial men of the community, and as a farmer and stock-raiser, has few equals in Hensley Township. By his first marriage he had three children,

all deceased. His present wife, whom he married in April, 1866, was Mrs. Mary J. Young, widow of J. Young, and daughter of Joseph Pratt. Mr. and Mrs. Hogeland are members of the Baptist Church.

I. J. HOLEMAN, the gentleman for whom this sketch is prepared, is a native of Johnson County, and dates his birth from the 7th day of April, 1844. His parents were J. M. and Elizabeth (Street) Holeman, both natives of the State of Kentucky. Our subject was raised a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He belongs to that large and eminently respectable class who accomplish much for the good of society in a quiet and unostentatious way, and during a long period of residence in Hensley Township, has gained the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come in contact. March 25, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Coleman, daughter of F. M. Coleman, and to their union have been born nine children, seven of whom are living: Nettie E., Jennie, James F., John D., Rettie, Gussie and Oris C. The names of those deceased are, Mary I., who died in her seventeenth year, and Annie, whose age was seven months. They were both laid to rest at Bethlehem Church cemetery. Mr. Holeman owns a good farm, and is in comfortable circumstances financially. He is a democrat politically, and an earnest worker in the I. O. O. F. fraternity, belonging to Lodge No. 196, Morgantown.

JONATHAN YOUNT.—The Yount family came originally from Germany, and were among the early settlers of Pennsylvania, in colonial times. From that state the grandfather of the subject emigrated to Kentucky, and was an associate of the celebrated Daniel Boone, in leading the van of civilization into the "dark and bloody ground." He participated in many of the struggles with the Indians, and is remembered as one of the bravest of the pioneers of a time abounding in brave and daring men. George Yount, father of the subject, was born and reared in Kentucky, Shelby County, and was a farmer by occupation. He was a man of some local prominence, having held an official position in the militia service, and for some years took an active part in politics as a supporter of the whig party. His death occurred a number of years ago in his native state. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Sarah Bright. She was descended from English ancestry, and was married to Mr. Yount in Kentucky, and was the mother of four children, all living, three of them residents of Johnson County. Mrs. Yount died in Johnson County, aged over eighty years. Jonathan Yount was born May 3, 1828, in Shelby County, Ky., and grew to manhood in his native state as a farmer. His early educational advantages were of a meager character, embracing in all about

five months' attendance at the country schools. Owing to the death of his father, the duty of maintaining the family was largely thrown upon his shoulders, and for some years he struggled hard to discharge his filial duties. October 28, 1852, he was married in Shelby County, Ky., to Miss Eliza J. Satterwhite, daughter of Turner Satterwhite, a prominent farmer, and in 1860, came to Johnson County, Ind., settling in Hensley Township. Here he purchased land and engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, which, with stock-raising, he has since carried on successfully, having at this time one of the best improved farms in the southern part of the county. He suffered a severe loss by fire in 1876, but immediately rebuilt, and now has one of the most commodious residences and other buildings in Hensley Township. Mr. Yount is an energetic business man, and a true type of the old-time Kentucky gentleman. He is a great lover of all kinds of innocent sports and pastimes, and an adept with the rifle, his skill in marksmanship being unequalled in this part of the country. Politically, he is a democrat. Mrs. Yount died in April, 1875. She was the mother of nine children, the following of whom are living: John W., Walter L., Edwin, Charles E., George B. McC., Cordelia and Hattie O. In April, 1876, Mr. Yount married his present wife, Miss Lavina C. Smith, who has borne him four children: Harry G., Ira W., Carl and Howard H.

PROF. BENJAMIN F. KENNEDY, the subject of this sketch, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., December 5, 1832, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Kimbrow) Kennedy. Paternally, Mr. Kennedy is descended from Irish ancestry, and upon the mother's side, from English. Thomas Kennedy was a native of Kentucky, and a school teacher by profession. He came to Putnam County, Ind., in 1836, and in 1861, moved to Johnson County, and settled in Hensley Township. By his marriage with Mary Kimbro, he had four children, all of whom are living. Mrs. Kennedy died in Kentucky, in 1836, and later, Mr. Kennedy married Martha Bowles. Benjamin F. Kennedy passed his youthful years in Putnam County, Ind. His educational training was liberal, attending first the common schools, and later Asbury, now Depauw University, in which institution he pursued his studies three years. In 1850, he began teaching in Putnam County, and after following the profession there for six years, came to Johnson County, where he continued, first in the schools of Union Township, where he located, and later in various localities. He did much toward systematizing the schools of the county, and was the first teacher to introduce the higher branches of learning in the schools outside the county seat. Mr. Kennedy became a citizen of Hensley Township in 1860, and has been here the greater part of the time since. He was for six years

principal of the Morgantown schools, and for three years had charge of the high school of Trafalgar. In addition to his work as teacher, Prof. Kennedy served as county examiner of schools under the old law, and was the first superintendent elected, under the law providing for the county superintendency. He discharged the duties of his office in an eminently satisfactory manner, and did much toward awakening an interest in behalf of educational work throughout the county. He taught his last school in the winter of 1878-79, at Union village, the same place where he began his labors in this county in 1856. Prof. Kennedy is a scholarly gentleman, and ranks among the most successful educators of Johnson County, He was married August 31, 1861, to Miss Delilah Davenport, who has borne him two children: Millard F. and Benjamin F.

JOHN S. KEPHART is a native of Kentucky, born in the famous blue grass region, on the 21st day of October, 1826. His parents were Samuel and Jemima (Swift) Kephart, both natives of the same state. Samuel Kephart came to Johnson County, Ind., in 1835, and settled in Hensley Township, where he lived until his death in 1885. He was over eighty years of age when he died, as was also his wife, whose death occurred the same year. They were the parents of fourteen children, nine of whom are living, six of them being residents of Hensley Township. The immediate subject of this biography was reared partly in Henry County, Ky., and partly in Indiana, being nine years of age when his parents moved to Johnson County. In the year 1846, he enlisted in Company C, Third Indiana Volunteers, Col. Lane's regiment, for the Mexican War, and served for a period of thirteen months, during which time he participated in a number of skirmishes and battles, including the bloody engagement of Buena Vista, on the 22nd of February, 1847. He returned home in July, of the latter year, and on the 22nd day of the month was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Tapp, daughter of William Tapp, by whom he had eight children, the following of whom are living: Eliza Ann, Samuel, Lucy J., Catherine, Sarah and John T. Mr. Kephart began life as a farmer, and has followed his calling ever since. He served in the late war as a member of Company G, Third Indiana Cavalry, entering the service in 1861 as second lieutenant. He afterward resigned, and a little later enlisted in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, with which he shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of war for a period of three years, holding a second lieutenant's commission during that time. Upon one occasion he was tendered the commission of major by Gov. Morton, but refused to accept it. While operating in Kentucky he was captured by Morgan's Cavalry, and for twenty-two months experienced all the rigorous treat-

ment and privations incident to rebel prisons, having been for some time confined in the celebrated Libby prison pen at Richmond, Va. Among the battles in which he bore a gallant part, were: Shiloh, Franklin, Greenbriar and a number of others, besides numerous lesser engagements and skirmishes. He was honorably discharged from the service at Pulaski, Tenn., June 28, 1865, and immediately thereafter returned to Johnson County, where he has since resided. Mrs. Kephart died on the 16th day of June, 1867. On the 18th day of December, that year, Mr. Kephart's second marriage was solemnized with Mrs. Elizabeth Lang, widow of the late William Lang. To this marriage have been born three children: Elsie, Andrew and Rebecca M. By her previous marriage Mrs. Kephart had these children: Sarah F., Mary A. and William R. Lang. Mr. Kephart is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in religion a Baptist. Mrs. Kephart is also a member of the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH J. MOORE, of Hensley Township, one of the old settlers and most successful business men of Johnson County, was born in said county April 29, 1831. He is the son of Robert and Elizabeth (McKinley) Moore, both natives of Ohio. His parents moved to Johnson County in 1822, settling near Williamsburg, but later removed to Union Township, where Joseph J. was born. The other children of Robert Moore were, John M., who died in Indianapolis, in 1886; Mary Ann, Elizabeth M. (deceased), Martha Ann, Rachel A., Robert M., and two infants (deceased). The father was one of the most prominent and useful citizens of the early days of the county, having filled, for a time, the position of associate judge. He died in Jasper County on January 20, 1855, where he moved in 1849. The death of Mrs. Moore occurred June 6, 1843. Joseph J. remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when he started out in life. His first employment was cutting cord-wood, at which he earned his first money. Thus engaged he was called upon to teach school, after an examination had proved him to be the most able and practical, thorough English scholar in the whole community. This he followed years with marked success. He afterward served as surveyor of Morgan County, for two years, and in the same capacity for a like period in Johnson County, and as a surveyor and civil engineer he was very efficient. He entered the contest as a candidate for state senator, in 1886, but was defeated after a very bitter contest. Although Mr. Moore has been much in public life, and has contributed as much to the public good as any man in Johnson County, it is in the commercial world that his energies and talents have been employed most successfully. Few men have

engaged so extensively, and have in a greater measure won by honest dealings and correct business methods, the confidence of the community. Mr. Moore was married to Miss Ermina, daughter of John H. and Sarah Forsythe, which union has been blessed by four children: Frank F., an attorney of Frankfort, Ind., is a graduate of Franklin College, Chicago School of Oratory, and Albany, N. Y., law school; Cinchona Alice, wife of E. M. French, of Frankfort, is a fine literary scholar, and a graduate of the Boston Art School; Elgin E. (deceased); Robert M., who married Miss L. E. Coleman, a native of this county, is a farmer. Mr. Moore still lives at Trafalgar, where he is extensively engaged in several lines of mercantile business, and with his estimable wife is now enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life.

G. W. MUSSELMAN.—Among the successful farmers and business men of Hensley Township, few stand as high in the estimation of the public as the gentleman for whom this biographical sketch is prepared. The Musselman family was early represented in Johnson County, and the name appears frequently in connection with the early county legislation. Henry Musselman, father of G. W., was a native of Kentucky, and of German descent. He moved to Johnson County in 1822, before the organization went into effect, and for a number of years was prominently identified with the growth and development of the country. He died a number of years ago at a good old age, having outreached the allotted three score years and ten. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Dunn, was also a native of Kentucky. She faithfully discharged the duties of life throughout more years than usually fall to the lot of woman, and sleeps by the side of her husband in the old Lick Springs grave-yard, Nineveh Township. Henry and Sarah Musselman had a family of ten children, seven sons and four daughters, only four of the number now living, all residents of this township. G. W. Musselman was born on the 30th day of October, 1826, and has been a resident of Johnson County all his life. His early educational training embraced a few months' attendance in such schools as the country afforded, and amid the rugged duties of farm life, he early learned those lessons of industry and economy by which his later years have been characterized. On the 31st day of July, 1845, he married Miss Rebecca Smyser, of Oldham County, Ky., daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Deadman) Smyser, and shortly thereafter purchased a tract of land, consisting of eighty acres, from which he in time cleared and developed a farm. He disposed of the place in 1853, and purchased the farm upon which he now resides, consisting of 280 acres. This represents the fruits of his own industry, as he began life with little capital, save a well-formed

purpose to succeed. He is now one of the representative farmers and stock-raisers of Johnson County, and is an intelligent and public-spirited citizen, and has been called from time to time to fill positions of trust by the people of Hensley Township. He served as assessor several terms, and for sixteen years held the office of township trustee, to which he has again been elected, a fact which attests his great popularity with the people, independent of political affiliation. Mr. Musselman is essentially a self-made man, and as such ranks with the leading citizens of the county. He is a sociable gentleman, and numbers his friends by the score within his own neighborhood and elsewhere. He stands high in Masonry, and politically, has always been an earnest supporter of the democratic party. July 31, 1887, was the forty-seventh anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Musselman. They have had six children, whose names are as follows: Sarah A., wife of H. P. Durbin; Martha J., widow of J. Winchester; Ambrose F., Matilda K., Ira F. and William E., the last four living with their parents.

JAMES K. P. MUSSELMAN, farmer and lumber-dealer, son of Henry Musselman, is a native of Hensley Township, and dates his birth from the 5th day of October, 1845. He was raised on his father's farm, and at intervals attended the country schools, in which he obtained the rudiments of an English education. When only seventeen years of age, May 2, 1861, he was united in marriage, to Miss Venelia C. Shake, who was born in Oldham County, Ky., on the 15th day of August, 1845. Her parents, J. B. and Sarah Ann (Sturgeon), were both natives of Kentucky, and of German and Irish descent, respectively. Mr. Musselman has devoted the greater part of his life to the lumber business, and at this time is quite extensively engaged in its manufacture, operating a mill which affords employment for quite a number of hands. His present force consists of twelve men, and the mill is one of the best in the county. He owns a farm also, besides a great deal of personal property, and is classed among the well-to-do citizens of Hensley. He is a democrat in all the term implies, but not an office-seeker or partisan. The following are the names of the children, born to Mr. and Mrs. Musselman: Hallie F., Walter H., Alice M., Joseph R., George and Loyal H., all of whom are living. The following children are deceased: Minnie A., died August 24, 1867; infant, died October 9, 1870, and Eddie, died August 5, 1873.

THOMAS J. MUSSELMAN, deceased, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hensley Township, Johnson County, February 28, 1840, and was a son of Henry and Sarah (Dunn) Musselman. He grew to manhood in his native township, was educated in the com-

mon schools, and early engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed successfully until his death. He bore a gallant part in the late war, serving three years, during which time he was with his command in many bloody battles and active campaigns. January 24, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss America Paskins, daughter of Thomas and Delilah (Samples) Paskins, a union blessed with three children: Mary, wife of Thomas Holeman; Hattie, wife of Andrew Bridges, and James P. Musselman. Mrs. Musselman was born January 6, 1842. In his later days, Mr. Musselman lived in Samaria, Hensley Township, and it was in that village that his death occurred on the 22nd day of November, 1882. Mrs. Musselman lives in Samaria at the present time.

JOHN PASKINS, deceased, was a native of Ohio, born in Brown County, that state, on the 23rd of July, 1823. His parents were Thomas and Delilah (Samples) Paskins, the father a native of England, and the mother of Brown County, Ohio. They were married in that state, and afterward immigrated to Indiana, settling in Johnson County, the subject at the time, being a small boy. Thomas Paskins was a blacksmith by trade. He accumulated a comfortable fortune, and died a number of years ago, at the age of sixty-six. His wife preceded him to the grave, dying at the age of thirty-eight years. John Paskins grew to manhood in Johnson County, and was reared a farmer, but later worked at the blacksmith trade for some years in the town of Williamsburg. He served in the Mexican War through its continuance, and in one of its engagements, received a severe wound in the ankle, the effect of which was to disable him from active labor. March 27, 1848, Miss Anna Fraker became his wife. She was born July 25, 1823, in Wilmington, Del., and is a daughter of Joseph Fraker, who came to the United States many years ago, from Switzerland. The maiden name of Mrs. Paskins' mother was Frances Gass. Mr. and Mrs. Paskins had a family of eight children: Mary Ann, Harrison, Jennie, Ella S., Francis, William J. (deceased), John T. and Joseph P., all of whom were born in this county. In August, 1871, Mr. Paskins made a trip to England, to look after an estate left him by entailment, and while there, met with his death under very mysterious circumstances. The supposition is that he was murdered for his money, as he was known to have a considerable sum in his possession at the time. His death occurred on the 9th day of January, 1872, and he was buried in Halifax, England. His widow resides in Hensley Township, and is a well-preserved woman for her years. She owns a good farm of 185 acres, and manages the same.

J. P. PASKINS was born in Johnson County, Ind., November 8,

1862, and is the youngest son of John W. and Annie M. (Fricker) Paskins, natives respectively of Ohio and Maryland, and of English and German lineage. John W. Paskins came to Indiana many years ago, and was by occupation a blacksmith, having followed the trade for some time in the town of Williamsburg. He was a soldier in the late war, and died in the year 1870. Mrs. Paskins accompanied her parents to this country many years ago, and is still living, making her home in the village of Samaria. The subject of this sketch was reared in Johnson County, and enjoyed the advantages of a good English education. He began life as a farmer, and has continued that calling ever since, owning at this time a beautiful place of seventy acres, which is well improved and stocked. He is one of the energetic young men of the township, and stands high in the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and fellow citizens. Politically, he is a democrat. He married at the age of twenty-two (1884), Miss Eliza Bridges, of this county, a daughter of George and Eliza Bridges. This union was blessed with the birth of one child, Harold C.

HIRAM PORTER, deceased.—Prominent among the self-made men of Johnson County, was the late Hiram Porter. Mr. Porter was a native of Clark County, Ind., born in the year 1823, and was the son of Francis Porter. He accompanied his father to Johnson County when seven years of age, and lived here until his death, which occurred about the year 1866. He was an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, and frequently shipped as high as 2,500 head of hogs at one time, besides dealing extensively in other livestock. In early life, his surroundings were of the most unfavorable kinds, but with a well-defined purpose to succeed, he overcame the many hindrances which poverty threw in his way, and amassed a handsome fortune. He built a grist-mill near his home, which was in operation a number of years, and at the time of his death owned over 600 acres of valuable land and a vast amount of other property. Mr. Porter was married first to Miss Lucinda Beech, by whom he had two children: Francis K., and Mary J., now Mrs. Logan. Mrs. Porter died in 1848, and later Mr. Porter married Miss L. Prather, who bore him three children, one of whom, Miss Henrietta Holman, is living. Mr. Porter's third marriage was solemnized with Miss Rachel Prather, who bore him one child, now dead. Mr. Porter's fourth wife was Miss Susan Wright, after whose death he married Miss Annie Small, who is now living at Rushville, Ind. There were no children by the last two marriages. Mr. Porter was a democrat in politics, and deserves mention as one of the representative citizens of Johnson County.

FRANCIS K. PORTER, oldest son of Hiram Porter, was born in Johnson County, Ind., January 10, 1843. He was married in 1866 to Miss Martha B. Hall, of Kentucky, who died in February, 1875. The fruits of this marriage were six children, three living, Hiram E., George M. and Susan E. In October, 1876, Mr. Porter was married to Miss Mary J. Lee, a union blessed with the birth of the following children: Sylvia P., Venna A., Sarah E., William O., Eliza B., and Nettie M. Mr. Porter is one of the substantial men of Hensley Township, and a man in whom the people have implicit confidence. He owns a farm of 125 acres, upon which are some of the best improvements in the county. He is a democrat in politics, and with his wife, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. T. RAGSDALE was born in Shelby County, Ky., April 28, 1829, and is the youngest son of Frederick and Sarah (Hunter) Ragsdale, natives of the same state, and of English and German descent, respectively. Frederick and Sarah Ragsdale were married in Kentucky, and resided there until 1834, at which time they immigrated to Johnson County, Ind., and settled in Hensley Township, near the place now owned by the subject. Mr. Ragsdale was a pioneer in the true sense of the word, and bore an active part in the development of the country. He served in the last war with Great Britain, and participated in a number of battles, including the memorable engagement at New Orleans. He was a man of many excellent traits of character, a true Christian, and with his wife, was a charter member of the Baptist Church at Trafalgar. Mr. and Mrs. Ragsdale raised a family of seven children, of whom five are living—all of them residents of Johnson County. J. T. Ragsdale was five years of age when his parents moved to Johnson County, and for a period of over fifty years, has been one of its most highly respected citizens. Having early manifested a decided preference for mechanical pursuits, he selected the carpenter's trade for a vocation, and after becoming proficient in the same continued the calling for a number of years. In the meantime he came into possession a farm, but not liking farm work he employed help to run the place, and continued his trade almost exclusively until 1876. Since that year he has operated a saw-mill, and is doing a large and lucrative lumber business. Mr. Ragsdale is a skillfull mechanic, and from childhood has had a natural liking for machinery. He has been successful in his various enterprises, and is a public-spirited citizen, and a liberal supporter of all public enterprises. For several years he has given considerable attention to raising fine poultry, and has now some of the finest breeds in the country. Mr. Ragsdale was married May 20, 1847, to Susan Ann

Mullikin, daughter of William and Sarah Mullikin, by whom he had four children, only one of whom, Mrs. Mollie Snow, of Boone County, is now living. Mrs. Ragsdale died March 23, 1853. February 14, 1854, Mr. Ragsdale married Susan Branch, of Oldham County, Ky., who died September 14, 1884. To the second marriage was born one child, a son, Alonzo Ragsdale, now a business man of Trafalgar. Mr. Ragsdale's third marriage was solemnized with Miss Mary Brunnemer, of Johnson County, daughter of William and Nancy Brunnemer, a union blessed with the birth of one child, Pansy Lynn.

DR. JEFFERSON B. REAM, physician and surgeon, Trafalgar, is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and was born on the 26th day of August, 1827. Paternally, the Doctor is descended from German ancestry, but the family came to America from England about the year 1715, and located in one of the eastern colonies. The Doctor's father, John Ream, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1804, and died in the year 1869. He was, by profession, a physician, and acquired considerable prominence in his calling. His wife, Caroline (Baking) Ream, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1807, and is still living, having reached the advanced age of eighty-one years. Dr. Ream was reared in his native county, and enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education in the high schools of Lancaster. While still young he decided to prepare himself for the medical profession, and for six years pursued the study of the same in the city of Philadelphia under distinguished instructors. While at Philadelphia he was married to Miss Elizabeth Landis, daughter of Abraham Landis, and, after completing his studies, returned to Lancaster County, and entered upon the duties of his profession in Landisville. In December, 1852, he came to Johnson County Ind., and began the practice at Williamsburg, where he continued until 1862, and then came to Trafalgar. He practiced in the latter place two years, and was then commissioned assistant surgeon in the government service, and was thus employed until 1869. On leaving the army he returned to Trafalgar, where he has since resided in the active practice of his profession. Dr. Ream stands high professionally, and has a large and lucrative practice in Johnson and adjoining counties. He has been a close student, and during a long professional career has met with the most encouraging success. Politically, he wields an influence for the republican party. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and takes an active part in all movements having for their object the public good. Dr. and Mrs. Ream have five children, all married and living in Johnson County, whose names are as follows: John J.,

Abraham H., Caroline, wife of William F. Farr; Emma L., wife of George Tucker, and Lillie A., wife of Henry E. Lochry.

JOHN G. ROBERTS.—Conspicuous among the old and reliable citizens of Hensley Township, is John G. Roberts, who was born in Jennings County, Ind., on the 13th day of March, 1825. His father, Albert Roberts, was a native of Tennessee, and for a number of years followed agricultural pursuits in Kentucky, in which state he married Nancy Green, by whom he had eleven children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Albert Roberts moved to Johnson County, Ind., in 1826, and settled upon the place where our subject now lives. He was one of the pioneers of Hensley, did a great deal toward clearing and developing the country, and became the owner of several hundred acres of land. He is remembered as an honorable citizen and a courteous Christian gentleman, having for a number of years been an earnest member of the Disciple Church. He died at the age of fifty-nine, and was laid to rest in the Bethlehem cemetery. His wife survived him a number of years, dying at the advanced age of over eighty. Of the children four only are living, John G. being the only one residing in Indiana. John G. Roberts, was one year old when his parents moved to Johnson County. His first experience in life was amid the rugged scenes of pioneer times, and he was early taught those lessons of industry, which has marked his subsequent career. On March 11, 1847, he married Miss Charlotte, daughter of Joseph Thompson of Jackson County, after which he settled in the woods, and began to carve out a home. In this he was successful, and by industry and economy succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competence, owning at this time a fine farm of 205 acres, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. During his long period of residence in Johnson County, over sixty years, he has conducted himself as becomes an upright and honorable gentleman, and against his character or good name, no breath of suspicion was ever known to have been uttered. Politically, he supports the republican party, and in religion, belongs to the Christian Church. Mrs. Roberts is a member of the Baptist denomination. To Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have been born twelve children, of whom the following are living: J. N., Rebecca J., Francina, John A., Lillie and Cordia, all married and living in Johnson County.

JOHN SLACK.—Few men in Johnson County have lived to as ripe an old age as the gentleman whose name introduces this biographical sketch. Mr. Slack was born in Brown County, Ohio, on the 7th day of January, 1807. His father was Jacob Slack, a native of one of the eastern states, and an early pioneer of

Kentucky, where many years ago he married Miss Delilah Downing. Shortly after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Slack emigrated to Brown County, Ohio, where, for a number of years, Mr. Slack was engaged in farming. They had a family of fourteen children, seven of whom are living, six being residents of Indiana. John Slack was reared to manhood in his native county and state, and there in 1830 united his fortunes with Miss Susan Bowler, daughter of William O. and Sarah (Hillman) Bowler, who has been a true and faithful wife and companion for a period of nearly sixty years. In the year 1833, Mr. Slack entered a tract of land in Johnson County, Ind., and a little later moved his family to the same, and began life as a pioneer in the woods of Hensley Township, the few settlements at that time being mere niches in the forest. He developed a good farm and became the owner of a large amount of land, much of which has been divided among his children. He is now one of the oldest residents of the county, and one of its most highly respected and honorable citizens. Of a family of ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Slack, five are now living: Elizabeth H., Mary E., Susan A., Emeline and Carrie J. Mr. Slack cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, and has been a supporter of the democratic party ever since, though not a partisan in the sense of seeking office. He is now eighty-two years of age, in possession of all his mental faculties, and in the enjoyment of tolerable health. His companion has reached the ripe old age of eighty-one. They celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in 1880, upon which occasion 169 friends and relatives were present to congratulate the aged couple. Mr. and Mrs. Slack have five children, thirty-one grandchildren and twenty-five great grandchildren living.

AARON STOCKTON.—Prominent among the leading farmers and substantial citizens of Wensley Township, is the gentleman for whom this biography is prepared. Aaron Stockton was born in Johnson County, Ind., April 10, 1845, and is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Holman) Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Stockton were married in Johnson County, and after residing here for a few years, emigrated to Warren County, Ill., where Mrs. Stockton died in her eighteenth year, leaving two children, viz.: Thomas A., of Kansas City, Mo., and Aaron, whose name introduces this sketch. After his mother's death, Aaron was brought back to Johnson County, and for a number of years made his home with his grandfather, Mr. Holman, who treated him kindly and gave him the advantages of a good common school education. By diligent application to his studies, young Stockton became familiar with the branches usually taught in the common schools, and for eleven years he followed

teaching as a profession, in which he met with the most encouraging success. On the 23d of December, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Lancy Colman, daughter of F. M. Colman, a union blessed with the birth of five children, all of whom are sons, viz.: Louis F., Alonzo L., George T., Marion N. and Ora A. Since his marriage Mr. Stockton has resided in Hensley Township, and since 1870, has been living on his present home place, one mile east of Morgantown. He owns a fine farm of 290 acres, upon which are some of the best improvements in the township. He is one of the wide-awake citizens of the county, and a man honored and respected by all who have the good fortune of knowing him. Politically, he is a supporter of the democratic party.

HERVEY VORIES, an old and reliable citizen of Johnson County, is a son of John and Sarah (Culley) Vories, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia, and was born in the former state on the 28th day of January, 1821. The family came to Johnson County in the fall of 1831, and for a number of years thereafter the father, owing to his trade, was known as Mason John Vories. In connection with his trade, Mr. Vories carried on farming, and in time became one of the well-to-do residents of the neighborhood in which he resided. By his first wife he had two children: Catherine, wife of John A. Coons, and Hervey, the subject of this biography. Mrs. Vories died December 19, 1866, and later, Mr. Vories married Mrs. Mason, by whom he had one child: Benjamin F. Mr. Vories died October 10, 1880, and lies by the side of his first wife, in the old Friendship cemetery. He was a citizen of Johnson County for over half a century, and a man of many sterling qualities. Hervey Vories was raised in Hensley Township, and began life as a farmer. February 17, 1842, he married Miss Alazannah Carter, of Virginia, daughter of John and Margaret (McClure) Carter, a union blessed with the birth of eight children, the following of whom are now living: Mrs. Caroline Terhune, William A., James M., Mrs. Angeline Green, and Hervey D. Of these children, all but Mrs. Green, live in Johnson County. Mr. Vories began life in an humble way, but with the energy and determination which characterize the successful man, he has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competence, including a beautiful farm of 117 acres, where he now resides. He has been an honored resident of Johnson County considerably over fifty years, and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. In religion, he is what he is pleased to term, a "naturalist," but is liberal toward those of different beliefs.

JOHN H. WOOLFINGTON, the gentleman for whom this sketch prepared, is a native of Washington County, Ind., and son of

John and Hannah Woolfington. The parents were married in Kentucky, and early emigrated to Salem, this state, where for some years the father held the position of deputy clerk of the Washington circuit court. He was a man of fine clerical abilities, and during his residence in Salem did a large amount of legal writing, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Woolfington had three children, two of whom, a daughter, Mrs. Eliza Underwood, and the subject of this sketch, are living. Mr. Woolfington died a number of years ago, and his widow subsequently married, and under the care of his stepfather, John H. continued until his thirteenth year, the mother dying in the meantime. At the age of twenty, our subject was married to Miss Nancy Martin, of Shelby County, Ky., after which he moved to Putnam County, Ind., and there remained until the year 1852. He then removed to Boone County, and engaged in farming and the livery business, and eight years later moved to Clinton County, where he followed agricultural pursuits for a period of six years. While on a visit to Vermillion County, Ill., his wife died, after which event he broke up housekeeping, and made his home with his son in Boone County, until 1881. By his first marriage Mr. Woolfington had ten children, six of whom are living: Ann Eliza, Elias H., John N., Mary C., Lewis E. and George V. In 1881, Mr. Woolfington came to Johnson County, and the same year was united in marriage with Mrs. Margaret (Slack) Bass, widow of Arthur Bass. Since then he has followed farming as his principal occupation, in which he has been reasonably prosperous. He is an active and earnest church member, and as such was licensed to preach while a resident of Boone County, and later, 1881, was regularly ordained in the county. He preaches in different parts of the country, but is not engaged in regular pastoral work, going wherever he can do the most good. He is well versed in biblical literature, and possesses a Christian character above reproach.

NEEDHAM TOWNSHIP.

MILFORD D. ADAMS was born in Johnson County, Ind., November 22, 1839, and is a son of E. N. H. and Martha (Hardin) Adams. The father was born in Kentucky, about 1815, and died in Osage County, Kas., in 1873, and his mother was born in Shelby County, Ind., about 1819, and died in Johnson County, Ind., August 10, 1865. Our subject is the second of seven children, all but one of whom are yet living. Benjamin H., a brother, was killed at the battle of Resacca, Ga. In August, 1861, Mr. Adams enlisted in Company F, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three

years, and in 1862, at the second battle of Bull Run, he was taken prisoner and placed in Libby prison, and afterward to Bell Island, where he was kept until the December following, when he was exchanged and taken to Alexandria, Va., where, January 23, 1863, he was discharged on account of physical disability. Returning home he raised a company of home guards, of which he was chosen captain, and January 9, 1863, was commissioned first lieutenant by Gov. Morton. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, in which, until August 8, 1865, he served as corporal in Wilder's Brigade, Mounted Infantry. He was wounded at Selma, Ala. In 1865, he returned to this county, and engaged in farming in Needham, then Franklin, Township, and in 1868, went to Illinois, where he remained one year, and then went to Vincennes, Ind., and engaged in business, where he remained four years. In the spring of 1873, he returned to Johnson County, and settled where he now resides, and owns a small farm. Mr. Adams was married in 1864, to Miss Ellen J. Johnson. They have two children living: Samuel D. and Gabriella. He is a republican, a member of the G. A. R., and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS H. ALEXANDER was born in Green County, Tenn., May 12, 1828, son of George and Margaret (Farnsworth) Alexander. His father, also a native of Green County, Tenn., was born in 1800, and died in Johnson County, August 23, 1873. His mother was born in the same part of Tennessee, about 1802, and died in 1846. About 1832 the family came to Johnson County, and settled in Franklin Township. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and educated at the country schools. At nineteen years of age he began life as a farm hand, which he continued two years, and then learned the blacksmith's trade, and for five or six years was engaged in that business. Mr. Alexander first began farming in Franklin Township, and about eighteen years ago removed to his present farm in Needham Township, the same containing 615 acres. He is one of the most extensive and prosperous farmers in this locality. Mr. Alexander was married, in 1851, to Miss Sarah McCaslin, a native of Johnson County, born August 22, 1828. They have these five children: Mary, Alice, Margaret, George L. and Hattie. In politics, he has been an ardent republican since the days of John C. Fremont. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are among the old settlers of this county, and are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder.

W. H. COONS, a leading young farmer of Needham Township, Johnson Co., Ind., was born in the same township, on June 15, 1858, and is the son of George and Kittie (Duncan) Coons. The

father was born in Kentucky in about 1823, and the mother in the same state in about 1825. The father located in Johnson County in 1852, settling on the farm where he now lives, three miles north-east from Franklin, in Needham Township. To the parents eight children were born, six of whom survive. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm, and attended the common schools, and Franklin College, spending two years at the latter. He began life for himself about ten years ago as a farmer, and continues at the same at present. In 1884 he engaged in the breeding of black cochin chickens, and now has quite an extensive business in that line. On January 8, 1885, he was married to Annie Applegate, who was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1857, and is the daughter of J. D. Applegate.

IRA C. FISHER, M. D., our subject, is a native of Johnson County, Ind., born in what is now Needham Township, on the 2nd day of October, 1859. His parents are John and Caroline Fisher, both natives of Johnson County, and of German and Scotch descent, respectively. They reside in Needham Township, and are among the enterprising and highly respected people of the community. Dr. Fisher is the oldest of a family of three children. He was raised on a farm in his native county, and received a good English education in the common schools. He early decided upon the medical profession for a life work, and began preparing for the same by a course of reading with Dr. J. H. Carter, of Indianapolis, under whose instruction he continued two years. He then became a student of the medical college of that city, from which he graduated in 1884. Having thus familiarized himself with the profession, he began the active practice at the village of Needham, where he has since continued in the enjoyment of a lucrative and steadily increasing business. Though young in years, Dr. Fisher has already made commendable progress in his profession, and ranks among the rising medical men of the county. He is a close student, thoroughly devoted to his chosen calling, and has before him a promising future. He is a democrat in politics.

ROBERT P. HAMILTON, a leading farmer of Needham Township, Johnson County, Ind., living one and one-half miles southeast from Franklin, on the Edinburg state road, was born in Union Township, Johnson County, Ind., on January 31, 1839, and was the eleventh of twelve children, born to Micajah and Elizabeth Luyster. The father was born in Culpepper County, Va., in 1797, and died May 5, 1878. The mother was born in 1797, and died January 7, 1884. The father was of English, and the mother of Dutch, extraction. When a boy the father left Virginia, and settled in Mercer County, Ky. His father dying when he was quite young, he

was early thrown upon his own resources, being "bound out" soon after the family reached Kentucky, to Garrett Cozine, and during his teens was a wagoner, and drove a six-horse team from Kentucky to the inland towns of the southern states. In the summer of 1834 he came to Johnson County, and entered 240 acres of land, in Section 26, and immediately moved his family from Kentucky, but did not locate on his 240-acre farm until 1837. He followed farming as a life vocation, and was a member of Shiloh Presbyterian Church. He married Elizabeth Luyster in Kentucky. She was an aunt of Capt. H. H. Luyster, of Franklin. Our subject was reared on the farm, and secured a limited education in the public schools. He emigrated to Kansas in the fall of 1860, and remained there until the summer of 1861, and then returned to Indiana. He enlisted in the Federal Army, in August, 1862, in Company E, of the Seventh Regiment of Indiana Infantry, as a private. At the discharge of the Seventh Regiment, in 1864, near Petersburg, Va., he was transferred to the Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, and a week later was placed in Company G, of the Twentieth Regiment of Indiana Infantry. He was mustered out of service near Washington, D. C., on May 31, 1865, having served almost three years, and passing through the battles of Antietam, Second Bull Run, Petersburg, the Wilderness campaign, and on to Richmond, and was at the final surrender of Appomattox. After the close of the war he returned to Johnson County, Ind., and purchased a farm of 136 acres, in Section No. 32; the same place was exchanged in about 1870 for another farm of 160 acres, in the same section, on the Martinsville road. In 1876, he removed to Florida, and remained there for two years, and then returned to Johnson County, settling on his old farm. On September 6, 1887, he swapped farms with E. O. and J. W. Peggs, and removed to his present farm, near Franklin, which embraces 147 acres, more or less, upon which he has a substantial brick residence. He is a member of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, and of Wadsworth Post, No. 127, G. A. R. In politics, he is a republican. He was married on October 30, 1868, to Margaret J. Graham, who was born in Johnson County, Ind., on September 3, 1845, and was the daughter of James H. Graham. She died May 11, 1878, leaving one son—Arthur G., who was born June 22, 1871. Mr. Hamilton was married again on January 31, 1882, to Sallie C. Covert, who was born in Johnson County, Ind., on December 16, 1850, and is the daughter of John R. Covert. To this union one daughter, Roxy C., was born December 23, 1882. Mrs. Hamilton is a member of the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, and her husband is an elder of the same church.

JAMES OWENS.—The Owens family came originally from Virginia, in which state James Owens, grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born a number of years ago. He emigrated to Kentucky in an early day, and from there came to Indiana before the state was organized, settling in what is now Crawford County, where he resided until 1827. In that year he came to Johnson County, and settled in Franklin Township, where his death occurred on the 24th of June, 1866. His father was Samuel Owens, who lived and died in Virginia. The name of the subject's father was Samuel Owens, also. He was born March 13, 1808, and died in Johnson County, Ind., October 15, 1846. Millie Fisher, wife of Samuel Owens, and mother of James, was born in Rowan County, N. C., February 22, 1810, and is still living. Samuel and Millie Owens were the parents of ten children, seven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. Of these six are now living: Catherine, wife of James H. Garrison; John, James, George, William and Nancy, wife of Theophilus McBride. The following are deceased: Martin, Milton and Mary. The subject of this biography was born in Franklin Township, Johnson County, on the 30th of June, 1833. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and at intervals during his youthful years attended such schools as the country afforded. He remained with his mother on the farm until 1852, at which time, October 31, he married Julia A. Tetrick, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Owens) Tetrick, after which he purchased eighty acres of land and began farming upon his own responsibility. After living on his original purchase four years he sold out and bought a farm of 110 acres, to which he subsequently made additions, and upon which he lived for a period of eighteen years. At the end of that time he purchased his present beautiful home place of 155 acres in Needham Township, where he has since resided. He was appointed trustee of the township in 1885, to succeed Joseph Kerlin, deceased, and served with ability until the ensuing election. Mr. and Mrs. Owens have had a family of six children, four of whom: Phebe J., Effie L., George H. and Thomas O., are living. Those deceased are William M. and Edgar H. The family are members of the Second Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, in Needham Township.

JOHN M. PARKHURST was born in Cameron County, Tenn., January 11, 1825. His father was Daniel Parkhurst, a native of Kentucky, and an early resident of Johnson County, moving here about the year 1836. Subsequently he emigrated to Illinois, and died in Effingham County, that state, in 1841. His first wife, Celia Stephens, mother of our subject, was born in Tennessee, and died there when John M. was a small boy. Her first marriage was

blessed with the birth of five children, three of whom are now living. After the death of the father, John M. returned to Johnson County and began life for himself as a common laborer, working by the month or year until about twenty-three years of age. On the 16th day of March, 1848, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of William and Maria Vickerman, after which he began farming on rented land. In 1851 he purchased 120 acres of land in Nineveh Township, since which time he has bought and sold various tracts, and now owns a valuable farm of 190 acres situated one mile northeast of the county seat. In June, 1846, Mr. Parkhurst enlisted in Company C, Third Indiana Regiment, for the Mexican War, in which conflict he participated during its continuance. He took part in the bloody battle of Buena Vista, and other lesser engagements, and was the only man in his regiment who received a written discharge. In 1854, he was elected trustee of Nineveh Township, the duties of which he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner, for two terms, having been chosen to the office of justice of the peace, in the meantime. He served in the latter capacity, one term, and in 1873-74, was elected assessor of Johnson County. He identified himself with the Odd Fellows fraternity, a number of years ago, and now stands high in the order. Mr. and Mrs. Parkhurst are the parents of the following children: Catherine, Mary, John W., James W., Ella M. and Julia. These members of the family are deceased: Celia M., Susan and Sarah E.

WILLIAM RUNKLE, son of Lewis and Elizabeth Runkle, was born in Culpepper County, Va., on the 13th day of March, 1813. Lewis Runkle was a native of Shenandoah County, Va., and son of Peter Runkle, who bore a distinguished part in the War of the Revolution. Lewis Runkle emigrated to Indiana in 1826, and later, moved to Iowa, where his death occurred about the year 1854. He was by trade a tanner, but after coming to Indiana, turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he carried on until his death. His wife died in Bartholomew County in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Runkle were the parents of ten children, four of whom are now living. William Runkle spent the years of his youth and early manhood in Virginia and Indiana, and grew up amid the active scenes of pioneer life. His early educational training was received in the old-fashioned log school-houses. He remained with his parents until twenty-five years of age, and then began farming for himself, first on rented land, and two years later on 120 acres which he purchased in Needham Township, where he now lives. In 1837, he married Mary Hougham, daughter of Aaron and Catherine Hougham, natives respectively of Kentucky and Tennessee. Mrs. Runkle was born in Fayette County, December 18, 1818, and

died in Johnson County. Two children were the result of this marriage. Mr. Runkle's second marriage was solemnized in 1873, with Rachel McClean, daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Farnsworth) McClean, of Green County, Tenn. To this union no children were born. His wife died February 5, 1876, and on the 13th of February, 1877, he married Sarah Ann McClean, a sister of his former wife.

JOHN T. YAGER.—Prominent among the old and substantial citizens of Johnson County, is John T. Yager, who was born in Oldham County, Ky., July 29, 1829. Paternally, he is descended from German ancestry, and traces his family history back to the early days of Kentucky. His father, Willis Yager, was born in the above state about the year 1775, and died in Oldham County, September 31, 1835. Nancy (Overstreet) Yager, his wife, and mother of John T., was born in Oldham County, Ky., in 1780, and departed this life in Topeka, Kan., in the year 1875. About one month after her husband's death, when the subject of this sketch was but six years old, Mrs. Yager brought her family to Johnson County, Ind., and settled where her father had previously located in Franklin, now Needham Township. "She bought eighty acres of land upon which she resided for a period of about fourteen years." Subsequently she went back to her native state, but returned to Indiana. She died several years ago, at or near Topeka, Kan. Her father died in 1836, and the mother in 1867. Willis and Nancy Yager were the parents of five children, three of whom are living: the subject of this sketch, Samuel J., living near Topeka, Kas., and Martha L., wife of James Netherton, who lives on the old Yager homestead. John T. Yager passed his early days upon a farm, and on the death of his father, was early compelled to contribute his share toward the support of the family, being the eldest son. At the age of eighteen, he accompanied his mother to Kentucky, where he looked after her interest until attaining his majority, at which time he began life for himself as a farmer. He remained in Kentucky until his twenty-fourth year, and then returned to Johnson County, Ind., and located upon the place where he now resides in Needham Township. His first purchase consisted of 125 acres of land, to which he subsequently added, until he now owns a fine farm of 165 acres, upon which are some of the finest improvements in the township. Mr. Yager's early educational training was limited, owing to his time being required on the farm. Socially, he is very popular, and is an honorable and upright gentleman; none in the county stands higher in the estimation of the people. September 25, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Jemima Clare, daughter of John and Matilda (Broils)

Clare, natives respectively of Jefferson and Washington counties, Ky. Mrs. Yager was born in Jefferson County, Ky., December 22, 1834, and is the mother of one child, Samuel C. Yager, one of the leading business men of Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Yager are active members of the Christian Church.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY HISTORY—EARLY MILITIA—BLACK HAWK WAR—MEXICAN WAR—CIVIL WAR—SENTIMENT IN 1860—FIRST TROOPS—SKETCHES OF REGIMENTS—SENTIMENT IN 1863—BOUNTY AND RELIEF—MEN FURNISHED FOR THE WAR—ROLL OF HONOR.



WHAT constitutes the leading features of the current history of all governments is their military experiences. It is through the instrumentality of war that civilization has been established in many portions of the world. Indeed, it is claimed by not a few reputable historians, that war is the necessary forerunner of civilization, the cannon an emblem of progress, indicating that barbarism has been supplanted, and a higher order of things established. If this be true the military conflicts must form the most interesting chapter of a nation's history. Prior to that fearful contest which began in 1861 and for four years drenched the land in fraternal blood, there was but little military excitement in what is now Johnson County. A few of the earliest settlers had taken part in the War of 1812, and yet fewer had participated in some of the campaigns against the Indians, led by Gen. Wayne or the renowned hero of Tippecanoe. In the midst of the pioneer duties the early citizens had but little time for martial business. The old laws kept up the militia system, and two days in each year all able-bodied men, of lawful age, were required to attend the general drill in their county. These "training" days were at first observed most religiously, but a long period contributed to impair both their efficiency and that of the militia. The training days became mere times for frolic, and were attended by a motley crowd bent more on deviltry than drilling.

Black Hawk War.—Johnson County enjoys the distinction of being one of the few that had a company in the Black Hawk War. More general mention of this war will be found in the first part of this volume. This was in 1832, and in May of that year, a company enlisted from Johnson County. Each soldier furnished his own horse and saddle, which were appraised upon entering the service. The campaign was short, and was devoid of any bloody experiences. The company consisted of about 100 men, and marched from here to Chicago, near which place they remained in camp several weeks. They were ordered back home at the end of two months, having sustained no loss except a few horses which were stolen by the Indians. John Wishard was chosen captain; Samuel Herriott, first lieutenant, and Simon Covert, second lieutenant. There are four men now living in Johnson County, who belonged to this company. They are John Brewer and Samuel Henry, of Greenwood, Aaron LaGrange, of Franklin, and James Wise, of Nineveh Township. Names of other members of the company that are now recalled, were: Max Smiley, Powers Richey, — Hendricks, Thomas Roberts, David Todd, Alexander Russelman, Hume Sturgeon, John Tracy, Henry Brinton, Barnett Brewer, Rev. Armstrong, Samuel Smiley, Daniel McCalpin, Robert Farnsworth, Joseph Singleton, Garrett Vandiver, P. R. Voris, David Allen and James R. Alexander.

Mexican War.—Johnson County shared the glory which attended the United States arms in that brief and brilliant campaign, in the land of the Montezumas. When war was declared against Mexico, the people of this county were among the foremost to offer a company for that service. Concerning this company the *Franklin Examiner* of June 23, 1846, has the following:

For the satisfaction of their friends we give the roll of volunteers from this county as it stood when they left this place. We understand there were some names entered at Edinburg, after the company started, which are not on this list: Officers — David Allen, captain; David Provence, first lieutenant; Elza Matthews, second lieutenant; Samuel McGuffin, John D. Tilson, Alpheus Lay and Joseph Tilson, sergeants; Jacob Coon, F. M. Fain, Simon Hubble and James Jameison, corporals. Privates — Washington Wilson, James Parr, Peter Miller, Lawrence Lowe, Stephen A. Glasburn, James Henderson, Peter Glasburn, Daniel Coffelt, Charles Green, Jacob Kephart, John Kelley, Ephraim Donovan, William Steele, Samuel H. Tetrick, T. Walden, J. W. Parkhurst, Greenville Miller, James Miller, Ambrose Armstrong, John Armstrong, James Allen, Samuel Rapp, John McLean, Hume Sturgeon, Harvey McCaslin, Adam Hopper, Jesse Heffin, George Dawson, Aaron Richardson, William Burkhart, John Ogle, John Slater, William Fisher, Frederick Aubke, W. H. Nelson, John Kephart, Charles Griffin, Cyrus Keneaster, Sylvester Nation, Peter T. Yarborough, Peter Lane, William Allen, R. K. Taylor, William Rivers, H. W. Webb, William H. Scrogham, Pleasant Cole, Joseph Hemphill, Frederick Cooper, George Duckworth, Lafayette Matthews, S. T. Featherngill, James Orchard, W. W. Israel, James Green, Benjamin Parr, Jonathan Williams, Lemont Morgan, Alexander Cooper, Christian F. Vaught, William Dawson, Woodward Worrel, Samuel S. Crosby, John L. Coons, Alexander Roberts, William Peggs, William H. Allen, Andrew Moore, John Low, Lewis H. Shively, William Nance, Jefferson Etchison, John Ferguson, Jacob Merryman.

This company went into camp at New Albany, the place of rendezvous. It was assigned to the Third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and early in July, started by boat for the seat of war. It shared the vicissitudes of the war, and lost a considerable number through death and sickness. Capt. Allen was among those who died. John Armstrong was killed in battle at Buena Vista, and six others of the company wounded. J. Slater was chosen captain to succeed Allen, and Harvey McCaslin, second lieutenant. The company lost in all about fifteen by death, nearly all of which was caused by disease. On their return home, in August, 1847, the people of the whole county turned out to welcome them. It was reported as one of the largest meetings that had ever been held in the county up to that time. A free dinner was served to all present, after which an address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Gabriel M. Overstreet, which was responded to by Capt. Slater, on behalf of the company. Col. Joseph Lane, who was in command of the Third Regiment, was called upon, and spoke for more than an hour. He reviewed the movements of the regiment in the field, and was cheered heartily.

Civil War.—For several years prior to 1861, the country had been drifting surely toward civil war. The two sections, the North and the South, had different interests to serve in the administration of national affairs. The republican party was then in its infancy, but it contained some elements that foretold destruction to the greatest institution of the Southern States—slavery. It is true that the party had not then taken any direct stand upon the question of slavery, but its leaders were among the avowed opponents of that institution, and many had been identified with the movement for its abolition. Abraham Lincoln had publicly declared that it was his deliberate conviction that the government could not exist half slave and half free. His election to the presidency, was, therefore, by the Southern States, accepted as a menace to their institution, which had long been sanctioned by the laws, and as they thought, with apparent right. In that section of the Union, the doctrine of state rights as paramount to national rights, had long been taught under the leadership of John C. Calhoun. Accordingly, they did not long hesitate to secede from the Union, when it was known that Lincoln had been elected president. In order to show to some extent what the sentiments of the people in this locality were, the following piece of editorial is given from the *Democratic Herald* of November 22, 1860. The paper was then edited by D. D. Banta:

The present state of affairs in the south indicate that which all good, patriotic men would deprecate—a *dissolution of the Union*. The roll of the drum and the sound of the bugle is calling the advocates of secession together, and their numbers are far from

being despicable. There are those who pretend to see no danger in the movement and confine it merely to *politicians*. But to all such we would say, politicians, seldom or never undertake to precipitate a great measure unless they know the temper of their people justify it. It required but little sagacity to see the result of Mr. Lincoln's election. It was but the voice of the northern people in favor of that idea that is now depleting the border states of their slaves. It was virtually saying to Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and other northern states that have nullified the Federal constitution, by refusing to recognize the validity of the Fugitive Slave Law, go on in your work of nullification, we will stand by you. So, at least, southern men understand it, and we fear, that acting upon this understanding, great misery will fall upon our unhappy land. To us it seems however, that prudence would be the better part of valor, in this instance. Mr. Lincoln has been elected in a constitutional manner. He was the choice of the people, and his election, *merely*, can afford no good pretext for secession. Nothing but an omission on his part, to perform a duty, or the commission of a wrong, would justify such a course. And we earnestly hope and pray that "the sober second thought," will come in time to save an imperilled Union, and a happy land rendered glorious by the united efforts of both northern and southern men.

South Carolina took the first active steps, and passed an ordinance of secession December 20, 1860. In this movement she was followed in quick succession by Mississippi, January 9, 1861; Alabama and Florida, January 11; Georgia, January 19, Louisiana, January 26; Texas, February 1; Virginia, April 17; Arkansas and Tennessee, May 6; North Carolina, May 21. No president ever assumed the high office under such trying circumstances. In February succeeding the inauguration of Lincoln, a peace convention was held at Baltimore. This was attended by representatives from nearly all the states, but it utterly failed in its purpose; excitement was at the greatest tension throughout the country, and the public spirit ran high. Mass meetings were held in all parts of the north.

While the country was in this strained condition, Fort Sumter was fired upon. That deed, more than all others, united the loyal hearts of the North in defense of the national flag that had been fired upon by those in rebellion. They welcomed it perhaps as the only solution of the question, and gladly responded to the call to arms. The news of the fall of Fort Sumter was received at Indianapolis on Sunday morning the 14th of April, 1861, and at Columbus on the evening of the same day; President Lincoln issued a call on the 15th for 75,000 troops. This was followed on the 16th by a proclamation from Gov. Morton calling for the six regiments, the quota for Indiana, as fixed by the secretary of war. In this county the wildest enthusiasm was manifested, and the most intense excitement prevailed.

On Monday, April 15th, the people of Franklin held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the court house, to take steps toward organizing a company, and for expressing their sentiments on the stirring deeds of the hour. Samuel P. Oyler was chosen president, David G. Vawter, vice-president, Joseph P. Gill, and G. W. Allison, secretaries. A committee on resolutions was appointed,

consisting of G. W. Branham, Josiah Drake, and G. M. Overstreet. Addresses were made by Mr. Oyler, Dr. Ritchey, Daniel Howe, T. J. Morgan, Bank Byfield, G. W. Grubbs, and Rev. J. Brumback. Among the resolutions adopted was the following: "Be it resolved by the people of Johnson County, that while we have heretofore deprecated the horrors of civil war, and still do most sincerely regret and deplore the madness and crimes which have participated the country into those horrors, we are firmly and unalterable attached, as we have always hitherto been, to the Federal Union and its legitimate government; and will employ all wise, just, and necessary means in our power to maintain and sustain both, and to enforce all the laws thereof; and that we unite as one man to repel all treasonable assaults upon the government, its property and citizens in every department of the Union—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." The whole was patriotic and strong in behalf of maintaining the union of the states unimpaired. When volunteers were called for, there was a general rush for the secretary's desk, in order to enroll names. On the next day a meeting of the company was held, and Samuel P. Oyler was chosen captain, Joseph P. Gill, first lieutenant, and William Ellis, second lieutenant.

It is probable that no county in the state was more active during the first week that followed the firing on Fort Sumter, than Johnson. The following item from the *Herald* will give some idea of the unusual excitement: "We were always under the impression that our quiet town was peaceably disposed, and that any other fever but the war fever could find its way here. The events of the last week, however, have somewhat dispelled this illusion, and since our last issue scarcely an hour passes without hearing the martial strains of the fife and drum, and witnessing the parade of some company who have enrolled themselves for the war. Six companies have been formed here, and if every little town will do as well we can send enough men from Indiana alone to protect the capitol and do all the fighting." In the same issue of the paper appears the following list of officers for the various companies: Johnson County Minute Men, George W. Allison, captain; Felix Graham, first lieutenant; Samuel Lambertson, second lieutenant. Home Guards, Company A, W. H. Barnett, captain; Jacob F. McClellan, first lieutenant; Simon B. Moore, second lieutenant. Home Guards, Company B, G. W. Branham, captain; J. O. Martin, first lieutenant; W. H. Myers, second lieutenant. Home Guards, Company C, T. W. Woollen, captain; G. M. Overstreet, first lieutenant; C. F. Johnson, second lieutenant.

The first company organized in the county was the one com-

manded by S. P. Oyler. It left for the camp of rendezvous on Monday, April 22, 1861, with 105 men. The preceding Saturday the ladies of Franklin had presented the company with a splendid silk flag. The company was assigned the position of H, in the Seventh Regiment. Capt. Oyler was immediately promoted major of the regiment. In the company Joseph P. Gill became captain, William B. Ellis, and Welcome B. McLaughlin, first and second lieutenants. The company had a total enrollment of seventy-four men. The Seventh was one of the three months' regiments that went from Indiana under the president's first call for troops. Its time was mostly spent in western Virginia, and was under the command of Ebenezer Dumont as colonel. It was engaged at Philippi, the first place in which Indiana troops were under fire during the Rebellion. At Corrick's Ford it bore a conspicuous part.

Seventh Regiment, Three Years.—For the sake of convenience the regiments in which Johnson County men were prominent, will from this on be mentioned in the order of their numbers. While this method will often bring regiments in after others that were previously organized, it is yet the best plan of arranging them in a work of this character. The Seventh Regiment was re-organized in the fall of 1861, for the three years' service. In it was one full company from this county. This was F, and for its officers had the following: Captains, Samuel Lambertson, September 1, 1861; Thomas A. Jeffrey, November 1, 1862; first lieutenants, George S. Smith, September 1, 1861; Thomas A. Jeffrey, December 24, 1864; David Holmes, November 1, 1862; William Davis, June 19, 1864; second lieutenants, Thomas Jeffrey, September 1, 1861; James A. Holmes, December 24, 1861; David Holmes, October 26, 1862; William Davis, November 1, 1862. Of these George S. Smith died December 24, 1861, and David Holmes was killed in action June 18, 1864. The company started out with an enrollment of ninety-eight men, and during its entire term of service was recruited with thirty-six, making a total of 134. Of this number twenty-nine died in the service. This regiment was commanded by Col. Dumont, and joined the forces in the field in western Virginia, under command of Gen. Reynolds at Cheat Mountain. It was engaged in the battles of Greenbriar, Winchester Heights, Port Republic, Front Royal, Slaughter Mountain, second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Ashby's Gap, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Po River, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and others of minor importance. This long list of hotly contested battles gives some idea of the trying and faithful duty the regiment performed.

In the Seventeenth Regiment, Company D, Johnson County, furnished nearly all the men. It was one of the very earliest companies that left this county for the war, and was mustered into the service early in June, 1861. During its four years of service the following were its officers: Captains—George W. Allison, April 25, 1861; William T. Jones, January 17, 1862; William A. Owens, November 23, 1862. First Lieutenants—Robert S. Kane, May 18, 1861; William A. Owens, January 17, 1862; John J. Howard, November 23, 1862; James N. Wagoner, September 1, 1864. Second Lieutenants—William A. Owens, May 18, 1861; John J. Howard, January 17, 1862; James N. Wagoner, November 23, 1862; Henry Tutewiler, September 1, 1864; Edwin Churchill, November 20, 1864. This regiment was veteranized and continued in the field until the close of the war. Company D started out with ninety-eight men and recruited with eighty-four, a total of 182; seventeen died and twenty-two deserted. This regiment entered the service under the command of Milo S. Hascall, who afterward became a brigadier general. During most of its term it was in the mounted infantry service. It first joined the forces in the front in western Virginia, and was in Kentucky and Tennessee, at the siege of Corinth and in pursuit of Bragg in 1862; was with Rosecrans in Tennessee, and was at Chattanooga in 1863; was in the Atlanta campaign and in the pursuit of Hood in 1864; was in Wilson's raid through Georgia and Alabama in 1865. It was mustered out of the service at Macon, Ga., August 8, 1865.

The Eighteenth Regiment had one company from Johnson County. This was given the position of I, and its officers were: Captains, Jonathan H. Williams, July 15, 1861; William T. Stott, July 15, 1863; Henry Lawrence, July 27, 1865; first lieutenants, Charles F. Johnson, July 15, 1861; John Tilson, April 15, 1862; Lewis W. Knobe, July 1, 1863; John Carson, December 1, 1863; Henry Lawrence, December 12, 1864; Edward Ditmars, July 27, 1865; second lieutenants, John Tilson, July 15, 1861; Lewis W. Knox, April 15, 1862; John Carson, March 14, 1863; John W. Ryket, July 27, 1865. This company had ninety-eight men at its organization, and recruited with eleven. Out of this number, nine died and four deserted. The regiment did much active service in Missouri in 1861, in Arkansas and Missouri, in 1862, against Vicksburg, and in Louisiana and Texas, in 1863, in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864, and in Georgia in 1865. Capt. Williams, of Company I, was promoted major, May 23, 1863, and was killed October 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va. Two flags belonging to this regiment are deposited in the state archives at Indianapolis. One of them is "worn out, nothing but shreds left;

staff with cord and fringe." The other has "nothing left but a small part of the blue field with a half dozen stars and a fragment of stripes. Bullet hole through middle of staff; staff spliced to hold it together."

The Twenty-seventh Regiment had two companies, in which Johnson County men were conspicuous. One of these, C, is credited entirely to this county, although some of them were from Morgan County. Company G had a considerable number of men from this county, but they are all credited to Morgan County. The commissioned officers in Company C from this county, were Isaac D. Collier, John Forelander and Oliver P. Ferguson, all of Edinburg, first lieutenants. The latter two were promoted from the second lieutenancy. In Company G, John R. Fesler, of Franklin, was the first captain, and became lieutenant colonel of the regiment. Squire O. Garrett, of Trafalgar, was first lieutenant. Company C had a total of ninety-nine men, of whom it lost twenty-six by death, and six by desertion. In Company G there were 110 men, twenty died and one deserted. The Twenty-seventh was mustered into the service September 12, 1861, and the remainder of the year was passed in Maryland. It was in the Shenandoah Valley, eastern Virginia and Maryland in 1862, and was at the Rappahannock, in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Tennessee in 1863; in Tennessee and the Atlanta campaign in 1864. Of the regiment's colors a national flag and a blue regimental flag, both much worn, are preserved at Indianapolis.

The Third Cavalry, Forty-fifth Regiment, had one full company of men from this county. It was assigned the position of G, and had for its officers the following: Captains, Felix W. Graham, George F. Herriott and William J. Lucas. First Lieutenants, George F. Herriott, William J. Lucas and Daniel Callahan. Second Lieutenants, John S. Kephart, William J. Lucas and Daniel Callahan. The company started out with seventy-six men, and was recruited with thirty-seven. Thirteen died and sixteen deserted. Company G was placed in the left wing of the Third Cavalry, and in the year 1861 served in Kentucky, in 1862 was in Tennessee and Kentucky, in 1863 in Rosecrans' campaign in Tennessee, in 1864 was in the Atlanta campaign, and in Sherman's march to the sea.

The Seventieth Regiment contained a large quota of men from Johnson County. Besides Company I, which was composed almost exclusively of men from this county, there was a good representation in several other companies. Of the regimental officers, George W. Allison became quartermaster, and William A. Webb, assistant surgeon. In Company F, George W. Grubb was first

lieutenant, and early in January, 1865, was promoted major of the Forty-second Regiment, United States Colored Troops. The officers of Company I, were: Captains, William H. Fisher and John W. Thornburgh; first lieutenants, Thomas J. Morgan and S. Wesley Martin; second lieutenants, Stephen W. Dungan, S. W. Martin, John E. Clelland and Joseph M. Tilson. Of the ninety-nine men originally enrolled in this company, all but eleven were from this county, as were most of the twenty-nine recruits. The company lost nineteen by death. It was mustered into the service early in August, 1862, and during the remainder of that year and all of 1863, it did duty in Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1864, it was engaged in the Atlanta campaign, and went with Sherman to the sea. In 1865 it marched up through the Carolinas. The regiment was commanded by Benjamin Harrison, as colonel, and took part in some hotly contested battles, and performed much arduous duty.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment had one company that was raised in Johnson County. It had for its officers some of the county's leading men. They were: Captains, Samuel P. Oyler, William B. Ellis, Daniel W. Howe, and Edwin M. Byrkit; first lieutenants, Daniel W. Howe, Thomas C. Bachelor, William H. Huntsinger; second lieutenants, James B. Bell, George C. Whitlock, Thomas C. Bachelor. S. P. Oyler was promoted lieutenant colonel of the regiment, and Lieut. Bachelor was honorably discharged in October, 1864, on account of wounds. In the adjutant general's report the privates of this company were not credited to any county, but it is more than likely most, if not all of them, were from this county. The total enrollment was ninety-five men, of whom twenty-six died and one deserted. It was mustered into the service August 14, 1862. The regiment during that year was engaged in Kentucky and Tennessee in the pursuit of Bragg and the relief of Chattanooga. In 1863-4, it was in East Tennessee, and in 1864, was conspicuous in the Atlanta campaign and pursuit of Hood. Its service in 1865, was mostly confined to Tennessee. It was constantly in active service, never having been assigned to garrison duty. The regiment is credited with the capture of eighteen pieces of artillery and over 1,000 prisoners.

The Fifth Cavalry, Ninetieth Regiment, was the next that had a company of men from Johnson County. This was F, and its officers were: Captains, Felix W. Graham, Ruell B. Loomis and Joseph Harmon; first lieutenants, Ruell B. Loomis, William H. McLaughlin and John Green; second lieutenants, W. H. McLaughlin, John E. Green and John S. Kephart. Captain Graham rose to the rank of colonel, and Josiah M. Wishard, of Greenwood,

became surgeon. The company started out with 100 men, was recruited with forty-two, lost fourteen by death and ten by desertion. In October, 1862, Company F was sent to Carrollton, Ky., and the regiment was distributed along the Ohio River, where the winter of 1862-63 was spent. In April, the regiment was again united. During the rest of 1863 it was in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was in the pursuit of Morgan. In the year 1864 it joined the movement against Atlanta, and took part in Gen. Stoneman's raid in Georgia. It was in Kentucky and Tennessee in 1865, and was mustered out of the service in June of that year.

The Indiana Legion was an extensive organization throughout the state, for the purpose of home defense in case of need. It served another purpose, however, that proved more useful than as home guards. It was the medium through which many good soldiers were brought into the service, that, perhaps, would not otherwise so readily have entered the active service of the United States. The drilling, too, was useful in preparing men to a considerable extent for the evolutions that were required in actual war. In other words it was a training school where men learned the rudiments of knowledge in war that so soon enabled them to perform in the face of the enemy like trained veterans. Johnson County had several of these companies in the Legion, and the roster of the officers reveals the names of many who led companies to the field of battle.

Opinion in 1863.—The sentiment that had been gaining ground against the prosecution of the war, probably attained its highest in the summer of 1863. This, however, was not a sentiment in favor of rebellion, but in favor of conciliation, and was willing to continue the existence of slavery. The emancipation proclamation, to those who held such views, was a dangerous and unwarranted proceeding. To them it seemed the government was waging a war of subjugation and for the abolition of slavery. Such a course they were heartily opposed to, and from these causes alone were opposed to the further prosecution of the war. They were equally opposed to the breaking up of the Union. A conservative or middle course was what they proposed to follow, but it is doubtful if such a plan could have succeeded at that time. President Lincoln took the smaller horn of the dilemma, and wisely concluded that it was better to destroy slavery than the Union. The Indiana legislature of 1863, passed a resolution declaring in favor of calling a national peace convention, and requested the people of Indiana to send representatives to a state convention that should appoint delegates to a national assembly. This gave the opportunity for the various counties to express their sentiments upon the war question.

The Morgan Raid.—In July, 1863, there occurred an affair that created more excitement in Southern Indiana than any other period has known. This was the raid of the confederate general, John H. Morgan, through the southeastern portions of the state into Ohio. He crossed the Ohio River, at Corydon, this state, and began his short raid that spread more terror among the inhabitants than any other occurrence of the kind during the war. He proceeded northward to Paoli, in Orange County, then to Salem, the county seat of Washington County. From that place his next town of importance was Vernon, in Jennings County, whence he directed his course toward Lawrenceburg. When the news arrived that Morgan had invaded Indiana soil, there was not a town in the south central part of the state in which the people did not conclude they were the direct object of attack. Consternation spread with alarming rapidity. Johnson County organized a regiment to assist in repelling the invaders. There were six companies, comprising nearly 400 men, most of whom belonged to the Legion.

Other Regiments.—Besides those already mentioned there were many other regiments in which Johnson County was represented. In the summer of 1864, there were several regiments tendered by the governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, for a period of 100 days. These were to be used in doing guard duty along the border, and thereby enable the veteran troops to take the field for active service during that time. It was hoped that this movement would advance the Union cause to more speedy success. In the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, which was organized for the 100 days' service, there was one company from this county. This was G, and had for its officers, H. H. Luyster, Simeon Frazier, and Henry Byers. The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment had a considerable portion of men from this county. The Twelfth Battery Light Artillery, also had some men from Johnson County.

Bounty and Relief.—In order to stimulate volunteering, the United States government authorized the payment of bounties early in the war to those who should enlist for the term of three years. In the first year of the war this amount was fixed at \$100. Orders from the war department at various times authorized the payment of additional sums ranging as high as \$400, according to the nature and term of service. The inequalities of bounties created great dissatisfaction, but it was claimed by the authorities that the exigencies of the times demanded it and could not be avoided. An additional inducement was offered in the way of a land warrant for forty-acres of public land to each soldier receiving an honorable discharge. This, taken with the amount of the bounty,

which was considered about the value of a mule, brought about that famous and popular phrase, "forty acres and a mule," and doubtless had much to do with the successful volunteering which characterized the war. Besides the national bounties, large and often extravagant sums were paid by many of the counties. These had the effect to lighten the drafts, but at the same time increased the taxes. The latter, however, cut but little figure in the question. People would not put a price on the Union, and no matter what was required to preserve it, that requirement was always met. In Johnson County this spirit was fully maintained, and the board of commissioners at different times met the popular demand by offering bounties.

Another important item came under the head of Relief. This included whatever sums were paid to support the families of those who had enlisted and were absent in the field of battle, and also the supplies forwarded to the soldiers themselves. A few months' experience showed how much the government lacked of being prepared for supplying an army with the necessary comforts required by a soldier. Immediately after the opening of the war there was a Soldiers' Aid Society formed in Franklin by the leading ladies of the town. The work which those noble-hearted women did went far toward relieving the wants of the soldiers. Scarcely a week passed without a shipment to the front of mittens, socks, blankets and such other articles as a soldier would likely need to withstand the extremities of the seasons. These contributions were purely personal, and the women of the whole county were requested to bring in whatever could be properly spared. In this way many dollars were spent in the soldiers' behalf which are not included in the following amount of bounty and relief which was paid by this county: bounty, \$220,000; relief, \$15,000.

Men Furnished for the War.—The various calls made by the president for troops during the Rebellion were as follows:

First call, 75,000, three months' service, April 15, 1861.

Second call, 42,034 men, three years' service, May 3, 1861.

Third call, 300,000 men, nine months' service, August 4, 1862.

Fourth call, 100,000 men, six months' service, June 15, 1863.

Fifth call, 300,000 men, three years' service, October 17, 1863.

Sixth call, 500,000 men, three years' service, February 1, 1864.

Seventh call, 200,000 men, three years service, March 15, 1864.

Eighth call, 500,000 men, one, two or three years' service, July 18, 1864.

Ninth call, 300,000 men, one, two or three years' service, December 19, 1864.

These calls aggregate more than 2,300,000 men, and give some

idea of the magnitude of the Civil War in the United States. It will be interesting to know what part of this immense army was furnished by Johnson County. The first enrollment of the militia in Indiana after the commencement of the war was made September 19, 1862. The total militia force of the county was 2,545, of which 294 were exempt from bearing arms, leaving 2,251 subject to draft. The county was at that date credited with having furnished 1,010 volunteers, of which 945 were then in the service. It was under this enrollment that the first draft in Indiana occurred, October 6, 1862, to supply the number required by the call of August 4th. The quota of Johnson County under that draft was 156 men, apportioned among these townships: Union 33, Nineveh 19, Blue River 4, Hensley 27, Clark 3, Pleasant 9, White River 61. The draft officers were: James Ritchey, commissioner; Leon Ritchey, marshal; P. W. Payne, surgeon.

The call of October 17, 1863, demanded of Johnson County 191 men, which number was furnished without resorting to a draft. Under the calls of February 1st, March 15th and July 18th, 1864, the total quota for the county was 920 men, to offset which it was credited with 805 new recruits, 118 veterans, making 923, or 3 more than were required. The president's last call for troops, December 19, 1864, asked this county for 282 men. Against this number the county was credited with 201 new recruits, 3 veterans and 82 by draft, making in all 286. This was the condition of the account with Johnson County on the 14th of April, 1865, at which time all efforts to raise troops were abandoned. It shows a balance in favor of the county. The draft under this last call was made upon the basis of the third enrollment of the state, or second under the enrollment act of congress. That enrollment showed the county to have had a militia force of 2,001. These figures show that the county furnished 2,392 men for the war, or 391 more than the number last reported as its total militia force. This need not imply that there were that number of separate men from this county in the war, for there were not. A considerable number of the men enlisted twice, and some three times, and they were counted for each enlistment. It is probable that 300 will include the number of those who were thus recounted. Thus it will be seen that Johnson County alone furnished enough men to make more than two full regiments, a considerable army in itself.

Roll of Honor.—The following is a roll of honor, as taken from the adjutant general's report for the state, and as that work contains many errors, it can hardly be hoped that this roll is free from mistakes. The list given comprises only the privates who died either from wounds or otherwise before receiving a final discharge. It

doubtless contains many errors and omissions, but is the best that can be obtained at this time:

Seventh Regiment, Company F.

Daniels, Martin V., killed at North Anna River, May 25, 1864.
 Featherngill, James, died at Beverly, Va., December 19, 1861.
 Mullikin Joseph, died at Cumberland, Md., February 27, 1862.
 Pritchard, Daniel W., killed at Winchester, March 23, 1863.
 Adams, Elisha, died at Franklin, Ind., June 30, 1862.
 Decoursey, Joel, died at Cumberland, Md., January 13, 1862.
 Dragoo, Belteshazzar, killed at North Anna River, May 25, 1864.
 Fisher, James M., died at Washington, July 3, 1864.
 Good, Francis M., died at Alexandria, July 16, 1864.
 Hendrix, Alban, died at Cumberland, February 11, 1862.
 Hill, Thomas, died at Franklin, Ind., January 14, 1862.
 Knowlton, Theophilus, killed at Spottsylvania Court House, May 10, 1864.
 Low, David B., killed at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
 Richardson, Lewis, killed at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
 Saunders, Peter, died at Indianapolis, September 12, 1861.
 Snediker, William H., died at Elkwater, Va., November 14, 1861.
 Swarr, Henry F., killed at Port Republic, June 9, 1862.
 Thompson, William, killed at Petersburg, June 23, 1864.
 Tucker, Jackson, died at Portsmouth Grove, of wounds received July 29, 1864.
 Langston, Sylvester, killed at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
 Payton, John W., died May 18, 1864, of wounds received at Wilderness.
 Voorhees, Daniel L., died at Alexandria, August 1, 1864.

Seventeenth Regiment, Company D.

Phelps, James L., died April 25, 1865, of wounds received at Selma.
 Voorhees, John, died at Bardstown, December 24, 1864.
 Williams, Flemin, died at Nashville, February, 1864.

Eighteenth Regiment, Company I.

Crawford, Williams S., killed at Winchester, September 19, 1864.
 Wells, Henry E., killed at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864.
 Terhune, Benjamin, killed at Winchester, September 19, 1864.

Nineteenth Regiment, Company H.

Furgason, James, killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
 Smalley, John W., died September 15, 1861.
 Beshears, Andrew, killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Bills, James, died August 1, 1861.

Bryant, Albert, killed at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Cain, John, died September 15, 1861.

Clark, Argus B., killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

Cobb, Sidney, died October 8, 1862, of wounds received at Gainsville.

Dyson, Thomas H., killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

Glenn, John H., died August 15, 1861.

Gray, Jeduthan, died October 11, 1862, wounds received at Antietam.

Green, David, absent since April, 1863, supposed dead.

Hammack, William, killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

Hillman, Joseph, died July 1, 1862.

Laymon, William, died October 11, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain.

Lowrey, Thomas, died September 11, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain.

Patton, Samuel, died September 11, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain.

Pennick, Fletcher, killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Rich, Henry C., killed September 17, 1862, at Antietam.

Ruddick, Owen, died September 17, 1862, of wounds received at South Mountain.

Sparks, Amos H., killed at Laurel Hill, May, 1864.

Sparks, Philip, died September 24, 1862, of wounds received at Gainsville.

Walker, Ambrose, died July 23, 1861.

Warder, Martin V., killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Wheeler, John, died August 15, 1861.

Twentieth Regiment, Company G.

Demaree, Robert B., died December 22, 1864.

Demaree, Amzi T., died in rebel prison.

Hamilton, Peter L., died in rebel prison, September, 1864.

Kingfield, Hamilton, died in rebel prison.

List, Peter D., died in rebel prison.

Twenty-first Regiment, Company M.

Smock, Simon V., died at home, October 3, 1864.

Kinney, Cornelius, died August 10, 1864, on steamer Empress.

Stivers, George W., died October 14, 1864, at New Orleans.

Twenty-second Regiment, Company K.

Starling, Jesse, died at Louisville, June 25, 1865.

Twenty-sixth Regiment, Company D.

Foster, James W., died at Port Hudson, August 6, 1863.
 James, William, died at Otterville, Mo., March 9, 1862.
 Lamkin, William, killed at Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862.
 Mullins, Archibald, killed near Glasgow, September 19, 1861.
 Pherson, Robert T., died at Tipton, Mo., November 25, 1861.

Twenty-sixth Regiment, Company E.

Myers, William S., left sick at Lewisburg, Mo., supposed dead.

Fifty-first Regiment, Company C.

Elburn, Thomas, died March 4, 1863.

Fifty-first Regiment, Company D.

Snow, James F., died at Nashville, November 1, 1862.

Fifty-first Regiment, Company F.

Hord, Willis, died at Pittsburg Landing, April 16, 1862.

Fifty-first Regiment, Company I.

Hamilton, John W., died at Greenwood in 1862.

Seventieth Regiment, Company B.

Wood, Maford, died at Sandersville, February 21, 1863.
 Beeson, William H., died at Cassville, Ga., June, 1864.

Seventieth Regiment, Company H.

Deer, Thomas H., died August 14, 1864, of wounds.
 Anderson, Lewis, died at Murfreesboro, July 27, 1863.
 Burnet, Levi, died at Hilton Head, S. C., February 14, 1865.
 Adams, Benjamin N., killed at Resacca, May 15, 1864.
 Adams, Bethuel, died at Sandersville, Tenn., January 17, 1863.
 Brown, Benjamin F., died May 15, 1864, of wounds received at Resacca.

Coleman, Jerry M., died at Nashville, July 7, 1864.
 Curry, Tisdale, died at Bowling Green, Ky., December 25, 1862.
 Dawden, Christopher, died at Sandersville, Tenn., January 27, 1863.
 Hinkle, James H., died of wounds received at Resacca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Mappin, Thomas C., died of wounds received at Resacca, Ga., May 14, 1864.

McAllister, Tipton, died at Scottsville, Ky., November 18, 1862.
 Mitchell, Samuel, killed at Resacca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
 Parmer, George N., died at Nashville, Tenn., November 9, 1863.
 Patterson, Samuel, killed at Resacca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Combs, William C., died of wounds received at Kenesaw, June 19, 1864.

Irwin, Benjamin H., died of wounds received at Marietta, Ga., July 2, 1864.

Seventy-ninth Regiment, Company E.

Nicely, Michael, killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.

Wilbier, Thomas C., killed at Marietta, Ga., June 23, 1864.

Seventy-ninth Regiment, Company F.

Chapman, James S. M., died February 28, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River.

Dean, Joseph, died at Nashville, February 15, 1863.

Mathews, Jacob, died at Murfreesboro, March 31, 1863.

Seventy-ninth Regiment, Company I.

Moffat, Henry B., died at Nashville, Tenn., December 25, 1862.

Anderson, George W., died at Knoxville, Tenn., March 25, 1864.

Bennett, Joseph P., died December 18, 1862.

Bryant, Pearson, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 13, 1863.

Bridges, Benjamin, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 11, 1863.

Bennett, John, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 4, 1862.

Butler, Michael R., died at Chattanooga, Tenn., December 9, 1863.

Byers, James, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 28, 1862.

Callon, William A., died January 23, 1863.

Coy, John, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 3, 1863.

Dodd, Tilman, died (date and place unknown).

Fitzpatrick, George W., died at Nashville, Tenn., December 23, 1863.

Holecraft, Edmond, killed at Kenesaw, June 23, 1864.

Johnson, Preston, died at Kansas, Ind., December 6, 1862.

McKain, William, died January 10, 1863.

Neidy, William, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 31, 1862.

Robinson, Alexander, killed at Pickett's Mills, May 27, 1864.

Roberts, John R., died at Nashville, Tenn., December 26, 1862.

Shultz, William, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 29, 1863.

Shoonmeyer, Philip, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 5, 1863.

Tully, Thomas C., died at Nashville, Tenn., December 17, 1862.

Tyler, Thomas M., died at Nashville, Tenn., March 9, 1863.

Tyler, William A., died at Nashville, Tenn., January 8, 1863.

Vaught, Harrison, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 11, 1863.

Watson, David M., died at Nashville, Tenn., December 25, 1862.

Wheatley, Charles H., died at McMinnville, July 31, 1863.

Fifth Cavalry (Ninetieth Regiment), Company F.

Hodge, Moses J., died in Andersonville prison, July 2, 1864.
 Hall, William D., died at Lexington, Ky., April 28, 1864.
 Hearne, John, died in Andersonville prison, August 17, 1864.
 Mack, Andrew J., died in prison at Florence, S. C., November 6, 1864.

Ninety-third Regiment, Company E.

Harp, William M., died at Louisville, Ky., February 17, 1865.
 Kiskey, Samuel, died in Andersonville prison, November 17, 1864.
 Thomas, James A., died at Florence, S. C., October 21, 1864.

One Hundredth Regiment, Company K.

Robinson, Henry, died at Marietta, Ga., August 10, 1864.

Ninth Cavalry (One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment), Company H.

Bell, James, lost on Sultana, April 27, 1865.
 Calvin, Thomas, died March 8, 1864.
 Calvin, John W., died at Vicksburg, Miss., May 12, 1865.
 Morris, George W., died at home, April 2, 1865.

Ninth Cavalry (Twenty-first Regiment), Company L.

Stout, Joseph, died at Pulaski, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, Company D.

Fulk, John A., died at Nashville, Tenn., March 23, 1865.
 Stafford, Lorenzo D., died at Pulaski, Tenn., April 1, 1865.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, Company E.

Park, Daniel B., died at home, March 8, 1865.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, Company K.

Harper, William F., died at Pulaski, Tenn., July 22, 1865.

NINEVEH TOWNSHIP.

BENJAMIN F. BARNETT, a farmer of Nineveh Township, was born July 8, 1842, son of Ambrose and Sopronia (Riggs) Barnett. The father was a native of Bourbon County, Ky., born July 24, 1809, of Scotch descent, and died May 20, 1885. The mother is a native of New York, of Scotch descent, born January 23, 1817, and is now living. Our subject was reared on a farm in Johnson County until eleven years old. He then went to Hamilton County,

Ind., where he remained until twenty-one years of age; then to Johnson County, where he now lives. He received a good common school education, and at the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself by teaching in the country schools. He taught four winter terms. He then gave up teaching and began farming, which he has continued since. August 18, 1864, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Middleton, a daughter of Arthur and Eliza (Smith) Middleton, both natives of Ireland. To this union the following children have been born: Ida E., July 2, 1865; Cora F., August 31, 1866; Dilla A., March 28, 1868; Maggie J., December 16, 1869; Deochia A., September 12, 1871; Wilson H., June 2, 1873; Myrtle V., March 31, 1875; Daisy E., July 30, 1877; Mamia S., June 6, 1879; Catharine M., May 11, 1881, and Thomas F., November 10, 1883. The mother of these children was born October 4, 1842. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. He was a Granger during the continuance of the order. In politics, he was a democrat until 1876, when he became identified with the greenback party. He now owns 115 acres of fine land in Nineveh Township, which is well improved.

GEORGE BOTSFORD, a farmer of Nineveh Township, was born April 27, 1853, son of George and Louisa (Parmerlee) Botsford. The father was a native of Connecticut, and was born September 8, 1804. He departed this life November 9, 1858. The mother, also a native of Connecticut, was born December 25, 1810, and died February 8, 1885. Our subject was reared on a farm in Johnson County. He received a good common school education, and at the age of twenty-one years he began the struggle of life for himself. He first accepted a clerkship with Dunlap Brothers at Franklin, where he remained a short time, and then began the carriage-making trade in 1874, serving an apprenticeship with A. N. Carnine, where he remained three years, with the exception of one winter, when he returned home to attend school. He then accepted a position as deputy sheriff, under James H. Pudney, where he remained four years. He then went to Bloomington, this state, where he conducted a photograph gallery for about six months, after which he traveled in the south and west about six months. He then returned to his home in Johnson County, where he was united in marriage with Gertrude Redman, on December 29, 1880. She is a daughter of George L. and Lina (Richardson) Redman, both natives of Kentucky, of Dutch descent. This union was blessed with the following children: Leonard J. (deceased), born October 12, 1881; Eliza, August 10, 1883; Elsa, February 22, 1888. The mother of these children was born June 25, 1859. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics, Mr.

Botsford is a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Tilden and Hendricks. He now owns a nice home of eighty-eight acres, being the old homestead farm of his father. He and family are among the first families of Nineveh Township.

SCOTT L. BRIDGES is a farmer and stock-raiser of Nineveh Township, born March 5, 1854, a son of George T. and Lydia A. (Pefly) Bridges, whose biographies appear elsewhere in this work. Our subject was reared on his father's farm in Franklin Township, and received a common school education. His vocation has always been farming. September 23, 1876, he was united in marriage with Mary E. Kennedy, a daughter of John and Martha (McQuinn) Kennedy; the father a native of this state, of English descent. His parents went from Virginia to Tennessee, and from there to Indiana about the beginning of the eighteenth century; the mother was a native of Kentucky, of English descent. This union was blessed with the following children: William T., Evert L., George R. and Ida May. The mother of these children was born December 22, 1856. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, No. 181, at Trafalgar, Ind. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics, he is a democrat, casting his first presidential ballot for Tilden and Hendricks. He now owns a beautiful farm of 160 acres near Trafalgar. He and William A. Bridges own a feed mill which they now have in operation at the latter's place.

DANIEL BRITTON, one of the successful business men of Williamsburg, was born in Greene County, Tenn., January 7, 1833, son of Thomas and Malinda (Cradick) Britton, both natives of Tennessee; the father was born about 1809, of Scotch-Irish descent, and died about 1879; the mother was born about 1811, and died about 1840. Our subject's boyhood and youth were spent on a farm in Tennessee. He received a good common school education, and served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, which vocation he followed for a number of years. At the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself, his occupation being blacksmithing. May 25, 1853, he married Elizabeth K. Murphey, a daughter of William and Jemima (Stuart) Murphey, both born in Virginia; the father was of Irish, and the mother of English, descent. This union was blessed with the following children: William F., born February 14, 1854; Mary J., November, 1855; Emma M., May 8, 1857, deceased; Thomas D., October 27, 1861. William was united in marriage, with Mattie McCaffray, October 24, 1877. Mary J., was married to William Wheatley, May 14, 1873. Thomas D. was united in marriage with "China" Keaton, September 6, 1881. The mother was born May 25, 1834. In the late war our

subject, lived in the south, and took sides with the Confederate States; he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-first Tennessee, and entered the war as a private, but soon became a lieutenant, which office he held until he surrendered with Gen. Joe E. Johnston, at Abbington, Va., and was paroled at Louisa, Ky., in 1865. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Buchanan. He was tax collector in Tennessee for four years, and after he came to Indiana in 1865, he was elected justice of the peace by a large majority, having received a large republican vote. He owns fifty-four acres of good land, and six town lots in Williamsburg, which are all improved except one. He is recognized as one of the live and wide-awake business men of the town, having a half-interest in a saw-mill, half-interest in tile factory, at Williamsburg, and a half-interest in a tile factory at Trafalgar. He is now postmaster at Williamsburg, known as Nineveh postoffice, to which he was appointed by President Cleveland, April 1, 1888. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

ANDREW J. BURKHART, a farmer of Nineveh Township, was born in Nineveh Township, October 12, 1828, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Knapp) Burkhart. The former was born about 1791, and died 1853; the latter was born in 1801, and is still living. Our subject's boyhood was spent on a farm in Nineveh Township. He received a common school education, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-five years, but had the responsibility of his mother's family after he was ten years of age. His occupation has always been that of a farmer. December 23, 1853, he was united in marriage to Ursula Stevens, a daughter of David and Eliza (Martin) Stevens, both natives of Kentucky. To this union the following children were born: Millard, Mary C., Lottie and Elizabeth. The mother of these children was born in 1835. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Pierce. He now owns 100 acres of fine farming land in Nineveh Township.

PRETTYMAN M. BURTON, deceased, was one of the pioneer settlers of Nineveh Township, born November 30, 1790, and departed this life April 14, 1886. He was reared on a farm in Tennessee, where he received a common school education. At the age of twenty years he began life for himself as a farmer. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He left to his widow fifty acres of fine land. She also draws a pension of \$12 per month. He was a member of the old-school Baptist Church. His wife, Mrs. Pauline Bills, is a daughter of William and Sarah (Tucker) Woodruff, the

father a native of Ohio, of Dutch-English descent, born in 1779, and died in 1874; the mother of Scotch-Irish descent, born 1794, and died in 1887. Mrs. Barton, the wife of our subject, was born January 1, 1825. Her first husband was Thomas T. Bills, son of Thomas and D. A. Bills, both natives of New Jersey. Mr. Bills was a soldier in the late war. He enlisted in Company II, Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He served about six months, when he was taken sick, and died on his way home. This union was blessed with the following children: William T. Bills, born July 12, 1848; Abraham, May 2, 1850; Joab, May 8, 1852; Absalom, February 1, 1855; Sarah Jane, July 4, 1857; Harriet Ann, September 10, 1859. This husband left to his wife about twenty acres of land. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is well respected by all who know her.

JOHN W. CALVIN, a young man of Nineveh Township, was born in Brown County, Ind., March 16, 1852, son of John and Sarah (Conn) Calvin. His father was born in Brown County, Ohio, February 19, 1823, of Irish descent, and died in Brown County, Ind., October 30, 1870. He served through the Mexican War, and again in the War of the Rebellion. He was first lieutenant in the Eighty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and fought in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and Stone River. After two years' active service, during which time he was several times sent home as recruiting officer, he resigned on account of ill-health, and returned home. He was a member of the Masonic order, and a respected citizen. Mrs. Calvin was born October 15, 1827, and died July 9, 1865. Our subject was reared on a farm, and was left an orphan at the age of seventeen. After this he worked as a farm laborer, and acquired a good education. February 2, 1881, he was married to Miss Alice M. Mullendore. The issue of this marriage was as follows: Omer Thomas, born December 11, 1882; Ida Blanche, January 9, 1883. The mother of these children was born August 1, 1860. She was the daughter of Lewis and Harriet Mullendore, and died March 9, 1884. She was a lady possessing a most beautiful Christian character, embracing Christianity early in life. She was a dutiful wife, an affectionate mother, respected in society, and loved by all who knew her. She was a member of the Christian Church, at Nineveh. Mr. Calvin is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics is a democrat, and has twice been elected trustee of Nineveh Township. December 23, 1887, he was again married to Miss Mollie Hungate. The issue of this marriage has been one child: George Harlan. The mother of this child was born March 1, 1859, and is a daughter

of Turner B. and Harriet F. (Whitenack) Hungate. The father was born in Mercer County, Ky., July 28, 1827, of English descent; and the mother was a native of Ireland, and was born October 1, 1831. Mrs. Calvin is an educated and cultivated lady, and was a prominent teacher in the public schools of this county. She and her husband are members of the Christian Church, at Nineveh. Beginning as a farm laborer at the age of seventeen, he has made a record worthy of any man. A man of tireless energy and ceaseless industry, he has accumulated a handsome competence, and is one of the rising young men of the county. He has a splendid farm of 120 acres, one and one-half miles east of Nineveh, upon which he resides, and to its cultivation he devotes his entire attention.

GREEN BERRY COBB, a farmer, was born January 5, 1848, in Bartholomew County, Ind., and is a son of Wesley and Mary Jane (Walker) Cobb. The father was born in Madison County, Ky., November 16, 1824, of English descent, and died in Johnson County, Ind., August 20, 1883. He was a member of the Masonic order, and respected by all who knew him. The mother was born in Jennings County, Ind., of English descent, June 7, 1825, and died November 26, 1871. Our subject was reared on his father's farm in Bartholomew County, where he received a common school education, and began life as a farmer at the age of twenty-one years. August 12, 1869, he married Miss Leah Frances Gillespy. The children of this marriage were born as follows: Dillard, June 10, 1870; Eddie, January 14, 1873. The mother of these children was born December 22, 1851, a daughter of William Edy and Elizabeth Ann (White) Gillespy. The father was a native of Kentucky, and was born March 5, 1825, of Irish descent. The mother was a native of Indiana, and was born November 19, 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are highly respected in society. Politically, Mr. Cobb is a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Seymour and Blair. He has an excellent stock farm near Williamsburg, well stocked with animals of good breeding. Starting without a dollar of his own, he has gradually risen to a degree of independence creditable to any man. He is now living comfortably in Williamsburg, where he owns valuable property.

JOSEPH M. DRYBREAD, a native of Indiana, and one of the successful farmers of Nineveh Township, was born March 17, 1839. He is the son of William and Nancy (Charlton) Drybread. The father was born October 21, 1799, of German descent. Our subject's grandfather, George Drybread, was of German descent, a native of Pennsylvania. In 1785, he removed from Pennsylvania

to Kentucky, where he remained until 1798, then to Indiana territory, and settled in what is now Dearborn County, where our subject's father was born. The mother was a native of Ohio, born October 10, 1808, and is a daughter of James and Mary (Passomore) Charlton. Our subject's parents were married in Hamilton County, Ohio, December 7, 1826. The father became a member of the Christian Church about six years before his death, which occurred April 29, 1885. The mother is still living on the old homestead in Bartholomew County. Our subject received a good common school education in the old log school-house. His youthful days were spent on his father's farm in his mother state. His occupation has always been that of a farmer, and in connection with farming, he has given a great deal of his time to stock-raising and grazing. In August, 1862, he answered his country's call, and enlisted in Company I, Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteer Regiment, and was with his regiment in all its battles until after the battle of Lookout Mountain, where he was taken sick and had to return home, where he remained. October 17, 1866, he was united in marriage with Rebecca Wheatley, a daughter of Ezekiel and Mary (Cone) Wheatley; the father a native of Maryland, and the mother a native of Ohio. This union was blessed with two children: May, born August 22, 1867, and William N., July 27, 1870. The mother of these children was born June 1, 1850. He and his wife and daughter are members of the Christian Church. In politics, he is an ardent republican, casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln. He now owns 800 acres of fine land which is under a good state of cultivation.

LAMSON B. GRAVES, a farmer and stock-raiser of Nineveh Township, was born October 31, 1847, and is a son of Hiram and Ann (Botsford) Graves. The father was a native of New York, who was born December 13, 1809, of English descent, and died November 3, 1855; the mother is a native of Connecticut, and was born December 25, 1812, also of English descent. Our subject was reared on a farm in Nineveh Township, Johnson County. He received a common school education, and at the age of twenty-one he began life for himself as a farmer. On September 24, 1868, he was united in marriage with Mary Ryan, a daughter of Patrick and Sarah (Allen) Ryan, both natives of Ireland. This union was blessed with the following children: Anna, born November 2, 1869; Nellie, June 18, 1871, and Katie, November 23, 1874. The mother of these children was born May 2, 1848. She and the two eldest daughters are members of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Graves was a republican until the organization of

the national party, and he has been identified with that party ever since. He now owns 113 acres of land.

ABNER HARDIN, a farmer of Nineveh, was born January 15, 1842, in Oldham County, Ky., son of Henry and Emma (Ritter) Hardin. The father was a native of Kentucky, born February 14, 1816, and departed this life April 20, 1844; the mother was a native of Kentucky, born July 18, 1817, and departed this life July 7, 1855, and was of German descent. Our subject came to Indiana with his mother in 1852. He received a good common school education, and after the war, he attended school at Hopewell six months. At the age of thirteen years he began life for himself as a farmer, and at the age of nineteen years he enlisted in Company F, Seventh Indiana Volunteers. At Port Republic, he was wounded in the shoulder and taken prisoner. He was in the hospital at Charlottesville, Va., about two months, then taken to Belle Isle, where he remained about one month, and was paroled, and then went back to his company, and served until September, 1864, when he was discharged at Indianapolis. He was with his company in all its battles after he returned to it after being a prisoner. April 6, 1865, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Keaton, a daughter of William and Sarah (Johnson) Keaton, both natives of Virginia. This union was blessed with the following children: John H., born March 27, 1866; Benjamin F., June 29, 1868; Emma B., October 27, 1870; Laura B., March 28, 1873; Lizzie Grace, December 27, 1882, and Nellie C., May 23, 1885. The mother of these children was born August 1, 1840. She is a member of the Christian Church. In politics, he was formerly a republican, until the birth of the greenback party, with which he was identified about four years; since that time he has been a republican. He served as trustee of his township four years, thus demonstrating the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the citizens of his township. He now owns 333 acres of fine farming land in Nineveh Township, which is in a good state of cultivation. In connection with farming, he has been giving considerable attention to the breeding of short-horn cattle, and for about ten years he bought and shipped stock. He contracted rheumatism in the war, and for about two years has been unable to follow his chosen vocation.

OLIVER P. HIBBS, a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Nineveh Township, was born March 3, 1833, a son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Burgett) Hibbs. The father was a native of Kentucky, born in 1800, of Scotch-Irish descent, and the mother of Ohio, of German descent, born January 28, 1802. She came to Indiana

with her first husband, Thomas Griffith, about 1825, and about twenty-two months later, her husband died. April 17, 1830, she was united in marriage with Jeremiah Hibbs, who departed this life about 1849. Our subject was reared on a farm in Nineveh Township. He received a common school education, and began the battle of life for himself at the age of twenty-one years, as a farmer, which occupation he has continued through life. December 29, 1856, he was united in marriage with Clara Botsford, a daughter of George and Louisa (Parmerlee) Botsford. The father and mother were natives of Connecticut. The father was born about 1806, and died in 1857; and the mother was born in 1810, and died in 1885. This union was blessed with the following children: Edith, born September 14, 1861; Lina, December 4, 1863; Nettie, November 13, 1865; Mary, September 22, 1867, deceased; George, February 11, 1870, and Laura, December 4, 1879. The mother of these children was born March 31, 1837. He was a Granger during the continuance of that order. In politics, he was formerly a democrat, but since the organization of the union labor party, he has been identified with that party. He now owns a fine farm of 160 acres, in Nineveh Township. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM HOLTZ, a carpenter, contractor and builder, of Williamsburgh, was born May 10, 1837, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Cole) Holtz. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, born in 1815. The mother was of German descent, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1820. The father emigrated with his family to Ohio in 1848, where he remained about twelve years, thence to Brown County, Ind., in 1859, where he is now living. The mother died September 20, 1858. To our subject's father and mother, the following children were born: William, our subject, May 10, 1837; Sarah E., December 10, 1839, deceased; Margaret, February 20, 1840; Lavina S., October 2, 1842, deceased; Jacob D., December 25, 1846, deceased; Emanuel, February 19, 1847; Mariah, March 31, 1849; Charity E., April 2, 1850; Mary E., March 4, 1853; Ingaba J., July 8, 1855; Catharine E., March 24, 1858. The mother of these children died September 20, 1858. Our subject's boyhood and youth were spent in Pennsylvania and Ohio, on a farm, until the age of thirteen years, when he entered an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade; served his time in Ohio and came to Indiana, June 26, 1860, and settled in Brown County, where he worked at his trade until August, 1862, when he answered his country's call, and enlisted in Company D, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. W. W. Browning; he served three years, and participated in all the battles with his company,

among which may be named Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, and many others; was discharged at Nashville, Tenn., 1865. He received a common school education, and at the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself, following his trade, in connection with which trade he gave some of his attention to farming. August 18, 1862, he was united in marriage with Mal Victoria Wilson, a daughter of Kalib and Catharine (Johnson, *nee* Clift) Wilson; they were both of German descent; the father a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1815, the mother born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1818, and died in 1881. This union was blessed with the following children: Andrew E., born June 23, 1867; John B., July 18, 1869. The mother of these children was born August 7, 1847, a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, also their children. He is a member of the Masonic order. In politics, he was formerly a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Buchanan, but since the war has been identified with the republican party. He now owns twenty-two acres of land joining Williamsburgh, which is in a high state of cultivation.

JOSEPH HUGHES, one of the live business men of Williamsburgh, was born October 28, 1850, and was a son of George N. and Rachel (Griffith) Hughes. The father was a native of Kentucky, born December 8, 1823, and came with his parents at an early date, to Johnson County, and settled in Nineveh Township, where he now lives. The mother was a native of Ohio; she was born on April 6, 1824, and came with her parents to Johnson County while yet a child. Our subject was reared on a farm in Johnson County. He received a good common school education, and at the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself as a farmer, which he continued fifteen years, and on January 1, 1886, he opened up a drug store in Williamsburgh, which business he still continues. On November 9, 1876, he was united in marriage to Susan J. Prichard, a daughter of C. D. and Cassa (Featherngill) Prichard. Susan J. was born September 6, 1856. In politics, he is an ardent democrat, and was the nominee for trustee of his township, at the April election of 1888, being elected by a majority of thirty-four votes. He is recognized as one of the leaders of his party in his township.

TUNSTALL HUNT, a pioneer and farmer of Nineveh Township, was born February 18, 1818; he is the son of Simeon and Elizabeth (Rivers) Hunt. The father was a native of Virginia. He emigrated to Green County, Ky., where he lived until 1825, when he came to Johnson County, Ind., where his death occurred in 1848. The mother was a native of Kentucky, and departed this life about

1822. Our subject was reared on a farm in Johnson County. He received a very limited education in the old pioneer log school-house. At the age of ten years, he was thrown on his own resources, and began the struggle of life as a farm hand. December 25, 1845, he was united in marriage with Sarah Ann T. Wilson, daughter of John and Rebecca (Bramwell) Wilson. This union was blessed with the following children: William J., born April 7, 1847; deceased; James W., June 27, 1849. The mother of these children was born August 7, 1822, and departed this life March 14, 1856. She was a good Christian woman, and was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. August 27, 1857, he was united in a second marriage with Matilda Parkhurst, a daughter of John and Abigail (Sellers) Parkhurst; they were both natives of Shelby County, Ky. This wife was born April 21, 1819. He has been a member of the Masonic order for over twenty years. His wife is a member of the old-school Baptist Church. In politics, he is a very ardent democrat, having cast his first vote for Van Buren, and has always been identified with that party. He now owns 240 acres of fine land in Nineveh Township. He has been a farmer all his life, and for about twenty years past, he has given a great deal of his attention to stock-raising.

MILBURN JACOBS, a farmer of Nineveh Township, was born January 5, 1822, son of James and Mary (Watts) Jacobs, both natives of Kentucky, of German descent. Our subject came with his parents to Johnson County when a small boy. He received a very limited education in the old pioneer log school-house, and served an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade. At the age of twenty-one years he began the battle of life for himself as a farm hand at \$10 per month. March 19, 1846, he was united in marriage with Martha Utterback, a daughter of William and Mary (Parker) Utterback, both natives of Kentucky. To this marriage the following children were born: Mary E., January 24, 1847; Levina J., November 17, 1848; Jackson, October 27, 1850; James, May 18, 1852, and Iverson, May 19, 1860. The mother of these children was born January 28, 1825, and departed this life in March, 1866. In 1868, he was united in a second marriage with Catharine Marimon. To this union one child was born, Isaac, June 9, 1869. The mother of this boy died June 16, 1869. She was a member of the old-school Baptist Church. He was married November 4, 1870, to Mrs. Susannah Rush, a daughter of William L. and Catharine (Kegley) Woolford, both natives of Virginia, of German descent. This union was blessed with the following children: Milburn A., born August 11, 1872; Harriet F., November 12, 1874. The mother of these children was born September 23,

1831. He and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church. In politics, he has always been a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Tyler. He now owns fifty acres of land in Nineveh Township.

NATHANIEL N. MARIS, a farmer and stock-raiser of Nineveh Township, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, October 9, 1827, son of Curtis and Mary (Newnan) Maris. The father was a native of Chester County, Penn., born in 1808, and was of English descent. He went to Ohio with his parents at the age of five years, and in 1853, came to Indiana where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1858. The mother was a native of Delaware, and came with her parents to Ohio when but ten years old, where, in after years she was married, and came here with her husband, where she remained until her death in 1883. Our subject was reared on a farm in Belmont County, Ohio, where he received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen years he began life for himself. He first served an apprenticeship at the gunsmith's trade, which he continued for many years. He came to Indiana when twenty-three years of age, and worked at his trade a few years, and then settled on 160 acres of land and cleared it up and cultivated it. During the late war he was provost-marshal for his congressional district, and rendered some very valuable service to the government. Near the close of the war, in Brown County, there had accumulated a number of deserters and hard characters, who had been indicted by the United States grand jury, and the United States marshal refusing to sign the warrants, the same were then placed in the hands of Mr. Maris to be served. He accepted the responsibility, and commenced his campaign at once. His first duty was to arrest three persons in Brown County, who, by force, had taken a deserter away from two Union soldiers. After a perilous ride after night in a snow storm, until about 11:30 o'clock, he captured the ring leader of the trio, and two days later he captured his game in a log hut. He then proceeded to Indianapolis, where the three culprits were arraigned, and entered a plea of guilty and were fined \$100 each, and costs. June 6, 1854, he was united in marriage with Mary Richardson, a daughter of Dudley and Elizabeth (Brent) Richardson. The father, a native of Kentucky, born in 1799, came to Indiana about 1836, where he remained until his death March 5, 1852. The mother was also a native of Kentucky, born 1803, came with her husband to Indiana in 1836, and died March 27, 1857. This union was blessed with one child: Tamar M., born March 19, 1855, who was united in marriage with James D. Lacy in 1873. The mother of this child was born February 26, 1834. He and wife are members

of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics is an ardent republican, casting his first presidential vote for Zachariah Taylor. At one time, while living in Brown County in 1858, he was nominated for the office of county commissioner; he ran against a majority of 500 or 600, and was elected by a majority of 278 votes. He now owns 350 acres of fine farming land, besides an elegant home in Williamsburgh. For about eleven years he has been giving a great deal of attention to the raising of fine stock, making a specialty of short-horn cattle, clydesdale and English draft horses. Among them may be named Lord Clyde, an imported horse from Scotland, which, it may be said, has credit that he never failed to get the first premium at all the county fairs where he has been shown. For five years past, he has been devoting considerable of his time to the culture of German carp fish. He has three nice fish ponds in his yard and an abundance of fish.

JEPHTHA MCQUINN, a highly respected citizen of Nineveh Township, was born in Oldham County, Ky., August 10, 1818, a son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Coons) McQuinn. Our subject remained with his parents on their farm in Kentucky, until sixteen years of age. In the spring of the year 1834, he and a brother came to Indiana, their parents coming in the autumn of the same year. At the age of twenty-one he began life for himself, having received a limited education in the primitive schools of those days. He was married at the age of twenty-two years, to Miss Louisiana Chapel. The issue of this marriage was as follows: John Thomas, born February 18, 1841; Mary Elizabeth, November 8, 1844; Rebecca Angeline, November 12, 1848. The mother of these children was the daughter of James T. and Mary (Leach) Chapel. In politics, Mr. McQuinn is a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Harrison and Tyler. On November 28, 1849, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Musgroves. The issue of this marriage is as follows: William Nathan, born September 23, 1852; Newton Albert, September 15, 1860, deceased; Ira Willet, April 20, 1863; Jephtha Levi, January 10, 1867, and Silas Henry, June 26, 1869. The mother of these children was born July 15, 1831, daughter of Nathan and Rebecca Musgroves. The father was a native of Kentucky, and the mother a native of Virginia. He resides on his farm in Nineveh Township, which consists of 140 acres of good land.

WILLIAM NATHAN MCQUINN, a farmer, was born in Johnson County, Ind., September 23, 1852. He is the son of Jephtha and Elizabeth (Musgroves) McQuinn. The father was born in Oldham County, Ky., August 10, 1818, of Irish descent. The mother was born in Indiana, July 15, 1831, of English descent. Our subject

was reared on his father's farm, remaining with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, receiving a good common school education during this time. At the age of twenty-two, he began life for himself as a farmer, an occupation he still continues. On July 30, 1874, he was married to Miss Rebecca Alice Mitchell, a daughter of Abraham and Euseba (Forsythe) Mitchell, born July 27, 1857. Her father was born in Owen County, Ind., August 8, 1830, and died November 7, 1868. Her mother was born in Johnson County, Ind., September 10, 1840, and died July 27, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. McQuinn were members in high standing, of the Christian Church, at Pisgah. In politics, he is a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Tilden and Hendricks. He resides upon his farm in Nineveh Township, to the cultivation of which he gives his attention. July 14, 1887, Mr. McQuinn had the misfortune to lose his devoted companion. She was an estimable lady, loved by all, of high Christian character, and an affectionate wife. She died in full faith of redemption through the blood of the blessed Savior.

THOMAS WILLIAM MCQUINN, an enterprising farmer of Nineveh Township, was born April 2, 1853. He is the son of Martin and Abigail (Logan) McQuinn; the father, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1815, of Irish descent; the mother, a native of Indiana, is of English descent. Our subject lived with his parents on the farm, receiving a good common school education, until he reached his majority, when he began life for himself at farming, an occupation he yet continues. March 8, 1870, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Catharine Mullendore. The issue of this marriage has been as follows: Everet M., born January 5, 1875; Bertha Abigail, December 15, 1876; Harriet Mabel, February 26, 1879; Earnest Raymond, October 25, 1881, and Lewis, December 24, 1885. The mother of these children was born December 31, 1852. She is the daughter of Lewis and Harriet (Records) Mullendore. Mr. and Mrs. McQuinn are exemplary members of the Christian Church at Union, are highly respected in society, and held in high esteem by their neighbors. In politics, Mr. McQuinn is a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Tilden and Hendricks. He resides upon his farm of 190 acres of fine land, four miles south of Franklin, the cultivation of which occupies his entire attention.

BENJAMIN W. MITCHELL, a farmer and stock-raiser of Nineveh Township, was born August 25, 1833, and is the son of Aaron and Hannah (Kephart) Mitchell. The father was a native of Kentucky, of Irish descent; the mother was also born in Kentucky, of Dutch descent. Our subject was born in Johnson County, and at the age of three years went to Owen County with his parents,

where he remained on the farm until seventeen years old, when he came back to Johnson County, where he has since resided. He received a common school education. At the age of seventeen years he started in life for himself, as a farmer, which vocation he has continued through life. August 7, 1856, he was united in marriage to Rosannah Holeman, daughter of Truman and Elizabeth (Parkist) Holeman; the father a native of Jefferson County, Ind., of English descent, and the mother a native of Tennessee, a Yankee. The union was blessed with the following children: William A., born August 15, 1857; Aaron T., September 13, 1858; Clara Belle, January 27, 1860, deceased; Thursa E., March 30, 1866; Archy B., born February 2, 1872; Mary Susan, October 6, 1873; George M., April 14, 1875; John D., April 7, 1877; Miles E., October 19, 1879. The mother of these children was born March 16, 1838. William A. was united in marriage with Lewetta Dunham, in 1879. Aaron T. was united in marriage with Minerva Richardson, in 1881. Clara Belle was united in marriage with Benjamin F. Rush, in 1881. Thursa E. married Willis McMurry, in 1886. In politics, Mr. Mitchell has always been a staunch republican, casting his first presidential vote for Fremont. He now owns 125 acres of fine farming land in Nineveh Township. Although he commenced without anything, he can now look back to the starting point with pleasure of knowing that he has made a success of life. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and stand among the first families of his township.

DANIEL W. MULLENDORE, one of the leading farmers of Nineveh Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 17th, 1826, son of Jacob and Kate (Werts) Mullendore, and is the third in a family of eleven children. His father was born in Virginia in 1792, and died in Shelby County, Ind., in 1873. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1804, and died in 1879. The family came to Indiana in 1832 and located in Shelby County, Ind. The immediate subject of this biography was educated at the early subscription schools, and in 1849 began farming in Shelby County, Ind., and in 1859, came to Johnson County, and settled where he now resides. He owns a valuable farm, comprising 350 acres of fertile land. Mr. Mullendore was married in 1849 to Miss Elizabeth Oaks, a native of Bartholomew County, Ind., born December 25, 1828. They have eight children: Sarah K., born in 1851; Jacob, 1853; Andrew, 1855; Kate, 1858; Lewis M., 1861; Olis, 1863; Edgar V., 1865, and John T., 1867. He is a republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

LEWIS MULLENDORE, a representative farmer of Nineveh

Township, and a prominent man of the county, is the son of Jacob and Catharine Mullendore, and was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, July 30, 1823. His father was a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio at an early day. He learned the tanner's trade, and, after living in Ohio until 1833, came to Shelby County, Ind., intending to continue in the tanning business, but engaged in farming instead, and a few years later engaged in tanning in a small way. Lewis remained with his father during this time, and at the age of twenty-one, commenced to learn the tanner's trade. He commenced buying calf-skins, which his father allowed him to tan on shares, and at the end of eleven years he had accumulated about \$12,000. His first land purchase was forty acres in Shelby County. He afterward bought 253 acres where he now resides, and has since made other purchases. In 1841, he was married to Harriet E. Records, daughter of William P. and Elsie Records, and to this union the following children have been born: Huldah A., Elizabeth C., Henry C., deceased, Joseph H., William, Jacob, deceased, Alice, Elsie C., Lavinia D., Franklin R., infant, deceased, Jane C., and Ollie. At present Mr. Mullendore resides on his farm, which consists of 1,000 acres of well-improved land, provided with all improvements, well fenced and stocked, and contains a fine residence, and is situated four miles from Franklin. He is an honest and upright man, and, with his wife, belongs to the Christian Church. Politically, he is a republican. His father died in 1872, and his mother in 1876. The latter was a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Mullendore's position to-day is a fitting reward for the work and toil of a life-time, and shows to all beginners on life's journey how much more honorable is a life of industry and honesty. No better example of the truly self-made man will be found in central Indiana.

ROBERT C. PARKHURST, a pioneer settler of Nineveh Township, was born in Tennessee, January 16, 1820, and is the son of Daniel and Celie (Stevens) Parkhurst; the father a native of Kentucky, of English descent, and the mother a native of North Carolina, also of English descent. Our subject's boyhood and youth were spent on his father's farm in Tennessee, until he was seventeen years old, when he came to Indiana with his parents in 1836, and settled in Johnson County, and began clearing up a farm. He received a limited common school education, attending school in the winter only. At the age of nineteen years he began the struggle of life for himself as a farmer, which he continued in Johnson County until 1839, when he went to Illinois, where he settled on a farm, and remained until 1848. He then returned to Johnson County, where he now resides. June 9, 1839, he was united in

marriage with Sarah Parkhurst, a daughter of Elijah and Susan (Johnson) Parkhurst. This union was blessed with the following children: Daniel B., born August 15, 1840; Susannah, January 8, 1842, deceased; Celie A., November 12, 1843; Robert M., October 9, 1845; Nancy C., October 13, 1847, deceased; Rosanah, August 22, 1849; Elijah K., April 17, 1850; Job, December 28, 1852, and John, November 29, 1855. The mother of these children was born April 30, 1822. She was a member of the Regular Baptist Church. January 9, 1881, he was united in marriage with Catharine Monroe, a daughter of John and Sarah (Orr) Monroe. The father and mother were both natives of Kentucky, of Scotch descent. He and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church. He was a member of the Grange during the lifetime of that order, and in politics he has been a life long democrat. He now owns sixty acres of fine land in Nineveh Township.

ACHILLES V. PENDLETON, a prominent, industrious and successful farmer and stock-raiser of Nineveh Township, was born June 5, 1833, son of David B. and Catharine (Smith) Pendleton; the father was a native of Virginia, of Irish descent, born 1795. He emigrated to Jefferson County, Ky., with his parents, when a child, where he remained until 1815, when he went to Newport, Ky., to learn the trade of blacksmithing; during this year assisted in shoeing horses for the American forces. In 1816, he went to Vernon, Jennings Co., Ind., where he worked at his trade, and in connection with his trade he also worked some at bricklaying, helping to build the first court house erected in Jennings County. In 1820, he was united in marriage with Catharine Smith, of Sullivan County, Ind. This union was blessed with the following children: Martha, deceased, Julia, deceased, Samuel, Sarah, deceased, William, deceased, Achilles V., James, deceased, Mary, deceased, infant, deceased, Rufus, Jane, deceased, George, deceased, and Alzora. The mother of these children had all the characteristics to make a good wife and a home happy, being a good Christian woman, and at the time of her death, which occurred August 6, 1868, was a great loss to the church and the community. The father was a man of strict integrity, possessing the entire confidence of all who knew him. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics, was an old Jacksonian democrat. His death occurred March 26, 1866. Our subject was reared on his father's farm in Jennings County, where he received a good common school education. During winter he attended the country schools in the old pioneer log school-house, working on his father's farm in summer. Being of a studious turn of mind and very fond of books, his advancement was more rapid than the average boy of his age, and at the

age of seventeen years he entered the State University at Bloomington, Ind., a privilege that but few of the boys of that day were permitted to enjoy. At the age of nineteen years he taught a winter term, and then returned to college, where, in 1855, he graduated in a class with Judge D. D. Banta, Rev. John C. Miller, John W. Foster, and others. He began life for himself at the age of nineteen years; but the real struggle, however, did not begin until the age of twenty-two years. Immediately after the completion of his studies at Bloomington, he began winter school in Jennings County, Ind. He remained in Jennings County one year, then came to Johnson County in 1856, where he immediately secured a school and began teaching, which occupation he continued until 1859, when he accepted a position as book-keeper for a company that was constructing levees at Vicksburg, Miss., where he remained until the spring following, when he returned to Johnson County and began teaching school, which he continued until 1862, when he abandoned the profession. March 20, 1862, he was united in marriage with Rebecca S. Forsythe, daughter of Robert C. and Nancy (Pritchard) Forsythe. The father was born in Virginia, but was reared in Kentucky, of Irish descent; the mother was a native of Kentucky; they were among the first settlers of Johnson County. His wife is still living, and though she has reached the good old age of eighty-nine years, her present good health indicates that she may live many years yet. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton was blessed with the following children: Dora A., born September 29, 1863; Anna Kate, February 9, 1868, and George H., January 5, 1871. The mother of these children was born March 22, 1843. Mr. Pendleton is a man who has taken a great interest in the education of his children. Miss Dora has a polished education, being a graduate of Butler University, and is accomplished in music, and is now teaching music. Miss Anna, and George, are now attending college at Franklin, Ind. He was formerly a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which denomination he early became a member, but in 1858, he became a member of the Christian Church, and has been an elder in that church about twenty-five years. His family are members of this church. In politics, he is a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for James Buchanan. In 1863, he was elected to the state legislature, and acquitted himself so well in this position that he was again tendered the nomination, but gracefully refused. In 1874, and again in 1876, he received the nomination for congress by the greenback party, against an opposing majority, and was defeated with the others on this ticket. He now owns one of the finest farms, of 565 acres, in Nineveh Township, with

substantial buildings, and one of the most beautiful residences in Johnson County, which he so well merits and deserves, having started with nothing. When he arrived in Johnson County, he only had 25 cents, a few books and some clothes, but by close economy and good management, is now surrounded with all the comforts of life. He has made a success of life, and can attribute it all to his own energy and ambition. His vocation since his marriage has chiefly been farming, but in connection with farming has given a great deal of his time and attention to stock. He possesses the confidence of all who know him. He is honest and upright in all his dealings, and his position in society is a fitting reward for the work and toil of a life-time. He has always been friendly to schools, churches and all laudable enterprises tending to benefit the public, his neighbors and the citizens of the county. The faithfulness with which he has always fulfilled his promises, served him as capital in his earlier days, when he possessed but little property.

DAVID A. PRITCHARD, an old pioneer farmer of Nineveh Township, was born January 7, 1835, and is a son of David P. and Cynthia (Dunham) Pritchard; the father was a native of Kentucky, of Scotch-Welsh descent, was born September 16, 1804, died July 29, 1880. The mother was a native of Ohio, of German descent, born August 21, 1809, and died June 22, 1878. To our subject's parents, were born the following children: Walter, born October 26, 1827; Dunham, November 12, 1830; David A., January 7, 1835; Daniel, December 17, 1837; Robert W., April 1, 1842. Our subject was reared on his father's farm near Williamsburgh; this land was entered by our subject's father about 1827. He received a very limited common school education. At the age of twenty-one years he began the battle of life for himself, by working at the carpenter's trade, but his principal occupation was farming, which vocation he has continued since that time. June 23, 1861, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah A. Daniel, and daughter of George W. and Emeline Watkins. Parents were natives of Kentucky, both of Irish descent. This union was blessed with the following children: Ambrose P., born March 3, 1862; Daniel N., October 26, 1863; Emma, February 19, 1866; Henry, January 16, 1869; deceased; Susan, August 17, 1871; Charles, February 19, 1874; Omer, April 13, 1877; Roscoe, March 22, 1880; infant daughter, February 10, 1882. The mother of these children was born September 23, 1839, and departed this life October 1, 1884. He and wife were both members of the Christian Church. He was a member of the Grange order during the lifetime of that order. He was formerly a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Fre-

mont, but in 1874, he voted the national greenback ticket, and has been an ardent supporter of the principles of that party since that time. He now owns eighty acres of good farming land in Nineveh Township. He and family are highly respected by all who know them.

FRANCIS M. PROFFITT, a prosperous farmer of Nineveh Township, is a native of Tennessee, born September 1, 1833, the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Cox) Proffitt. The father was a native of Tennessee, of English descent, and the mother is also a native of Tennessee, of English descent. Our subject was reared in Greene County, Tenn. He received a good common school education in the old log school-house. In 1858 he entered Mossey Creek College, and remained one term. At the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself as a teacher. He taught school until thirty years of age, and has taught about twenty years. He taught five years at Amity, near Edinburg. April 4, 1865, he was united in marriage with America Richardson, a daughter of Dudley and Elizabeth (Brent) Richardson. This union was blessed with the following children: Elmon M., born April 30, 1866; Ernest G., February 12, 1870; Maris M., December 27, 1876. The mother of these children was born June 13, 1846. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics, he is a republican. He now owns a nice farm of seventy acres. He and wife are among the well-respected families of this township.

PETER B. REIDENBACH, a native of Pennsylvania, was born October 29, 1832, and is the son of Jacob and Rebecca (Baker) Reidenbach. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. The mother is a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent. Our subject's boyhood and youth were spent on a farm in Pennsylvania. At the age of seventeen, he commenced to work at the blacksmith's trade, served his apprenticeship, and is now recognized as the first mechanic in Nineveh Township. At the age of twenty-one years, he began life for himself by working at his trade. He received a common school education, and, in 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. O. M. Wilson; he served sixteen months, and was discharged at New Orleans, December 14, 1863. November 1, 1860, he was united in marriage with Josephia Paskins, a daughter of Thomas and Delilah (Samples) Paskins. The father was originally from England, and was born in the year 1801. The mother was a native of Virginia, of English descent. This union was blessed with the following children: William, born July 19, 1861; George, October 20, 1863; Thomas E., October 15, 1866; Adam, May 7, 1868; Amanda, May 28, 1873; Alonzo, August 15,

1875. The mother of these children was born September 12, 1837. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics, he has always been an ardent democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He now owns forty-two acres of very fine land under a high state of cultivation.

RANSON RIGGS, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Johnson County. He was born November 7, 1825, and was a son of Ransom and Sarah (TreMAIN) Riggs. The father, of German descent, was born March 6, 1789, and died January 16, 1863. The mother was a native of New Hampshire, born June 30, 1795. Our subject was reared on a farm in Johnson County. He received a common school education, and at the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself. He worked at the carpenter's trade about ten years, and then settled on a farm, where he departed this life February 24, 1888. August 25, 1859, he was united in marriage with Catharine Vickerman, a daughter of William and Marion (Crichton) Vickerman, whose father was of English descent, born April 21, 1796; and the mother of Scotch descent, born November 20, 1795, and departed this life September 12, 1850. This union was blessed with the following children: William V., born August 1, 1860; Sarah M., July 16, 1862; Elizabeth J., May 22, 1864; James A., May 23, 1866; Anna M., September 1, 1868, and Laura S., March 10, 1870. The mother of these children was born January 2, 1831. He and wife were members of the old-school Baptist Church. In politics, he was a republican, and served his county one term as commissioner. He was a man well liked by every one; and by his straightforward course had gained the confidence of all who knew him. By a will, he left to his widow 340 acres of well-improved land in Nineveh Township. His family is among the highly respectable families of Nineveh Township.

LEVI RUNSHE, a respected citizen of Nineveh Township, was born in Bucks County, Penn., May 19, 1830. He is the son of Jacob and Hannah (Dearrolf) Runshe. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Lancaster County, September 28, 1800, of Scotch descent, and died in Knox County, Ind., in 1873. The mother, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Bucks County, in 1802, of German descent, and died in Shelby County, Ind., in 1859. Our subject was reared on a farm until twenty years of age, and received a good common school education. He began life at the age of twenty years, on his own account, learning the wagon-maker's trade, and continued in this occupation until 1883. July 2, 1854, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Muck. The issue of this marriage has been as follows: George Albert, born September 28, 1855; Emanuel Walter, February 18, 1857, deceased; Ann Eliza,

March 22, 1859, deceased; Loretha Ellen, January 20, 1862; Jacob Muck, January 14, 1864, deceased; Mary Magdalena, September 7, 1866; Vina Mary, May 27, 1869; Alonzo Levi, January 21, 1872; Carrie Jane, May 20, 1875; Thomas Hendricks, July 17, 1877, deceased; Lewis Edward, September 22, 1879. The mother of these children was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, January 6, 1838. The father, a native of Maryland, was born in 1804, and died September 7, 1881. The mother was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1810, and died in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Runshe have, for many years, been exemplary members of the Christian Church at Pisgah. In politics, Mr. Runshe is a Jacksonian democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Pierce. He was elected justice of the peace in 1856, and from that time to the present, he has served continuously in that office, with the exception of two years, when he was township assessor, making thirty-two years of official service. During this time he has lived in three different counties and has never been out of office. He has a fine farm in Nineveh Township, upon which he resides, dividing his attention between his official duties and the cultivation of his farm.

ALFRED VANDIVIER, a farmer and stock-raiser of Nineveh Township, was born May 1, 1838, a son of Strather and Lucy (Utterback) Vandivier, both natives of Kentucky, of German descent. Our subject was reared on a farm in Johnson County. At the age of twenty-one years he began the battle of life for himself as a farmer. He received a good common school education. On October 9, 1862, he was united in marriage with Laura A. Branigin, a daughter of Thomas and Perlina (Park) Branigin. The father was a native of Kentucky, of Irish descent, and the mother a native of Indiana. This union was blessed with the following children: Ira E., born December 1, 1863; John H., November 1, 1865; Artie B., March 7, 1867, deceased; Thomas E., August 21, 1871; Whitelaw R., October 20, 1879, and Perlina M., September 1, 1884. The mother of these children was born July 15, 1844. She is a member of the Christian Church, and her husband is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics, he was formerly a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Douglass, but during the war he became a republican, and has been identified with that party since that time. He now owns 193 acres of fine farming land in Nineveh Township, which is under a good state of cultivation.

THOMAS R. WALLACE, a citizen of Williamsburgh, Ind., was born October 16, 1832, the son of Thomas and Loretta (Wilson) Wallace. The father was a native of Kentucky, of English descent, born about 1808, and died about 1878. The mother was

also a native of Kentucky, born about 1818, and died about 1873. At twelve years of age our subject went to Tennessee, and rode race horses for about six years. He then went to Illinois, where he remained about one year; thence to Missouri, where he remained about six months; and from there he went to Arkansas, where he remained about three months; thence to Tennessee, where he resided one year; thence to Kentucky, where he lived twelve years; thence to Indiana, and settling in Brown County, for four years; thence to Nineveh Township, Johnson County, where he now resides. He had the advantage of but one month's schooling, and that while a small boy. His vocation has always been that of a farmer. At the age of twelve years he began the battle of life for himself. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. John M. Mathenia, and was with his company in several skirmishes, and the battle of Perryville. He served one year, and was discharged on account of disabilities, at New Albany. In September, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Martha E. Ferguson (*nee* Chatman), daughter of James and Martha (White) Chatman. The father was of English descent, and a native of the State of Maryland; and the mother of Irish descent, born in Kentucky. This union was blessed with the following children: Mina M., born October 13, 1856, deceased; Loretta E., May 16, 1858; Samuel I., April 17, 1860, deceased, and Charles E., October 11, 1876. The mother of these children was born December 31, 1830. He is a member of the Ralston Post, G. A. R. He and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he was formerly a democrat, but since the war he has been identified with the republican party. He now owns two houses and lots in Williamsburgh. He draws \$50 per month as a pension for disabilities. He and wife are among the highly respected families of the neighborhood.

JEREMIAH M. WOODRUFF, one of the pioneers of Nineveh Township, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, was born March 4, 1812, a son of Joab and Sophia (Dunham) Woodruff. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born December 16, 1789; he emigrated to Ohio in 1800. He was a farmer and trader in those times, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a democrat in politics, and represented his county in the legislature in 1832, 1833 and 1834, and also served the county two terms as sheriff. He departed this life June 14, 1850. The mother was a native of New Jersey, born January 17, 1792, and was a daughter of Jeremiah and Anna Dunham. She was a devoted Christian, and a member of the Christian Church, and departed this life November 27, 1878. Our subject came with his parents to

Johnson County at the age of ten years. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when his father offered him a farm of 160 acres, or a store which he then owned. He wisely chose the farm, and moved on it after his marriage, which occurred March 28, 1833, wedding Elizabeth Allen, a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Gillaspie) Allen. To this union was born the following children: Joab, May 12, 1834; William N., September 12, 1836; John L., July 31, 1838; Harriet A., December 30, 1840; Alvira A., September 16, 1843; Stephen A., January 9, 1845. The mother of these children was born May 26, 1816, and on December 3, 1862, she was accidentally thrown from a buggy and killed instantly. November 15, 1863, he was united in marriage with Sarah J. Piety, a daughter of William D. and Sarah (Thrailkill) Piety. This union was blessed with the following children: Alice M., born August 28, 1864; James M., December 26, 1866; Piety, February 12, 1869; Rose, April 12, 1871; Benjamin F., January 3, 1874; the mother of these children was born March 6 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, and all their children, are members of the Christian Church. In politics, he is an ardent republican. In 1846, he was elected county assessor, and served two terms. He has owned some 500 or 600 acres of land, but has given some of it away to his children. He is considered one of Johnson County's best farmers. He has also devoted a great deal of his time to the improvement of cattle, having handled some of the finest short-horn cattle in the state. Montrose, his home place, is delightfully situated, his buildings are substantial and handsome. Surrounded by his family and all the comforts of life, he undoubtedly has many years to enjoy the fruits of his years of hard labor.

JAMES WORK, an industrious farmer of Nineveh Township, is a native of Ohio, born January 29, 1834, son of Robert and Letta (Burgett) Work. The father was a native of Maryland, of Irish descent; and the mother was a native of Ohio, of Dutch descent. Our subject came with his parents to Indiana when only five years of age, and settled on a farm in Nineveh Township, where he was reared to manhood. He received a common school education. At the age of eighteen years he began life for himself, by working at the blacksmith's trade about one year; and then began working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed about two years. He then began farming which he has continued since: July 15, 1854, he was united in marriage with Margaret A. Jolliffe, a daughter of Joseph B. and Catharine (Slack) Jolliffe. The father was a native of Ohio, of Irish descent, and the mother was a native of Ohio, of Dutch descent. The following are the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Work: Oliver A., July 15, 1855, deceased; Viola M.,

January 21, 1859, deceased; Lillie M., deceased, and Marshall (twins), March 3, 1871. The mother of these children was born November 6, 1836. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics, he is a democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Buchanan. He owns 120 acres of land.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL V. ALEXANDER, a prominent farmer and well-to-do citizen of Pleasant Township, was born on a farm in that township, October 3, 1842, and was the son of Joseph S. and Matilda (Jones) Alexander, the former of whom was the son of John and Elizabeth Alexander, and the latter was the daughter of Jubal and Jane (Suiter) Jones. His father was born about the 17th day of March, 1819. He was drowned while fording White River, on horseback, September 15, 1855. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The mother of our subject was born in Pleasant Township, this county, about the 27th day of November, 1824. She was married to Joseph S. Alexander, in 1840, and about four years after his death, she was married to David Scott. She died in Pleasant Township, November 8, 1868. John Alexander was born March 24, 1780, and died in Pleasant Township, April 5, 1855. His wife, Elizabeth Alexander, was born December 3, 1780, and died in Pleasant Township, December 13, 1872. The first wife of Joseph S. Alexander was Elizabeth Lyons. When the subject of this sketch was yet a little child his parents located in the northeast part of Clark Township, but when he was eleven years old they returned to Pleasant Township, where the rest of his youth was spent. He took up the vocation of a farmer for himself at about sixteen years of age. Mr. Alexander served his country in the Union army three years, having been enrolled as a private in Company D, Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, July 28, 1861. He received an honorable discharge at Indianapolis, September 21, 1864. He was in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., the siege of Vicksburg, and many other skirmishes. When Mr. Alexander returned from the war he resumed farming in Pleasant Township, which he has since continued. He has occupied his present home since the latter part of December, 1866. On the 29th of March, 1866, he was married to Mary J. Cox. She was born in Pleasant Township, July 6, 1846, and was the daughter of Irvin and Matilda A. (Davis) Cox, the former of whom was the son of Jonathan and Susannah Cox, and the latter was the daughter of Reuben and Mary (Brown) Davis. Her

father was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, October 11, 1825, and died at Xenia, Ind., January 23, 1884. He was a minister of the United Brethren Church. The mother of Mrs. Alexander was born July 27, 1830, in Pleasant Township, and now resides in Indianapolis. Our subject and wife have had six children: William J., born May 13, 1867; Elizabeth A., July 18, 1868; Martha N., September 18, 1871, deceased; the next was a boy that was born April 3, 1873, and died unnamed; Mirpie B., October 16, 1875; Rosa P., October 17, 1881, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are members of the United Brethren Church. The former is a member of the G. A. R., and he is a republican in politics. He owns 104 acres of land, about eighty of which are in cultivation. It contains a handsome slate-roofed frame residence, and is otherwise well-improved. The wife of Mr. Alexander owns a farm of forty acres, which is in Pleasant Township.

DR. JAMES BEEBE, of Whiteland, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, September 7, 1827, and was the son of Josiah and Elizabeth (McCollum) Beebe, both of whom were natives of the State of New Jersey. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and received a liberal education. In 1850 he took up the study of medicine, and during the winter of 1852-3, he attended a course of lectures in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. He also attended a course of lectures in that institution during the spring of 1853. He then came to this state, and after spending a short time in Shelby County, he came to Johnson County, and entered upon the practice of medicine at Clarksburg. In 1857 he retired from the practice and spent some time in Hendricks County, this state. In 1861 he again resumed the practice of medicine in this county, and from that time to the year 1868 he resided in the country east of Whiteland. In March, 1865, he became a volunteer in the Union army, and was mustered as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, but was soon promoted to the rank of assistant surgeon. He received an honorable discharge September 5, 1865, at Indianapolis. In 1868, Dr. Beebe removed from his farm to Whiteland, in which he has resided ever since. His attention has been given to the practice of his profession. Since August, 1875, he has performed the duties of agent for the J., M. & I. Railroad, at that place. Dr. Beebe was married in January, 1853, to Priscilla Beeler, and their marriage has resulted in the birth of one child, Joseph D. Beebe, who is now train dispatcher on the J., M. & I. Railroad. Dr. Beebe is a member of the Methodist Church, and of the Masonic lodge. In Masonry he has advanced as far as the rank of Knight Templar. Politically, Dr. Beebe is a republican; he is an influential and reliable man, and a first-class citizen.

AMAZON BOONE, a substantial farmer and respected citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, August 6, 1830, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Peckinpough) Boone, the former of whom was born in Bucks County, Penn., August 4, 1785, and was the son of Thomas and Susan (Bromfield) Boone. He was married to Elizabeth Peckinpough, March 7, 1811. He died in Hamilton County, Ohio, May 12, 1869. The mother of our subject was born near Reading, Penn., April 20, 1792, and was the daughter of Frederick Peckinpough. She died in Hamilton County, August 24, 1854. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on a farm in his native county. He received in the district schools a knowledge of the ordinary branches of learning. In 1856, he came to Johnson County, and his home has ever since been in Pleasant Township. During the first three winters he spent in this county, he was a teacher in the public schools. He had become the owner of a farm in Pleasant Township, and his spare time was spent in improving and cultivating this. He was married September 26, 1860, to Emeline Freeman. She was born in Franklin Township, this county, October 29, 1841, and was the daughter of Charles and Mary A. (Langston) Freeman, the former of whom was born in the State of New Jersey, December 11, 1808, and was the son of John and Hannah (Brant) Freeman. He was married to Mary A. Langston, February 23, 1832. He moved with his family from Hamilton County, Ohio, to Johnson County, Ind., May 28, 1838, and settled on a tract of land which he had entered in Franklin Township. There he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring February 19, 1879. The mother of Mrs. Boone was born within the present limits of Union County, Ind., January 7, 1816, and was the daughter of Bennett and Mary (Brown) Langston. She is still living, and continues to reside on the old Freeman homestead in Franklin Township. She is a first cousin of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Boone located on the farm they now occupy, which lies just east, and adjoining the town, of Whiteland. The life occupation of Mr. Boone has been farming. His farm contains 134½ acres, and is in a good state of improvement and cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Boone have had five children: Elmer E., born October 25, 1861; Eva E., December 15, 1863; Charles J., July 23, 1866; Clara E., December 18, 1869, and Willie W., May 15, 1877, deceased. Our subject and wife and all of their children are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, Mr. Boone is a republican. He has served his township as justice of the peace one term. He is one of the successful farmers of this township, and he and wife are among its best citizens. Mr. Boone is a member

of the Odd Fellows lodge, having joined it at twenty-one years of age. Mr. Boone's farm is the site of the old settlers' meetings of Johnson and adjoining counties.

ABRAM BREWER, of Pleasant Township, was born on the farm where he now lives, May 25, 1830, and was the son of Garrett C. and Mary (Van Birke) Brewer. His life occupation has been farming. He was married December 6, 1871, to Martha E. Purcell. She was born in Hancock County, Ind., October 1, 1843, and was the daughter of John and Sarah (Skinner) Purcell. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer have four children: Maggie F., born October 26, 1872; Jessie, November 19, 1876; Charles, July 29, 1879, and Hattie, September 19, 1882, all of whom are living. Mr. Brewer and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, the former is a republican. He owns 100 acres of land, about half of which is in cultivation.

EDGAR D. BREWER, a prominent farmer of Pleasant Township, was born on the old Brewer homestead, three and one-half miles northwest of Franklin, March 25, 1850, and was the son of Daniel and Magdalene (Ditmars) Brewer. His father was born in Mercer County, Ky., June 18, 1814, and was the son of Daniel and Theodocia (Derland) Brewer, with whom he came to Johnson County in 1833. The family settled in the southern part of Pleasant Township, where Daniel Brewer, Sr., and Theodocia, his wife, spent the rest of their lives. Daniel Brewer, Jr., the father of our subject, was married four times, his second wife being our subject's mother. She was born in about 1826, and was the daughter of Garrett Ditmars. The father and mother of our subject were married some time during the year 1849, the mother dying April 2, 1862, and the father March 31, 1887. Edgar D. Brewer was reared on the old homestead in Franklin Township, and in addition to a good common school education, he was a student in Hopewell Academy three years. At the age of nineteen, he became a partner in a general store in Franklin, and gave his attention to this three years. In 1872, he turned his attention to saw-milling, and for three years he was connected with a saw-mill in Pleasant Township. He was married October 21, 1873, to Sallie Ann Beazley. She was born in Henry County, Ky., March 23, 1851, and was the daughter of Augustine and Sallie Ann (Webb) Beazley, the former of whom was born in Hensley County, Ky., September 1, 1805, and the latter was born in Henry County, Ky., August 20, 1812. Her parents were married in Henry County, Ky., August 15, 1833. They both spent their entire lives in their native county, the former dying July 3, 1863, and the latter September 21, 1865. Augustine Beazley was the owner of a

vast estate, and was also an extensive slave-holder. In August, 1874, Mr. and Mrs. Brewer located on the old Brewer homestead, where the former was born, and resided there until August, 1881, when they removed to their present home in Pleasant Township. They now reside on a beautiful farm, one-half a mile west of Whiteland. It contains 104 acres, and is well improved and situated. Besides this, Mr. Brewer is now the owner of the old home farm, in Franklin Township. It contains 205 acres, and is also well improved. Our subject and wife have three children: Norma, born September 1, 1874; John D., January 19, 1878, and Neva, March 24, 1880; all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Brewer is a democrat. He is one of the leading farmers of the county, and he and wife are among its best citizens.

HARVEY BREWER, a prominent druggist of Greenwood, was born on a farm upon which is built the town of Greenwood, April 19, 1844. He was the son of Abram V. and Delilah (Rice) Brewer, both of whom were natives of Mercer County, Ky., of German descent. They were reared and married in their native county, and came to Johnson County, and located on a tract of land where Greenwood now stands, in an early day. His boyhood was spent on the old homestead, and at fifteen years of age he entered Depauw University, where he attended two years. He then returned home and remained until he attained the age of twenty-two. At this age he started out into the world to do for himself. Making his way to Topeka, Kan., he there clerked in a drug store two years. He then returned to this county, and on the 7th day of October, 1869, he was married to Alice Polk, daughter of George W. and Mary (Embree) Polk, whose history is given elsewhere. In 1872, he became the proprietor of a drug store in that place, to which his attention has since been directed. He has enjoyed a good trade and one that has enabled him to accumulate considerable property. He has also dealt in money more or less. Besides his brick business block and elegant residence in Greenwood, he owns three farms which comprise a total acreage of 235 acres. The wife of Mr. Brewer, died May 1, 1886, leaving four children: Fred C., Maude F., Mamie A. and Alma M., all of whom are living. Mr. Brewer is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Masonic fraternity, having reached the thirty-second degree. In politics, he is an ardent republican. He possesses good business qualifications, and is one of the substantial men of the county.

JOHN D. BREWER, deceased, who was among the most prominent and substantial men of Johnson County, and who was a resident of Pleasant Township for a period of forty-eight years,

was born in Mercer County, Ky., May 20, 1807. He was the son of Daniel and Theodocia (Derland) Brewer, the former of whom was born in New Jersey in 1770, and the latter was a native of Mercer County, Ky. In 1786 Daniel Brewer accompanied his parents to Mercer County, Ky., where he married Theodocia Derland, and came with her to Johnson County in 1834. They settled in Pleasant Township, and there spent the rest of their lives. Daniel Brewer was the son of Abram and Sarah (Truax) Brewer, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, the former being born in 1742, and was united in marriage on the 30th of June, 1766. They both died in that county, the former in 1825. Abram Brewer was the son of Everardus and Cornelia (DeLanoy) Brewer, the former of whom was born in the vicinity of New York City, in 1689, and was married November 30, 1738. His entire life was spent in the vicinity of his birth-place. Everardus Brewer was the son of Jacob and Annette (Bogardus) Brewer, the former of whom was the son of Adam Brewer, and the latter was the daughter of Anneke Jans, the owner of the celebrated Anneke Jans estate in New York City. Adam Brewer was a native of Holland, but immigrated to America, and located on Manhattan Island, in 1642. (Jacob Brewer and Annette Bogardus were married on January 29, 1682.) The wife of Adam Brewer was Magdalena Verdon. John D. Brewer, the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm in his native county. He spent several years as a boat-hand on the Kentucky, Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He came to Johnson County in 1833 and entered a quarter section of land in the southern part of Pleasant Township, upon which he built a cabin and immediately set about clearing his land. It was soon developed into a farm, and later on this was enlarged by purchases and other entries, until he finally owned a farm of 800 acres. He was married January 6, 1841, to Fannie Webb. She was born in Henry County, Ky., January 28, 1821, and was the daughter of James and Hannah (Sanford) Webb, both of whom were natives of Virginia. Her father was the son of William and Catharine Webb, and her mother the daughter of Lawrence and Fannie Sanford. John D. Brewer and wife became the parents of ten children: Samuel E., born June 28, 1842; Hannah S., January 8, 1845, deceased; the next was a son that died unnamed; Sarah D., November 12, 1849; Mary E., July 29, 1851; Etha J., October 6, 1853; Fannie D., September 6, 1855; Belle, February 4, 1859; Maggie E., July 19, 1861; Tellie, June 22, 1863. Mr. Brewer was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a democrat in politics. He died August 18, 1881. His surviving widow, who now resides in Whiteland, is also a member of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL E. BREWER, a prominent citizen of Whiteland, was born on a farm near that place June 28, 1842, and was the son of John D. and Fannie (Webb) Brewer, the former of whom was born in Mercer County, Ky., May 20, 1807, and died at his home in Pleasant Township, August 18, 1881. His mother was born in Henry County, Ky., January 28, 1821, and now resides in Whiteland. Our subject was reared on the old Brewer homestead, working on the farm in summer, and attending public school in winter. At the age of twenty he entered Hopewell Academy, where he pursued his studies three years. He then took up the vocation of a teacher. This furnished his winter's employment for a period of five years, his labors as a teacher all being performed in Pleasant Township. In 1871 he turned his whole attention to saw-milling, in which pursuit he was exclusively engaged until the fall of 1887. In September, 1883, his mill was burned. In the meantime his residence near Whiteland was burned, in May, 1881. Mr. Brewer then became a resident of Whiteland, where he now occupies a very handsome residence, that was erected by him in 1883. In 1884, he rebuilt his saw-mill in Whiteland, and operated it until the fall of 1887. His entire attention is now given to the business of the Whiteland Fruit Packing Company, of which institution he is secretary and book-keeper, and in which he is a heavy stockholder. He was married March 21, 1867, to Melissa A. Springer. She was born in Franklin, this county, January 28, 1844, and was the daughter of Cordnan and Orphia (Webb) Springer, the former of whom was born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1812, and the latter was born in Kentucky, December 4, 1810. He died in Whiteland in December, 1876, and his widow still resides in Whiteland. The father of Mrs. Brewer was a cousin of the late Reuben Springer, of Cincinnati. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Brewer has resulted in the birth of four children: Annie L., born March 13, 1868; Fannie E., May 2, 1871; Edward M., June 30, 1874, and Leona E., November 19, 1887, all of whom are living. The wife of Mr. Brewer is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Brewer is independent. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1886. Mr. Brewer owns a well-improved farm in Pleasant Township, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Brewer organized the Whiteland Band, and taught it for two years. He is yet one of its members, and probably entitled to more credit for its success than any one else.

WILLIAM A. BROOKS, an honored old citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in Clinton County, N. Y., November 28, 1822, and was the son of Gehial and Rebecca (Anson) Brooks, who were also natives of the State of New York. His boyhood was spent

on a farm in his native county. At seventeen years of age he accompanied his widowed mother to Madison, this state, where they remained some five or six years, and during that time he was chiefly employed at the carpenter's trade. In 1850, the family settled on a farm in Jennings County, this state. On the 10th day of June, of the same year, he was married to Eliza J. Griffith. She was born in Jennings County, Ind., and was the daughter of Thomas and Hannah Griffith. In 1855, Mr. Brooks removed with his family from Jennings County to Johnson County, and he has ever since been a resident of Pleasant Township. His occupation has been that of a farmer, and in this pursuit he has been successful. He owns a first-class farm of 100 acres, two and one-half miles southeast of Greenwood, which is in a good state of improvement, and nearly all of which is in cultivation. Upon this place he settled when he first came to the county, and he continued to occupy it until 1878. His first wife died October 4, 1864, and on the 20th day of June, 1877, Mr. Brooks was married to Mrs. Ann Brewer. She was born in Mercer County, Ky., March 29, 1825, and was the daughter of Henry R. and Elizabeth (Smock) Comingore, both of whom were natives of Mercer County, Ky. Her father was the son of Henry and Rachel (Brewer) Comingore, the former a native of Holland, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. Her mother was the daughter of Jacob and Ann (Banta) Smock, who were, respectively, natives of Pennsylvania and Mercer County, Ky. The father and mother of Jacob Smock were natives of Holland. On the 18th day of February, 1847, Mrs. Brooks was married to John C. Brewer, who was a native of Mercer County, Ky., born January 8, 1821, and was the son of Abram and Ann (Cozine) Brewer. John C. Brewer died January 24, 1874, after which his wife remained a widow until her marriage to Mr. Brooks. The first marriage of Mr. Brooks resulted in the birth of six children: Henry W., Jane E., Charlotte S., Albert R., Hannah R., and Mary E., of whom Charlotte S. and Mary E., are deceased. The first marriage of Mrs. Brooks resulted in the birth of eight children: Mary A., born March 26, 1848; Sarah Elizabeth, August 29, 1849; Laura J., February 3, 1852, deceased; Macella A., January 17, 1854; Eldora, January 11, 1856; Laura M., December 29, 1857; Charles E., May 18, 1861; John Edward, July 3, 1864. The wife of Mr. Brooks is a member of the Presbyterian Church; he is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics, he is an ardent republican. Mr. Brooks is a director and heavy stockholder in the Whiteland Fruit Packing Company, a history of which appears elsewhere. He is an influential and reliable man, and he and wife are highly respected.

MRS. MARY M. BROWN, widow of the late Isaac S. Brown, of Pleasant Township, was born in Union Township, this county, September 15, 1834. She was the daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Banta) Carnine, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Her father was the son of Andrew and Lydia (Bice) Carnine. Her mother was the daughter Abram and Mary (Demaree) Banta. She grew to womanhood in her native township, and was married there, to Isaac S. Brown, April 8, 1856. He was born in Wythe County, Va., January 18, 1829, and was the son of Aaron and Margaret (Smith) Brown, who emigrated to this county, and settled in Franklin Township, when he was ten years old. There Isaac S. Brown spent his youth upon a farm. He was married March 14, 1850, to Cynthia E. Sorter. She was born in Pleasant Township, this county, May 8, 1832, and was the daughter of Garrett and Charity (Smock) Sorter, who were natives of Kentucky. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Brown settled on a farm in Pleasant Township, where he resided until his death. His first wife died July 30, 1855, leaving the following two children: John B., born September 3, 1851, deceased; and David M., May 27, 1855. He is now a resident of Newton, Kan. The marriage of Mr. Brown to the subject of this sketch, resulted in the birth of six children: Robert A., born November 27, 1858; Charles A., April 17, 1859; Edward S., March 15, 1865, (deceased); Isaac N., September 28, 1867; Andrew C., July 25, 1868, (deceased), and Mary L., September 5, 1872. Mr. Brown was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he was a republican. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church, November 23, 1850, and held the position of elder in that church for over thirty-five years. He died October 17, 1887. His widow still occupies the old home. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, having joined the same when she was but fifteen years old. Her four children are members of the Presbyterian Church. The old home farm upon which she and two of her children now live, contains 240 acres of good land. It is equipped with a beautiful slate-roofed frame residence, and is in other respects well improved. Mrs. Brown is very highly respected by all who know her. Her eldest son, R. A. Brown, is a graduate of Franklin College, and is at present local editor of the *Logansport Daily Journal*. The third son, Edward S. Brown, graduated in the common schools, and was a student at college at the time of his death. Isaac N. Brown and Mary L. Brown have also graduated in the common schools.

ANTHONY BRUNNEMER, an old and honored citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in Alleghany County, W. Va., May 13, 1811,

and was the son of George and Mary (Duke) Brunnemer, both of whom were natives of Virginia. In the twentieth year of his age he accompanied his parents to this state and located with them in Morgan County. On June 5, 1834, he was married to Blancha Mitchell. She was born in Greene County, Tenn., August 16, 1801, and was the daughter of Thomas and Blancha (McPherson) Mitchell, both of whom were natives of Ireland. After his marriage, Mr. Brunnemer settled on a farm in Morgan County. In 1859, he removed to Johnson County, and has ever since resided in Pleasant Township. His life occupation has been farming, but in his later years he has lived a retired citizen. He and his wife became the parents of four children: Sarah J., born April 1, 1836; William M. D., October 26, 1837; Mary E., September 23, 1839, and George L., January 22, 1842, all of whom are now living. The wife of Mr. Brunnemer died July 13, 1885. She was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Brunnemer is also a member of the Methodist Church, and in politics he is a staunch republican. He has living eighteen grandchildren and fifteen great grandchildren.

GEORGE L. BRUNNEMER, a successful farmer of Pleasant Township, is a native of Morgan County, this state, born January 22, 1842, and was the son of Anthony and Blancha (Mitchell) Brunnemer, who were natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and at the age of eighteen he accompanied his parents to Johnson County and settled with them on a farm one mile north of Whiteland. He remained with his father and mother until he reached the age of twenty-one, or until after his first marriage, which occurred on the 5th of February, 1863. The lady that became his wife was Sarah E. McClellan. She was born in this county, and was the daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Clem) McClellan, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Immediately after marriage, they located in a house on his father's farm. February 15, 1865, he became a soldier in the Union Army, in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana Regiment, with which he served as corporal until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, September 5, 1865. He then resumed farming on his father's place, but in the spring of 1866, he removed to his present home in Section 29, of Pleasant Township. He owns a fine farm of 206 acres, which is in a good state of improvement, and about 160 of which are in cultivation. In connection with farming, for the past seven years, he has also owned and operated a saw-mill. His first wife died September 5, 1866, and on the 23rd day of October, 1867, he was married to Nancy C. Vanarsdall, daughter

of Cornelius A. B. and Nancy J. (Clem) Vanarsdall, whose history is given elsewhere. She was born in Pleasant Township, this county, October 20, 1849. By his first wife Mr. Brunnemer became the father of two children: James D., born December 11, 1863, married to Louie A. Sharp, and Sarah E., August 12, 1866, deceased. Mr. Brunnemer and his presentwife have had three children: Albert T., born October 29, 1869; Ammie J., December 8, 1871, married Hugh E. Johnson, and William J., March 3, 1874. Mrs. and Mrs. Brunnemer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, the former is a republican. He and his wife are among the best citizens of their township.

WILLIAM DAILY BRUNNEMER, a prosperous and influential citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in Morgan County, this state, October 26, 1837, and was the son of Anthony and Blancha (Mitchell) Brunnemer, a history of whom appears elsewhere in this work. He was raised on a farm in his native county. At twenty-two years of age, or in February, 1860, he accompanied his parents to Johnson County, and located with them in Pleasant Township, in which he has resided ever since. He was married on the 6th of September, 1860, to Caroline R. Henry. She was born in Pleasant Township, February 13, 1839, and was the daughter of Hiram Henry. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Brunnemer located about one mile north of Whiteland, where, for about three years, Mr. Brunnemer was engaged at farming. In 1863, he removed to a farm in Section 10, of Pleasant Township, and the same one he now occupies. Here he resided until December, 1875, and during these years he carried on farming interests, and also the business of grain threshing. In December, 1875, he removed to Whiteland, where a few days later, or on the 23rd of the same month, his first wife died. In Whiteland he became engaged at saw-milling, in connection with his brother, George L. Brunnemer. In February, 1876, they removed their mill one mile and a half west of Whiteland, where they continued to operate it together until in September, 1877. They also were partners in a threshing outfit. In September, 1877, our subject traded to George L. Brunnemer his interest in the saw-mill for his brother's interest in the threshing outfit; after this transaction occurred, he then returned to his farm in Section 10, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage to Sarah S. Sheek, December 6, 1876. She was born in Davie County, N. C., February 2, 1843, and was the daughter of John B. and Sarah (Kinnick) Sheek, both of whom were natives of Davie County, N. C. She accompanied her parents to Johnson County, in 1851. The family settled in Pleasant Township, where her father died June 3, 1872. Her mother is still living, and makes her

home with Mr. and Mrs. Brunnemer. He is a partner in two threshing outfits, also the sole owner of the two saw-mills, one of which stands on his farm, and the other is located at Greenwood. His farm contains 104 acres of good land. It is well improved, and about seventy acres of it are in cultivation. The first marriage of Mr. Brunnemer resulted in the birth of five children: John H., born September 29, 1861, deceased; Thomas A., August 23, 1863, deceased; Eddy H., March 5, 1868, deceased; Elmer, January 24, 1870, and Ida E., January 28, 1872, deceased. Mr. Brunnemer and his present wife are the parents of one child, Ada L., born December 1, 1877. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, the former is a republican.

DR. ZACHARIAH CARNES, of Greenwood, was born in Grayson County, Ky., April 4, 1840, the son of William and Eliza (Decker) Carnes, who were, respectively, natives of South Carolina and Virginia. When he was twelve years old his father died. He received, in the district schools, a knowledge of the ordinary branches of learning, and as early as seventeen years of age, he became a teacher in the public schools of Grayson County. After teaching three terms he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Burnettsville, Hardin Co., Ky., and gave his attention to this until the fall of 1862, when he entered the military service of the State of Kentucky, on the Union side, and served in the capacity of first lieutenant one year. He entered the United States service in the fall of 1864, in Company C, Twenty-first Kentucky Regiment, and served until the close of the war. He received his discharge July 6, 1865. He then resumed mercantile pursuits in Burnettsville, Ky., and soon after this he took up the study of medicine. From 1865 to 1874 he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Burnettsville and Hardin Springs, Ky., and during the first years of this time he kept up the study of medicine, also. In 1871 he entered upon the practice of medicine at Hardin Springs, still retaining an interest in the store. In the fall of 1874, he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, and attended one course of lectures. From the spring of 1875, to the fall of 1876, he practiced medicine at Hardin Springs, Ky. During the winter of 1876-77, he took his second course of lectures in the above named university, and graduated in the spring of 1877. He then resumed practice at Hardin Springs, but in the fall of 1877, came to this county, and located at Greenwood, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Carnes was married in May, 1860, to Elizabeth Burnett, who died February 1, 1865. In May, 1866, he was married to Martha J. Moore, who died three years later, and on the 25th day of October, 1870, he was married

to Mrs. Eliza J. Wood, daughter of William and Sarah Polk, the former of whom died in Greenwood in 1878, and the latter still survives, and makes her home with the subject of this sketch. Dr. Carnes is the father of the following three children: William S. and Henry G., twins, and Floy, the first two of whom are the children of his second wife, and the last was born to his third marriage. Dr. Carnes is a member of the F. & A. M., K. of H. and G. A. R. lodges. He has always been particularly fond of fine horses, and there has been scarcely no time since he was a boy that he has not had in his possession a number of thoroughbreds ranging in value from \$200 to \$1,500. The Doctor is a member of the Johnson County Medical Society. The present wife of Dr. Carnes was married in about 1863, to Mr. H. Wood, who died in about 1866, leaving one child, Harry, who at present is agent of the J., M. & I. Railroad at Greenwood.

JOHN L. CARSON, a pioneer citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., July 4, 1815, and was the son of James and Sarah Carson, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His father was born October 2, 1777, and died in this county, January 5, 1853. His mother was born August 1, 1782, and died in this county April 18, 1853. When he was fifteen years of age, he accompanied his parents to this county. The family settled in Pleasant Township, in which the father and mother spent the rest of their lives. His youth was spent with his parents, assisting to clear and cultivate the farm on which he has ever since continued to reside. His life occupation has been farming. He was married February 11, 1841, to Elizabeth Brewer. She was born in Mercer County, Ky., April 1, 1823, and was the daughter of Abram V. and Anna (Cozine) Brewer, who also were natives of Mercer County, Ky., the former being born April 19, 1791. The mother of Mrs. Carson died in 1830, and her father on the 12th day of March, 1873. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Carson resulted in the birth of two children: David N., born May 23, 1842, killed accidentally by a falling log from a railroad car; and William M., born March 17, 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Carson are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Carson is a republican. He and wife are very highly respected. They have a comfortable home near Greenwood, where they reside in a pleasant way.

WILLIAM M. CARSON, a farmer of Pleasant Township, is a native of the township in which he now resides, he having been born on a farm two miles south of Greenwood, March 17, 1844. He is the son of John L. and Elizabeth (Brewer) Carson, whose history appears elsewhere in this work. He was reared in his native

township, working upon a farm in summer, and attending distric school in winter. His education is such as to fit him for the practical affairs of life. In early manhood he took up the vocation of a farmer, and has ever since devoted his attention to that pursuit, in Pleasant Township. December 8, 1864, he was united in marriage to Harriet H. Wheatcraft. She was born in Putnam County, this state, February 24, 1845, being the daughter of Malachi and Sophia M. (Bradford) Wheatcraft, a history of whom appears elsewhere. She died April 22, 1881, and on the 18th day of May, 1882, Mr. Carson was married to Mary E. Peek. She is a native of Switzerland County, this state, born January 12, 1848, and was the daughter of William J. and Susan (Johnson) Peek, who were, respectively, natives of Trimble and Franklin counties, Ky., the latter being born May 12, 1813. She died March 19, 1879. The first marriage of Mr. Carson resulted in the birth of two children: Minnie C., born January 7, 1868, and Albert L., November 7, 1869. He and his present wife have one child: Emerson, born January 29, 1884. Our subject and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. The former is a member of the K. of H. lodge, and the order of Chosen Friends. In politics, Mr. Carson is a republican. He owns 167 acres of first-class land, about 125 of which are in cultivation. He is one of the influential men of his township, and he and wife are among its very best citizens.

EPHRAIM LYNN COVERT, an enterprising young farmer of Pleasant Township, was born in Franklin Township, November 11, 1854, and is the son of George W. and Mary E. (Lagrange) Covert, who now reside in the city of Franklin. When he was six years old his parents emigrated to Carlyle, Allen Co., Kan., where the father entered upon the practice of medicine and dentistry, to which his attention has been given ever since. He afterward moved to Geneva, Woodson Co., Kan. Two years later he removed to Donnelson, Montgomery Co., Ills., and after residing there two years, they returned to Carlyle, and here remained until 1873. In September of that year they returned to this county, and until September, 1887, the father practiced his profession at Whiteland. The subject of this sketch received a good common school education, and in early manhood he adopted the vocation of a farmer. He was married February 20, 1878, to Miss Virginia Belle Brewer. She was born on the old Brewer homestead, in Pleasant Township, February 4, 1859, and was the daughter of John D. and Fannie (Webb) Brewer, whose history will be found elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Covert have occupied their present home in Section 14, Pleasant Township, since December, 1878. They have a good farm of ninety acres, which is well-improved, and

seventy of which are under cultivation. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of three children: Ada Edell, born February 6, 1880; George Derlin, October 10, 1883, deceased, and Angelo, January 2, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Covert are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Covert is a republican. He and wife are highly esteemed by all who know them.

JOHN F. CRAWFORD, the junior member of the firm of Bass & Crawford, of Greenwood, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, February 23, 1856, the son of Robert and Margaret E. (Carter) Crawford, of Pleasant Township. He was reared on the old homestead, and received a common school education. Later on he attended Franklin College one term, and still later he was a student in the Central Normal College, of Danville, Ind. On leaving school at Danville he attended a normal school a short time at Franklin. In July, 1881, he accepted a position as salesman in the mercantile establishment of the late Grafton Johnson, of Greenwood. He clerked for Mr. Johnson from August 1, 1881, to March 22, 1885. He succeeded in saving sufficient means to engage in business for himself, and two days after retiring from the employ of Mr. Johnson, he became the partner of Mr. W. H. Bass, of Greenwood, in mercantile pursuits. Their business has proved to be successful, and they are now among the leading business men of that place. He was married October 4, 1886, to Maggie Smith. She was born in Pleasant Township, August 27, 1861, and was the daughter of J. W. and Adaline (Ballinger) Smith. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of one child, Jerre R., born July 2, 1887. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, the former is a republican.

ROBERT CRAWFORD, an old citizen of Pleasant Township, is a native of Wythe County, Va., born September 13, 1825. He was the son of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Crawford, the former of whom was also a native of Wythe County, Va. His mother was also a native of the same state. His early life was spent on a farm. In 1848, he came to Johnson County, a single man, and for some years thereafter, he worked at the carpenter's trade. During the winter of 1849 and 1850, he taught school in Pleasant Township, and his second term of school was taught in Green County, Ind., during the winter of 1853 and 1854. He was married in Pleasant Township, February 28, 1855, to Mrs. Margaret A. Scott. She is also a native of Wythe County, Va., born November 24, 1829, and was the daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Carter, who were also natives of Wythe County, Va. She came with her parents to Johnson County, in 1830, and for five years the family resided in Franklin, where her father worked at the black-

smith's trade. In the fall of 1836, they located in Pleasant Township, where Mrs. Crawford grew to womanhood, and where she was married to John Scott, January 29, 1850. He was a native of the State of Virginia, born February 18, 1830, and was the son of John and Catharine Scott. He died October 19, 1853, leaving two children: Mary H., born December 7, 1850, and Catharine E., born October 17, 1852. Ever since their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have resided on the farm they now occupy. The chief occupation of Mr. Crawford has been farming, though he has also taught school a great deal in the winter time. To Mr. and Mrs. Crawford these children have been born: William F. and John F., twins, born February 23, 1856; Wesley C., February 4, 1858; Robert L., October 25, 1859; Araminta, October 12, 1861, James A., July 24, 1863, deceased; Maggie, born July 25, 1866, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics, he is an ardent republican. Mr. Crawford has served his township in the capacity of justice of the peace four years. He and wife have a farm of about fifty-eight acres, and a comfortable home. William F. is a member of the Indianapolis bar; John F. is a merchant in Greenwood; Wesley C. is a student at Depauw University; Robert L. is a theological student of that school, and a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDWARD DITMARS, a farmer of Pleasant Township, was born in Union Township, this county, March 5, 1839, and was the son of Garrett and Sarah (Verbryck) Ditmars, both of whom were natives of the State of New Jersey. His father was born in 1792. When he was twelve years of age his father died, and about one year later, his widowed mother removed to a farm near Hopewell, this county, where she spent the rest of her life. She died August 5, 1855. Our subject remained on the farm with his mother until after her death. The greater part of his early education was received in Hopewell Academy. After his mother's death, he remained in the vicinity of Hopewell until the year 1861. He attended school in winter and worked on a farm in summer. July 29, 1861, he became a soldier in the Union Army, being mustered into Company I, Eighteenth Indiana Regiment. He served in the same company and regiment until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Ark., Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the siege of Vicksburg, and the second battle of Winchester, Va. On the 19th day of September, 1864, while in the battle of Winchester, Va., he was wounded. This necessitated him to spend three months in a hospital. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, September 22, 1865. During the winter of 1865-6, he attended school at Hopewell, and during the

following summer he was engaged in the manufacture of brick. In the fall of 1866, he went to Decatur County, this state, where he made his home with a widowed sister four years, during which time he conducted a farm. He was married in Decatur County, March 9, 1871, to Spicy D. Thomson. She was born in Decatur County, February 5, 1839, and was the daughter of William H. and Jane B. (Blair) Thomson. Her father was born in Nicholas County, Ky., in June, 1791, and her mother was born near Knoxville, Tenn., in June, 1802. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ditmars came to Johnson County and located on a farm which Mr. Ditmars had purchased during the preceding winter, one-half mile east of Whiteland. They have resided upon the same farm continuously ever since. It now contains 120 acres, and is in a good state of improvement. Mr. and Mrs. Ditmars are the parents of three children, as follows: John W., born May 30, 1872; Garrett O., December 14, 1873, and Rolla T., December 15, 1878. Our subject and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. The former is a member of the G. A. R. lodge, and in politics, he is a republican.

ROBERT B. DOBBINS, a venerable citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in Pendleton County, S. C., November 2, 1805. He is the son of John and Jane (Johnson) Dobbins. His father was the son of James and Elizabeth (Stephenson) Dobbins, who emigrated to South Carolina from Virginia. His mother was the daughter of Francis and Margaret (Sawright) Johnson; the latter of whom was a native of Ireland. In 1818, the parents of our subject emigrated from Pendleton County, S. C., to Clermont County, Ohio, but a year later, or in March, 1819, they came to the State of Indiana and settled in Campbell Township, Jennings County. His father died there April 12, 1827. His mother came to Johnson County in about 1832, and spent the rest of her life in Clark Township; she died in April, 1836. Our subject spent his youth in Jennings County on a farm. In his early manhood he took up the vocation of a farmer for himself, and continued it through life. In 1834 he came to Johnson County and located on the farm he now occupies, where he has resided continuously for fifty-four years. His farm contains 197 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres of well-improved land. Mr. Dobbins was married in Ripley County, this state, October 28, 1828, to Harriet L. Hughey, who was born in Buncom County, N. C., November 29, 1804, and was the daughter of Joseph and Jane (Brank) Hughey, the former of whom was born in North Carolina. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dobbins resulted in the birth of five children: John M., born February 17, 1830, deceased; Joseph H., September 18, 1832, deceased; Samuel J., November

16, 1835, deceased; Mary J., July 25, 1842, and Martha H., September 24, 1848, deceased. The wife of Mr. Dobbins died April 15, 1885. She was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dobbins is also a member of the same church. In politics, he is an ardent republican. He cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Jackson, in 1828. Mr. Dobbins has led an industrious life, and he is now permitted to spend his declining years in comfort and happiness. He has now spent more than half a century in this county, and although in the eighty-third year of his age, he is still in the enjoyment of good health. The county has no pioneer that is more highly respected than Mr. Dobbins.

BENJAMIN DRAPER, an honored citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in Dearborn County, this state, July 2, 1818, and was the son of Thomas and Catharine (Harbert) Draper, the former of whom was born in Botetourt County, Va., and was the son of Thomas and Priscilla Draper. The latter was born in Pennsylvania, and was the daughter of Ebenezer Harbert. Before the subject of this sketch was five years old his parents removed to Decatur County, this state, where he grew to manhood on a farm. In 1840, he came to Johnson County, a single man, and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Clark Township. A year later he removed to Pleasant Township, where he was similarly engaged three years. In the latter part of 1844, he returned to Decatur County. In the spring of 1858, he again came to this county, and moved into his present home on the 1st day of March of that year. His attention has always been given to farming. He has three fish ponds on his farm, which are well stocked with different varieties of carp, and to these Mr. Draper gives his personal attention. He owns 200 acres of good land, of which 120 acres are in Pleasant Township, and eighty in Clark Township. About 150 acres of his land are in cultivation. Mr. Draper was married October 4, 1841, to Elizabeth Wheeling. She was born in Henry County, Ky., December 21, 1821, and was the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Van horn) Wheeling. Their marriage resulted in the birth of thirteen children, as follows: the first was a daughter, born January 5, 1833, died when but one day old; Thomas M., February 6, 1844; Oliver H., February 6, 1846; Mahlon B.; April 5, 1848; Miranda, November 3, 1849, deceased; infant daughter, June 20, 1851, deceased; Harriet H., September 11, 1872, deceased; Clara M., born May 21, 1854; Mary L., January 29, 1856; George W., October 24, 1857; Benjamin F., born November 7, 1859; John W., born September 10, 1861, and Lennie L., November 16, 1865, deceased. The wife of Mr. Draper died August 16, 1887. She was a member of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr.

Draper was formerly a whig, but since 1856, he has been an ardent republican. He cast his first presidential vote for Harrison. Mr. Draper is an honest man, and he is one of the county's most highly respected citizens. All of the children are living, except Mahlon B.; are members of the Christian Church. Harriet H. was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JAMES J. DAVIS, one of Johnson County's old pioneers, was born in Wythe County, Va., July 25, 1824. He was the son of Reuben and Mary (Brown) Davis. His father was the son of Jacob Davis, who emigrated to America from Germany. Reuben Davis was born December 18, 1797, in Wythe County, Va. He died in Pleasant Township, this county, December 23, 1857. The mother of our subject was also a native of Wythe County, Va., born October 22, 1797. She was married to Reuben Davis, April 11, 1822. She died in Pleasant Township, this county, August 21, 1857. Our subject was the only son in a family of four children. His three sisters were: Louisa J., born April 30, 1823, and died in September, 1846; Susan B., born November 7, 1825, and died September 14, 1856, and Matilda A., born July 27, 1830. She is now the wife of Rev. Benjamin Groves, of Indianapolis. When the subject of this sketch was but four years old, his parents emigrated from Wythe County, Va., to Johnson County, Ind., and settled in Pleasant Township, where his parents spent the remainder of their lives. The youth of our subject was spent helping to clear and cultivate his father's farm. The whole time he spent in school did not amount to eighteen months. He remained at home with his parents until he reached manhood. He was married on Christmas day, 1845, to Almyra Hughes. She was born in Fayette County, this state, March 6, 1828, and was the daughter of Rev. Jesse and Nancy (Melton) Hughes, the former being born in 1798. He was a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was twice married, his first wife being Nancy Melton, and his second wife, Elizabeth Hawkins. He died in White River Township, July 30, 1873. The mother of Mrs. Davis died in White River Township, June 9, 1851. Ever since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Davis have resided in Pleasant Township, with the exception of about two years. The life occupation of Mr. Davis has been farming. He and his wife own 186 acres of land, about three-fourths of which is under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have had four children: Reuben, born September 3, 1848, deceased; Louisa M., February 9, 1852, deceased; John T., January 23, 1855, and Jesse H., March 20, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the United Brethren Church. In politics, he is a staunch republican. Mr. Davis served as a Union soldier from February, 1865, to the close of the war. He

was enrolled in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, September 14, 1865. When Mrs. Davis was in her fourth year her parents came from Fayette County to Johnson County, and settled in White River Township. By leading lives of industry, Mr. and Mrs. Davis are in good circumstances, and have also given forty acres of land to each of their children.

WILLIAM W. DEMAREE, a wealthy farmer and prominent freeholder, of Pleasant Township, was born in Shelby County, Ky., February 10, 1828, and was the son of Peter and Mary (Johnson) Demaree, both of whom were also natives of Shelby County, Ky. His father was born January 1, 1796, and was the son of David and Rachel (Bruner) Demaree. David Demaree was the son of Samuel and Susan (Brewer) Demaree. The mother of our subject was born May 6, 1804, and was the daughter of John B. and Ruth (Beckley) Johnson. His parents were married in Shelby County, Ky., but immigrated to Johnson County, Ind., when he was but nine months old. The family settled on a tract of land which the father had entered, one mile west of Hopewell. Here Peter Demaree spent the rest of his life, his death occurring on the 22nd day of August, 1837. His wife afterward was married to Cornelius Covert, but she died a few months later, or January 24, 1842. Our subject then found a home with Isaac Vannuys in the vicinity of the old home farm. He remained with him until the age of twenty-one, when he returned to the old homestead and began farming for himself. In 1864, he removed to his present home in Pleasant Township. His occupation has always been that of a farmer, and in this pursuit he has been very successful. His farm contains 350 acres of excellent land, over 250 of which are under cultivation. Mr. Demaree was married to Lydia Ann Carnine, October 21, 1852. She was born in Union Township, this county, January 14, 1831, and was the daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Banta) Carnine, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Her father was the son of Andrew and Lydia (Bice) Carnine, and her mother was the daughter of Abram and Mary (Demaree) Banta. Mr. and Mrs. Demaree have had a family of thirteen children, as follows: Laura I., born August 7, 1853, deceased; Dewitt C., July 17, 1855, deceased; Clara J., November 22, 1856; Electa A., July 22, 1858. Mattie C., and a twin sister, who is deceased, November 11, 1859; William L., November 18, 1861; Ira M., September 13, 1863; Victor B., December 13, 1865; Edith A., October 19, 1867, deceased; Mary E., December 29, 1869; Anna O., February 6, 1872, and George W., May 22, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Demaree are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Demaree

is a republican. He and wife are very highly respected. Mr. Demaree's great grandparents were both natives of Holland, where they were reared and married. They came to America in about 1642.

FRANCIS DICKSON, a prominent grain-dealer of Whiteland, was born in Owensboro, Daviess County, Ky., August 8, 1850, and was the son of Francis and Maria S. (Bliss) Dickson, the former of whom was born in Belfast, Ireland, and grew to early manhood in his native country, but immigrated to America about the age of twenty-four. Reaching this country he spent some time in Philadelphia. He afterward came west and was married in the State of Illinois, to Ellen Clark, who died about 1840. About 1842 he married Maria S. Bliss, the mother of our subject. She was born in Rehobeth, Mass., April 17, 1819, and was the daughter of Léonard and Lydia (Talbot) Bliss, natives of Massachusetts. Leonard Bliss was the son of James Bliss, a Revolutionary soldier. The father and mother of our subject were married in Louisville, Ky. The father died at Owensboro, Ky., December 26, 1851. His widow was married to Niles Hardy, in Salem, Washington County, this state in about 1855. He was a physician by profession, and later a jeweler. He died in about 1857, since which time the mother of our subject has been a widow. The first marriage of Francis Dickson, Sr., resulted in the birth of three children: Edwin, William and Joseph, of whom only Edwin is living. Joseph died while in the service of the Union Army. His second marriage also resulted in the birth of three children: Charles H., Ellen M., and Francis, all of whom are living, and the last of whom is the subject of this sketch. By her second husband, Niles Hardy, his mother had one child: Edward M., who now resides at Edinburg. When our subject was three years old, his widowed mother removed to Salem, Ind., where he remained until the age of fifteen years. He had a common school education. He then went to New Albany, Ind., where he spent five years working at the miller's trade. In 1869, he came to this county, and spent about ten months in a mill at Franklin. He then purchased an interest in a flouring mill at Whiteland, in which place he has resided ever since. He became the sole owner of the milling property in 1875, and in connection with the operation of this property, he bought and shipped grain, until about 1884, when he converted his mill into an elevator, and has since given his whole attention to the grain business and raising of live-stock. Mr. Dickson was married October 1, 1872, to Etha Jane Brewer. She was born on the old Brewer homestead, in Pleasant Township, October 6, 1853, and was the daughter of John D. and Fannie (Webb) Brewer,

whose history appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson are the parents of three children: John B., born August 22, 1875; Una, February 2, 1880, and Mino, December 5, 1881, all of whom are now living. Our subject and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. KENNERLY P. DOBYNS, a successful physician of Whiteland, was born in White River Township, December 11, 1848, and was the son of John B. and Elizabeth (Gaston) Dobyns, the former of whom was born in Montgomery County, Va., of English and German descent, and the latter was born in Clermont County, Ohio, of English descent. His father was the son of Dangerfield Dobyns, a native of Virginia. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in his native township, and in addition to a common school education he received a knowledge of several of the higher branches of learning in an academy at Southport, Marion County. In the fall of 1871, he took up the vocation of a teacher, and was thus engaged for six winters; with the exception of one term in this county, his labors as a teacher were all performed in Marion County, this state. In the meantime, in the fall of 1870, he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at Indianapolis, in which he graduated in 1871. In 1874 he took up the study of medicine, and in the fall of 1877 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana, and attended one term. During the vacation which followed, he read medicine in the office of Doctors R. N. and L. L. Todd, of Indianapolis. During the winter of 1878-9 he took his second course of lectures in the Medical College of Indiana, department of Butler University, graduating February 28, 1879. Shortly after this he went to Kansas, and, in June, 1879, he located at Arkansas City for the practice of medicine. There he soon became initiated into an extensive and lucrative practice. In the month of June, 1880, he removed to the town of Hunnewell, Kan., where for a few months he practiced his profession and conducted a drug store. During his entire residence in the State of Kansas, he was the partner of Dr. James T. Shepard, of Arkansas. In January, 1882, he located at Whiteland, only five miles from his birth-place, where he has since been in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. Dr. Dobyns is a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, the I. O. O. F. lodge, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a republican. Though young in his profession, he is very successful, and already has a creditable rank among the leading practitioners of the county.

JOSEPH DORRELL, a well-to-do and influential citizen of Whiteland, was born in White River Township, this county, December 12, 1836, and was the son of Jacob and Mary (Alexander) Dor-

rell, who were married in Dearborn County, this state, and came to Johnson County about 1832, and settled in White River Township, where both spent the rest of their lives. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native township. His early education, considering the very limited advantages, was thorough and complete. He was married in White River Township, January 14, 1858, to Louisa Doty; she is also a native of White River Township, born February 1, 1837, and daughter of Samuel and Mary (Mitchell) Doty, who were respectively natives of Virginia and Tennessee. In the spring after his marriage Mr. Dorrell located on a farm in Pleasant Township, upon which he pursued the vocation of a farmer until 1865. On the 17th day of February of that year, he entered the service of the Union Army, in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, with which he served until the close of the war. He received an honorable discharge at Nashville, Tenn., September 5, 1865. He then returned to this county, and in the fall of 1865, he removed with his family to Howard County, this state. In the fall of 1867 he returned to Johnson County and located on the farm he had previously occupied, in Pleasant Township. He has resided in that township ever since, with the exception of about a year and a half, which was spent on the old homestead in White River Township. In about 1882, he removed to the town of Whiteland, where he has resided ever since. He was one of the foremost men who perfected the organization of the Whiteland Fruit Packing Company, of which he is a director and one of the heaviest stockholders. The marriage of Mr. Dorrell has resulted in the birth of five children: Mary L., born January 15, 1859; Julia M., July 16, 1861; Samuel A., June 15, 1866; Tillie A., November 29, 1872, and Effie May, December 13, 1881, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dorrell are members of the Methodist Church. In politics, Mr. Dorrell is independent. He is the owner of two farms, one of eighty-seven and one-half acres, in Pleasant Township, and one of forty acres, in White River Township. He is an influential and prosperous citizen, and he and wife are highly respected.

GARRARD D. ECCLES, a citizen of Pleasant Township, is a native of Mercer County, Ky., born March 3, 1820, and was the son of Samuel and Jane (Darland) Eccles, who were respectively natives of West Virginia and Pennsylvania. His father was born March 15, 1788, and was the son of Joseph and Jane (Carr) Eccles, both of whom were natives of Ireland. His mother was born January 22, 1785, and was the daughter of Garrard Darland, who was a native of Scotland. His parents were married in Mercer County, Ky., about 1815. They emigrated from Mercer County,

Ky., to Johnson County, Ind., in 1835, and located on the farm our subject now occupies, in Pleasant Township, which has been his home ever since, and where his parents both spent the rest of their lives. His mother died November 5, 1853, and his father died August 30, 1859. At the age of twenty he took up the carpenter's trade. This was finished in due time, and furnished his chief employment for a number of years. He also occasionally worked some upon the farm. In 1843, he and his brother, Joseph, went to the State of Iowa. They started on the 14th day of February, and reached Washington County, Iowa, some time in March. During the three seasons following this, our subject was employed breaking prairie land in Washington and Johnson counties, that state. In 1846, he returned to this county, but in 1854, he went to Washington, Tazwell Co., Ills., where, for three years, he worked at the carpenter's trade and clerked in a store. He then returned to the old Eccles homestead, where he has resided ever since. Since 1858, his undivided attention has been given to farming. He has owned the old homestead himself since 1859. He was married December 9, 1857, to Mary G. Lemasters. She was born in Pleasant Township, this county, November 14, 1833, and was the daughter of David and Elizabeth (Alexander) Lemasters. Her father was born in Virginia, November 14, 1805, and was the son of Richard and Gemima Lemasters. Her mother was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Crary) Alexander, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky. Her parents were married in Pleasant Township, in 1828. Her mother died in Pleasant Township in April, 1843. Her father died in White River Township, in August, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Eccles are the parents of three children, as follows: Samuel B., born November 15, 1858; Albert C., October 20, 1861, and John C., January 25, 1864, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Eccles, and all of their children, are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Eccles is a staunch democrat; he has served his township in the capacity of assessor two terms. Mr. Eccles owns a farm of 144½ acres of land, about 100 of which are in cultivation.

W. ELMORE FITZPATRICK, a prosperous business man of Whiteland, is a native of Clark Township, this county, born December 27, 1854, and is the son of Salem D. and Mary E. (Shaffer) Fitzpatrick; the former of whom was born in Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Ky., and the latter was born in Franklin Township, this county. His boyhood was spent on a farm, and he received in the district schools a knowledge of the ordinary branches of learning. At fifteen years of age he became engaged in the pro-

duce business, having entered the employ of his cousin, R. S. Fitzpatrick. For him he traveled on a salary for a period of nearly ten years, through the States of Indiana and Illinois. The nature of his work was to purchase large quantities of produce for the New York City market. The trips he made to this city were very frequent, making sometimes as many as forty in one year. He became the partner of R. S. Fitzpatrick in 1881, and continued in that business with headquarters at Indianapolis until the year 1884. In September of that year he opened up a general store at Whiteland, this county, which he has conducted ever since. His store is well stocked, and he is in the enjoyment of a liberal trade. Mr. Fitzpatrick was married November 25, 1879, to Mary A. Carson. She was born in Pleasant Township, this county, December 23, 1858, and was the daughter of Daniel C. and Mary J. (Graham) Carson. She died January 24, 1881, and on the 31st of May, 1883, Mr. Fitzpatrick was married at Indianapolis, to Mrs. Laura L. Smith. She was born in Sugar Creek Township, Shelby County, this state, July 7, 1855, and was the daughter of Henry and Margaret E. (McPherson) Gird. She was married to William O. Smith, October 16, 1873. The first marriage of Mr. Fitzpatrick resulted in the birth of one child, a son, who died unnamed. The first marriage of Mrs. Fitzpatrick resulted in the birth of one child, Bertrand Lee Smith, born December 19, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, and son, Bertrand, are members of the Baptist Church. In politics, our subject is an uncompromising republican. He is a successful business man, and he and wife are very highly respected.

DAVID N. FOSTER, a farmer and stock-dealer of Pleasant Township, was born in Clark Township, this county, November 21, 1843, and was the son of Henry and Permelia A. (Barngrover) Foster, both of whom were natives of Ohio. His father was the son of Christian Foster, and his mother was the daughter of Six Barngrover, who was born in Germany, but who was sent to America when he was but six years old. That was during the Revolutionary War. He fell in with the British soldiers, who named him Six. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native township. He was married in Greenwood, this county, April 18, 1867, to Fannie McGuire. She was born in the city of Indianapolis, February 26, 1844, and was the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Stagg) McGuire; the former was born in Versailles, Woodford County, Ky.; the latter was born in Harrodsburg, Harrison Co., Ky. For a short time after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Foster resided in Clark Township. They then removed to the farm they now occupy. They have now resided there continuously for twenty years. He buys and sells

a large amount of live-stock, and makes a specialty of dealing in fine horses. There is scarcely anything in any branch of merchandise, but what he deals in. He and wife have had eight children, as follows: Millie Grace, born September 16, 1868; Lizzie Gertrude, August 7, 1871; Dora Lellie, March 28, 1873, deceased; John Morrison, October 11, 1875; Julia Alice, December 17, 1877; Jessie Hannah, January 23, 1880; Dollie May, April 19, 1882; Guy Chester, June 11, 1885. The wife of Mr. Foster is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Foster is a republican. He owns about 100 acres of land, which is well improved.

SAMUEL GREGG, one of the well-to-do farmers of Pleasant Township, was born in Scott County, Ky., January 11, 1830, the son of George W. and Mary (McMurtry) Gregg, both of whom were also natives of Kentucky. When he was but nine months old his parents came to Indiana and located in Rush County, where his boyhood and youth were spent on a farm. In winter he attended the district school, receiving a good knowledge of the ordinary branches of learning. He was married January 13, 1853, to Harriet Myers, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Salisbury) Myers. She was born February 26, 1834, in Rush County, this state, and was reared and married there. Her father and mother were respectively natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. For a period of five years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gregg resided in Rush County. In January, 1858, they removed to Johnson County, and they have ever since occupied their present home. The entire attention of Mr. Gregg is given to agriculture and the raising of live-stock. He owns a fine farm of 112 acres, about eighty-five of which are well-improved and in a high state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg have had five children, as follows: Harley E., born December 9, 1853, deceased; Manson D., June 27, 1857; Orlando L., September 21, 1859; Frances O., August 30, 1864, deceased; George J., December 8, 1866, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg are members of the Christian Church. Their two sons are also members of the same church. In politics, Mr. Gregg is an ardent republican. He is a prosperous farmer, an intelligent man, and he and Mrs. Gregg are among their township's respected citizens.

JAMES M. HOWARD, a citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., August 19, 1840, and was the son of John W. and Aletha (March) Howard, both of whom were natives of the State of Kentucky. He grew to manhood in his native county on the old homestead, and was married in that county, January 24, 1866, to Lydia Rayl; she is also a native of Switzerland

County, born December 29, 1845, and was the daughter of Eli and Elizabeth (Lineback) Rayl, both of whom were natives of Switzerland County. Mr. and Mrs. Howard began their married life in Switzerland County, but in August, 1867, they came to this county, and located on the farm they now occupy. The entire attention of Mr. Howard has been given to farming. His farm contains 140 acres, about ninety of which are in cultivation. It contains a handsome residence, and is substantially improved. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have had six children: Authur, born November 16, 1866, deceased; Ammi U., January 26, 1868; Clara B., November 2, 1869; Clarence E., September 3, 1874, deceased; Stella V., January 13, 1879, and Grace, December 12, 1880. Our subject and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Howard is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having reached the Royal Arch degree. In politics, he is a republican. He is one of the prosperous farmers of his township, and he and wife are among its best citizens.

CAPTAIN GIDEON JOHNSON, a retired farmer, and prominent citizen of Whiteland, was born in Clark County, this state, November 14, 1829, and was the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Mosley) Johnson, the former of whom was born in Maryland, in November, 1763, and was the son of Jonathan Johnson. By occupation his father was a farmer. He served in the Revolutionary War three years. His death occurred in Scott County, Ind., May 31, 1847. The mother of our subject was born in Scott County, Ky., July 25, 1798, and died in Scott County, Ind., in October, 1860. Our subject's early life was spent on a farm. He received a good common school education, and at the age of twenty-one he took up the vocation of a farmer in Scott County, and continued to follow that pursuit in that county until July, 1862, when he became a Union soldier in Company K, Sixty-sixth Indiana Regiment, with which he served till the close of the war. He enlisted as a private, but was soon promoted to second lieutenant, and served in this capacity one year. He was then given the rank of first lieutenant and quartermaster, and eight months later, or in November, 1863, he was made captain of his company, and served as such to the end of the war. He was in the battle of Richmond, Ky., the siege of Atlanta, and several other smaller engagements. He commanded his company July 22 and 28, 1864, in the battle of Atlanta, the march to the sea, and the many engagements attending and following this march. He received an honorable discharge at Indianapolis, June 15, 1865. He then resumed farming in Scott County, and remained there until 1876, during which time he served as county commissioner two terms. In 1876 he came to Johnson

County and located in Whiteland. Two and one half years later he removed to his farm one mile and a half north of that place. In November, 1887, he retired from the farm, and again became a resident of Whiteland, where he now resides. Mr. Johnson was married December 7, 1848, to Martha B. Wilson. She was born in Scott County, Ind., December 22, 1827, and was the daughter of Hugh A. and Margaret E. (Dickey) Wilson. She was thrown from a wagon in a runaway, July 19, 1878, and was instantly killed. He was married March 3, 1879, to Mary M. Duke. She was born in Morgan County, Ind., and was the daughter of George and Mary (Brunnemer) Duke. Mrs. Mary Johnson died April 6, 1879, only two weeks after her marriage. On the 27th day of November, 1879, Mr. Johnson was married to Eliza E. Duke, who was a cousin of his second wife, and who was born in Morgan County, Ind., January 15, 1844, and was the daughter of William and Nancy (Glassburn) Duke, who were natives of Virginia. Mr. Johnson is the father of eleven children, as follows: Albinus A., born February 8, 1852; Mary S., August 20, 1853; Sarah L., December 25, 1855; Martha F., May 22, 1858; James A., January 11, 1860; David B., November 12, 1861; Gideon E., May 11, 1866; Hugh E., October 12, 1867; Willie R., December 5, 1880; Daisy M., November 16, 1882, and Ora O., October 4, 1884; all of whom are living. The first eight are the children of his first wife, and the last three are the children of his present wife. Captain Johnson is a member of the Methodist Church, and the Masonic lodge, and the Grand Army. In politics, he is a republican. He has served as justice of the peace in Pleasant Township, one term. In 1886 he was the candidate of his party for the state legislature, but failed to overcome an opposing majority. Three of the sons of Mr. Johnson, Albinus A., James A. and David B., are graduates of colleges, the first and last of Depauw University, and James A. of the Northwestern University, of Evanston, Ill. Albinus A. Johnson is now president of the Texas Wesleyan College, of Fort Worth, Tex. These three sons are all ordained ministers in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GRAFTON JOHNSON, late of Greenwood, this county, was born in Mercer County, Ky., December 14, 1819, and was the son of James and Mary (Taylor) Johnson, who were respectively natives of North Carolina and Virginia. While he was yet a small boy, his parents came to this state and located in Brookville, Franklin County, and later on, in his youth, he accompanied them to Miami County, this state, the family locating on a farm near Peru. In addition to a common school education, he received two years' instruction in Franklin College. In his early manhood, he located

at Greenwood, this county, where, soon afterward, he engaged in mercantile pursuits; for thirty-six years he was extensively engaged in the retail of general merchandise. He accumulated considerable property, and, at the time of his death, he was one of the county's wealthiest men. His marriage occurred near Greenwood, February 21, 1859. The lady that became his wife was Miss Julia A. Noble, daughter of George and Louisa (Canby) Noble, who came to this state from Boone County, Ky., in about 1831. This marriage resulted in the birth of eight children, as follows: Mary L., born August 22, 1860; George T., August 3, 1861, deceased; Charlotte I., June 6, 1863; Grafton, September 14, 1864; Julia N., June 27, 1867; Grace, August 10, 1869; Martha E., October 10, 1870, deceased, and J. Albert, November 6, 1871. The eldest child, Mary L., is a graduate of Depauw University, and is now the wife of H. B. Longden, professor of Latin in that institution; Charlotte I. is the wife of Thomas B. Felder, an attorney at law, of Dublin, Ga.; Grafton is a graduate of Franklin College; Julia N. is a graduate of Wellesley College, and Grace has pursued her studies in both Wellesley College and Depauw University. Mr. Johnson was a member of the Baptist Church, and politically, he was a republican. He was one of the directors of Franklin College, and was a member of the Indianapolis board of trade. He died October 2, 1883. His surviving widow, who is an estimable lady, continues to occupy the family residence in Greenwood. She is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID JUSTUS, an old and honored citizen of Greenwood, was born in Guilford County, N. C., January 24, 1810, the son of Garrison L. and Tasitis (Purdue) Justice, both of whom were natives of Granville County, N. C. His mother died when he was nine years old, and some three or four years later his father came westward to Jennings County, Ind. Our subject remained in Guilford County, and was employed as a farm hand. In 1830 he joined his father in Jennings County, this state. November 13, 1830, he married Minerva, daughter of Edward Wilson. For a period of nearly twenty years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Justus resided in Jennings County, and during the first fifteen years of this time he was engaged at farming. In about 1846, he became employed as section hand on the Madison & Indianapolis R. R. In the fall of 1850, he removed his family to Pleasant Township, this county, with the intention of resuming agricultural pursuits. He had hardly settled in this county, when he was waited upon by the superintendent of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, who urged him to take charge of the road between Greenwood and Franklin as section foreman. He accepted this position, and during

the ten years which followed he gave his whole attention to rail-roading. His labors finally extended to various parts of the road, and he frequently had in his charge as many as fifty men. Some idea of the appreciation of his services may be had from the fact that his wages were increased from 75 cents per day without board, to \$3.25 per day with board. In 1859 he retired from the road and resumed the management of his farm near Greenwood, and has given his attention to its management ever since. It contains 153 acres, of which 130 acres are in cultivation. It is splendidly improved, and is situated on the pike just one mile and a half east of Greenwood. Mr. and Mrs. Justus passed their golden wedding anniversary November 13, 1880, and they were permitted to remain together until December 24, 1883, when the hand of death removed Mrs. Justus from earth. Since her death Mr. Justus has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Peas, of Indianapolis, and with his sons, Sylvester and Marquis L. Justus, of Greenwood. He and wife had a family of twelve children: William L., Rebecca, Sarah A., Alanson L., Sylvester, Elizabeth, Catharine, Daniel, Melissa J., Marquis L., David and Edward W., of whom Elizabeth, Daniel and Melissa J., are deceased. In politics, Mr. Justus is a republican. His first presidential vote was cast for Jackson. He is now in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

MARQUIS L. JUSTUS, of Greenwood, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, November 27, 1851, and is the son of David G. Justus, a history of whom appears elsewhere in this work. He was reared on his father's farm, and received a common school education. In the fall of 1871, he became employed in a wheel factory in Indianapolis, and was thus engaged three months. He then returned home, and on the 14th of November, 1872, he was married to Miss Fannie Shryock. She was born February 22, 1856, in Kentucky, the daughter of Hillery and Mary (Lewis) Shryock, who were natives of Kentucky. For two years after his marriage, Mr. Justus was engaged at farming. For a period of five years following he was employed on the J., M. & I. Railroad. On the 10th of January, 1888, he entered the employ of his brother, Sylvester Justus, and now acts as salesman in his general store at Greenwood. He and wife have had a family of seven children, as follows: Katie, Hallie, Mamie, deceased, Ethel, Charles E., Chester D., and a daughter, who died in infancy, unnamed. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former is a member of the I. O. O. F lodge, and is a republican in politics.

SYLVESTER JUSTUS, of the firm of S. Justus & Co., of Greenwood, was born in Jennings County, this state, April 5, 1840, and

was the son of David and Minerva (Wilson) Justus, both of whom were natives of Guilford County, N. C. When he was ten years old his parents came to this county and located in Pleasant Township, where the youth of our subject was spent on a farm. In August, 1861, he entered the service of the Union Army in Company G, Third Cavalry, Forty-fifth Indiana Regiment, with which he served until the 3rd of August, 1864, when his term of enlistment expired. He was captured at La Verne, Tenn., in 1862, but was immediately paroled. In the latter part of June, 1864, he was captured, but was fortunate enough to make his escape during the following night. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Resaca, Nashville, the siege of Atlanta, and many other engagements of less importance. From this service he returned to this county and engaged in the harness business in Greenwood. August 3, 1869, he was married to Adelia A. Brewer, who was born in Pleasant Township, this county, March 25, 1851, and was the daughter of David G. and Mary (Commangore) Brewer, who were natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mr. Justus entered upon their married life on a farm in Pleasant Township, where the former was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a period of six years. He then operated a tile factory at Greenwood two years. March, 1882, he launched in mercantile pursuits, in Greenwood, but sold his stock at about the end of one month, and soon afterward he became the proprietor of a livery and feed barn in that place, to which his attention was given until September 1, 1887. In January, 1888, he, in connection with his father and brother, Marquis L. Justus, opened a general store in Greenwood, which now has a creditable rank among the leading enterprises in that place. The firm name is Justus & Co. The marriage of Mr. Justus has resulted in the birth of seven children: Leola, Bertie, Bessie, Oma, Edith, Tasitis and Mary, of whom Leola, Bertie and Oma are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Justus are members of the Baptist Church. The former is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. lodges.

JAMES H. KELLY, one of Pleasant Township's progressive farmers, was born in Franklin Township, September 12, 1838, and was the son of Madison and Eliza (Patterson) Kelly; the former of whom was born in Washington County, Va., in 1809, and was the son of Anthony and Betsey (Henderson) Kelly, who were respectively natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Madison Kelly accompanied his parents to Clark County, this state, where, in about the year 1831, he was married to Eliza Patterson. He removed with his family to Johnson County about 1837, and spent the rest of his life in Franklin Township. His first wife died in September, 1850. He was afterward married to Mrs. Bathsheba Tay-

lor. He died in March, 1857. He was a farmer by occupation, and he was also a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically, he was a republican. The mother of our subject was born in Fayette County, Ky., and was the daughter of Robert Patterson. She was also a member of the Presbyterian Church. The early life of our subject was spent in his native township. He worked on a farm in summer, and attended the district school in winter. His early education was such as to fit him for the practical affairs of life. At the age of twenty-three, or in August, 1862, he became a Union soldier in Company I, Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. He entered the service as a private, but was afterward promoted to the ranks of corporal, sergeant and orderly sergeant. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, the march to the sea, the siege of Savannah, and the battle of Bentonville, N. C. Besides these he participated in a number of smaller engagements, in all of which he discharged his duties in a manner becoming a loyal soldier. He was honorably discharged June 8, 1865. He then resumed farming in Franklin Township. On the 27th day of March, 1877, he removed to Pleasant Township, and he has ever since occupied his present home. The whole attention of Mr. Kelly is given to farming. He owns a fine farm of 155 acres, which is well improved, and about 125 acres of which are under cultivation. He was married November 23, 1865, to Mary A. Henderson. She was born in Franklin Township, this county, April 3, 1842, and was the daughter of John P. and Zerilda (Banta) Henderson, who were respectively natives of Fayette County, Ky., and Johnson County, Ind. Mrs. Mary A. Kelly died October 28, 1884. On the 4th day of May, 1887, Mr. Kelly was married to Miss Nancy C. Beatty. She was born in Bourbon County, Ky., August 5, 1847, and was the daughter of John and Sarah (Patterson) Beatty, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, the former of Bourbon County, and the latter of Fayette County. Her father was born September 30, 1804, and was the son of John and Jane (Sanderson) Beatty, the former of whom was born in England, and the latter in Maryland. The mother of Mrs. Kelly was born August 1, 1805. Her parents were married in April, 1828. Her father died on the 27th day of February, 1863, and her mother departed this life on the 23rd of July, 1882. By his first wife, Mr. Kelly became the father of seven children: Alice, born September 16, 1866; Luella, August 25, 1869; Walter S., February 3, 1872; Nellie, July 17, 1874, deceased; Sarah Grace, December 14, 1875; the next was a daughter, born November 28, 1877, died unnamed, December 1, 1877;

and Laura M., born November 24, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are members of the Presbyterian Church. Four of the children are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kelly is a member of the G. A. R.

WILLIAM LAW, a prominent citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in Oldham County, Ky., January 11, 1820, and was the son of John and Mary (Tracy) Law, both of whom were also natives of Oldham County, Ky. He grew to manhood in his native county, and received a common school education. At twenty-one years of age, he came to Johnson County, a single man, and for nearly one year he was employed on a farm in Pleasant Township. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself in that township, and his home has chiefly been there ever since. The chief occupation of his life has been farming and stock-raising. He has also given considerable attention to the buying and selling of hogs in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. He owns one of the largest and best farms in Johnson County. It contains 744 acres, over half of which are in cultivation. Mr. Law was married April 3, 1842, to Malinda Whittaker; she was also a native of Oldham County, Ky., born April 14, 1824, and was the daughter of Nimrod and Sarah (Brackett) Whittaker, both of whom were born in Shelby County, Ky. Their marriage resulted in the birth of one child, Benjamin F. Law, who is now a resident of Pleasant Township. The wife of Mr. Law died March 20, 1883. Mr. Law is a member of the Christian Church, and is a democrat in politics. He is an honorable, upright man, and a good citizen. When Mr. Law came to this county he had a horse, saddle and bridle, and about \$40 in money. Through industry and good management he has become one of the wealthiest men in the county.

JAMES BLAIR LUYSTER, a farmer of Pleasant Township, was born on a farm three and one-half miles west of Franklin, August 22, 1855. He is the son of Hon. Henry H. and Mary I. (Carnahan) Luyster, whose history appears elsewhere in this book. He was reared on the old homestead. In summer he worked on the farm, and in winter attended the Hopewell Academy. He continued to pursue his studies in that institution until he reached the age of eighteen, and in addition to a common school education, he obtained a knowledge of algebra, rhetoric, philosophy and book-keeping. January 1, 1878, he was married to Hattie D. McCaslin. She was born on a farm one mile and a half from Franklin, May 20, 1855, and was the daughter of Allen and Margaret (Ditmars) McCaslin, who still reside in Franklin Township. Ever since his marriage Mr. Luyster has pursued the vocation of a

farmer. December 24, 1885, he removed with his family from Franklin Township to his present home in Pleasant Township. He and wife are the parents of four children: Jessie, born April 14, 1879; Homer, August 12, 1881; Gilbert, May 6, 1884, and Hattie, January 20, 1887, all of whom are now living. Mr. Luyster and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. The former is a member of the K. of P. lodge of Franklin, and in politics, he is an ardent republican. He was elected township trustee in 1887. He is a thoroughly reliable man in whom the public has full confidence. He and wife are highly respected.

WILLIAM H. MCCLAIN, a prosperous and well-to-do farmer of Pleasant Township, was born in Marion County, this state, December 17, 1839, and was the son of Nathaniel and Lovina (Billingsly) McClain, who were respectively natives of Kentucky and North Carolina. He was the son of a farmer, and during his boyhood and youth he helped to clear the land and cultivate the crops in summer, and occasionally attended the district school in winter. He was placed in the family of his grandfather when four years old, and remained with him until he reached the age of twenty-one. At this age he came to Johnson County, and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Clark Township. He was married in that township, September 22, 1864, to Mary Margaret Cope, daughter of John and Eliza (Mock) Cope. She was born in Virginia, in July, 1848. Mr. McClain entered upon his married life as an agriculturist, on a farm in Clark Township, and in December, 1870, he removed to his present home in Section 26, Pleasant Township. He owns a good farm of 110 acres, about ninety of which are in cultivation. When Mr. McClain began life for himself, his only capital was willing hands. With these he went to work, and his comfortable home and good farm are the results of the industrious life he has led. His first wife died January 17, 1872, and on the 22nd day of September, 1872, he was married to Lucinda Hendrickson. She was born in Clark Township, this county, June 27, 1850, being the daughter of Josiah and Sarah Margaret (Parr) Hendrickson, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter a native of this county. To the first marriage of Mr. McClain three children were born: George B., born July 8, 1865; Eliza J., February 11, 1868, deceased, and Lucinda A., February 3, 1869, deceased. He and his present wife have had six children: the first was a daughter, born September 12, 1874, died unnamed; Cora A., October 2, 1875, deceased; William L., January 29, 1877; Josiah, September 13, 1880; Edgar, January 29, 1884, and Lester, November 24, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. McClain, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. McClain is a democrat.

GEORGE W. McCLELLAN, a successful farmer of Pleasant Township, was born on a farm one mile east of Greenwood, February 12, 1835. He was the son of William and Rachel (Peggs) McClellan, the former of whom was born in Virginia, September 17, 1790, and was the son of Joseph and Sarah (McCaslin) McClellan. The mother of our subject was born in Trimble County, Ky., June 9, 1793, and was the daughter of Joseph and Nancy Peggs. His parents were married in Trimble County, Ky., January 4, 1816, and emigrated to Johnson County in 1834. They located in Pleasant Township, where both spent the rest of their lives. His mother died December 21, 1873, and his father died February 20, 1881. The subject of this sketch spent his youth in his native township. He worked on a farm in summer, and attended school in winter. His education was practical, and was such as to fit him for the practical affairs of life. He was married May 5, 1863, to Sarah J. Huff, who died about six months later. On the 27th day of January, 1866, Mr. McClellan was married to Sarah J. Whitenack, daughter of Peter and Alvira J. (Harris) Whitenack, whose history may be found elsewhere. Mr. McClellan has spent his entire past life in Pleasant Township, and his home has been on the farm he now occupies. His entire attention is given to farming. He owns sixty acres of good land, about fifty of which are in cultivation. His last marriage has resulted in the birth of two children: Clarence, born January 11, 1868, and Dula Blanche, May 11, 1883, both of whom are living. The wife of Mr. McClellan is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Masonic lodge, and in politics, he is a staunch democrat. He is an intelligent man, and an industrious farmer. Mrs. McClellan was born in Pleasant Township, July 2, 1839.

DR. ABRAHAM MILLER, a prominent physician of Whiteland, was born in Fleming County, Ky., April 17, 1834, and is the son of John and Eleanor (Beckett) Miller, who were respectively natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, the former of German, and the latter of English, descent. When he was but six months old, his parents came to the State of Indiana, and located in Putnam County, where his youth was spent on a farm. He received in the common schools a good knowledge of the ordinary branches of learning, and during the winter of 1855-6, he taught one term of public school in Putnam County. In the meantime, in 1855, he took up the study of medicine, and in 1858, he entered upon his professional labors in Sullivan County, this state. In 1863, he located at Fillmore, Putnam County, where he remained for a period of two years. In 1864, he served in the capacity of special surgeon in the Union

Army for some time. In 1865, he removed to Johnson County, and with the exception of a few months spent at Noblesville, this state, in 1883, he has ever since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of medicine at Whiteland. Dr. Miller graduated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1868. He has also since pursued his medical studies at Bellevue, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at New York. Our subject was married July 12, 1860, to Mary A. Beckett. She was born in Lewis County, Ky., March 4, 1827, and was the daughter of Reason and Harriet (Bell) Beckett, who emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia. She died January 16, 1880, and on the 17th of February, 1881, Dr. Miller was married to Miss Sarah Docia Brewer. She was born in Pleasant Township, near Whiteland, November 12, 1848, and was the daughter of John D. and Fannie (Webb) Brewer, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The first marriage of Dr. Miller resulted in the birth of one child, a son, who died in infancy, unnamed. He and his present wife have had three children. The first was a son who died unnamed, and the others are: Mabel E., born July 7, 1884, and Mary B., October 12, 1886. Dr. Miller and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a democrat. Dr. Miller is one of the successful physicians of the county, and he and wife are among its esteemed citizens.

CHARLES H. MYERS, a prominent citizen of Whiteland, was born in Clark County, Ind., May 29 1828, and was the son of John and Sophia M. (Lampton) Myers, the former of whom was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., and the latter was born in Clark County, this state. In January, 1841, his parents removed to Jackson County, Ind., and there settled on a farm. In April, 1843, they removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, but a month or two later they returned to this state, and after a few months spent in Marion County, they came to Johnson County, and spent one year in the northern part of Pleasant Township. They then returned to Marion County, where our subject spent his early youth and early manhood. In 1852, he took up the plasterer's trade, to which his attention was given for about four years. In 1856, he took a position in the retail establishment of Grafton Johnson, of Greenwood, and remained with him for nearly fourteen years. In 1868, he engaged in mercantile pursuits for himself at Whiteland, in partnership with Daultin Wilson. In 1873, he retired from merchandising, and has given his attention to farming and stock-raising ever since. He owns about 170 acres of good land. He was married October 14, 1856, to Theodocia Brewer, daughter of William and Catharine (Graham) Brewer. She died April 7, 1858. November 3, 1859, Mr. Myers was married to Elizabeth A. Wilson, daughter of

William and Jane Wilson. She died April 29, 1880, and on the 22nd day of November, 1882, Mr. Myers was married to Miss Livonia A. Waggener, his present wife. She was born in Franklin Township, this county, July 2, 1853, and was the daughter of James and Caroline (Hendricks) Waggener. The second marriage of Mr. Myers resulted in the birth of six children: Rosa B., born October 4, 1860; Lillie M., January 1, 1862; Jennie, January 29, 1864; John W., March 4, 1866, deceased; Charles R., September 7, 1868, and Mary M., November 10, 1871, deceased. He and his present wife have had three children: Helen G., born September 13, 1883, deceased; William E., June 27, 1885, and Mark, June 28, 1887. Mr. Myers is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and, in politics, he is a republican. Theodocia Brewer was born in Pleasant Township, June 30, 1838, and Elizabeth A. Wilson was born in Pleasant Township, November 30, 1839.

JOHN C. NOBLE, the fourth son of George T. and Louisa (Canby) Noble, was born in Boone County, Ky., April 7, 1830. In the spring of 1834, his parents came to Johnson County and located on a farm near Greenwood, where the mother died December 10, 1853. Her surviving husband continued to make his home on the old homestead until his death, which occurred November 2, 1884. The subject of this sketch spent his early life helping to clear and cultivate the farm, until the spring of 1875, when he removed to a farm east of Indianapolis. In the spring of 1881, he returned to the old Noble homestead in Pleasant Township, where he has resided ever since.

NOAH E. NOBLE, a prominent merchant of Greenwood, was born in Boone County, Ky., August 10, 1828, and was the son of George T. and Louisa (Canby) Noble, with whom he came to the State of Indiana when he was four years old. The family resided near the city of Indianapolis for two years, then removed to this county and located in Pleasant Township, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood on a farm. At twenty years of age he became employed as clerk in a general store in Greenwood, and was thus engaged in the employ of James N. Doxon four years. He then entered the employ of Dr. William H. Wishard, for whom he served in the capacity of clerk in a dry goods store from 1852 to 1861. In May, 1862, he engaged in business for himself in Greenwood, where he has ever since been the proprietor of a large general store. He is now one of the most substantial business men of that town. He was married on Christmas day, 1855, to Ellen Brewer. She was born in Pleasant Township, this

county, in November, 1837, and was the daughter of Abram V. and Delilah (Rice) Brewer. Mr. and Mrs. Noble are the parents of four children: Mary L., who has been a student in Depauw University two years; John E., Noah W. and George, all of whom are living. Mr. Noble and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their daughter is also a member of that church. In politics, Mr. Noble is a republican. He has a prosperous business, and is one of the substantial men of Johnson County. He and wife are very highly respected.

REV. SAMUEL C. NOBLE, of Greenwood, is a native of Boone County, Ky., born July 13, 1831, and was the son of George T. and Louisa (Canby) Noble, who were respectively natives of Kentucky and Virginia, the former of Scotch-Irish, and the latter of English, descent. While he was yet a child, less than two years old, his parents removed from Kentucky to this state, and resided for one year on a farm owned by his brother, Hon. Noah Noble, who was then governor of the State of Indiana. That farm was situated within the present limits of the city of Indianapolis. In 1834 the family came to Johnson County, and located on a tract of land in the northern part of Pleasant Township, where the subject of this sketch was reared on a farm. At about twenty years of age he attended Franklin College for a few months, and later on he attended the Asbury University a short time, but was compelled to give up his studies on account of poor health. He then returned home, and soon afterward began to prepare himself for the ministry. He had become a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the fall of 1850. In July, 1855, he was licensed to preach, and in the following fall was received on trial in the southeast Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He performed regularly the duties of pastor for a period of sixteen years, when, owing to ill health, he was superannuated. Four years subsequently he was employed as supply pastor of Wood Lawn Mission, Indianapolis, now known as Edwin Ray Methodist Episcopal Church. Since the spring of 1876, Rev. Noble has resided in the vicinity of Greenwood. While his chief attention since then has been given to the management of farming interests, he has also labored as a local pastor. He was married September 15, 1857, to Elizabeth Brann. She was born in Rushville, this state, May 1, 1837, and was the daughter of George W. and Sarah Price (Howell) Brann, who were respectively natives of Kentucky and Ohio, the former of Irish-Welsh, and the latter of Irish-German, descent. Rev. Noble and wife have two children: Luella and Jessie S. The former who has been a student in Depauw University two years, is now the wife of L. M. Park, of Pleasant

Township. The latter attended Franklin College one year, and is now a student in Depauw University.

DR. THOMAS B. NOBLE, an able and scholarly physician of Greenwood, was born in Boone County, Ky., February 12, 1827, and was the son of George T. and Louisa T. (Canby) Noble, the former of whom was a brother of Hon. Noah Noble, ex-governor of the State of Indiana. When he was eight years old his parents came to this state, and first located in Indianapolis. Two years later they came to Johnson County, and located on a tract of land in Pleasant Township, three-fourths of a mile north of the present site of Greenwood. There the subject of this sketch spent his youth on a farm. He received a common school education, and later on attended Franklin College about one year, and this was followed by spending one year under the private instruction of Rev. B. F. Wood, then of Greenwood. In 1848 he began studying medicine with Dr. W. H. Wishard, at Greenwood. The winter of 1851-52 he took a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. In the spring of 1852, he entered upon his professional duties at Greenwood, where he has been actively engaged ever since. He has now practiced at that point continuously for a period of thirty-six years. During the first eight years of his practice, he was the partner of Dr. W. H. Wishard, but since 1860, he has been alone. Dr. Noble was married November 29, 1855, to Margaret A. Wishard. She was born in White River Township, and was the daughter of John and Agnes (Oliver) Wishard. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of eight children: Agnes, married to D. T. Praigg, and resides in Indianapolis; Margaret W., a graduate of Depauw University, and at present a teacher in Evanston, Ill.; Martha, graduate of Franklin College; Thomas B., who is a student at Wabash College; Mary J., who is a student in Depauw University; and Elizabeth, who is at home. Louisa and John are deceased. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Noble has enjoyed for over three decades a good practice, and one that has enabled him to accumulate considerable property. When he began his professional labors he had not sufficient means to complete his medical studies. But through his practice he has become one of the substantial men of Johnson County. He owns, in all, 628 acres, of land, of which 218 comprises his magnificent farm adjoining the town of Greenwood, and upon which is located his elegant residence. Ninety acres of his land are in White River Township, and the balance in Wabaunsee County, Kan. He is one of the most successful physicians of the county, and he and wife are among its best citizens.

PROF. CHARLES F. PATTERSON, principal of the high school at Greenwood, is a native of Tipton County, this state, born June 6, 1862. He was the son of Benjamin F. and Lydia E. (Plummer) Patterson. His father was born in Fayette County, Ind., September 6, 1838, and grew to manhood in Fayette and Shelby counties. At sixteen years of age he removed to Tipton County, where he afterward pursued the vocation of a farmer and stock-dealer. He was married there September 5, 1861, to Miss Lydia E. Plummer, of which marriage the subject of this sketch was the only issue. The lady who became his wife was born in Rush County, this state, August 23, 1844. She was the daughter of Hiram and Lydia (Vickrey) Plummer, who removed to Tipton County when she was but four years old. There her father pursued the vocation of a farmer until his death in 1866. Her mother continues to occupy the old homestead in Tipton County. Benjamin F. Patterson died at his home in Tipton County, October 24, 1880. His surviving widow now resides with her only child, the subject of this sketch. The latter spent his boyhood on his father's farm in his native county. At twelve years of age he became a student in Spiceland Academy, in Henry County, Ind., in which institution he completed an academic course. Later on he entered the Central Normal College, of Ladoga, Ind., in which he completed both the scientific and classical courses, graduating in 1879. Since then he has completed a course in pedagogy, and has passed the examinations of Wabash College. He labored as an instructor in the schools of Tipton County, for several years, during two of which he was principal of the high school at Sharpsville, and, during three of which, he was principal of the high school at Tipton. In 1886, he accepted the principalship of the high school at Greenwood. Prof. Patterson was married October 10, 1884, to Miss Melva M. Avis. She is a native of Greenfield, Hancock County, Ind., born March 6, 1862, and was the daughter of James F. and Lucy J. (Lineback) Avis, the former of whom was born in Greencastle, Ind., and the latter in Greenfield, Ind. They are at present residents of Tipton. Prof. Patterson and wife are members of the Christian Church. The former is a member of the K. of H. lodge, and in politics, he is a democrat. He is admirably adapted for the duties of his chosen profession, and, though young, his reputation as a successful educator is already well established.

GRAFTON PEEK, a prominent business man of Greenwood, was born in Bedford, Trimble County, Ky., January 17, 1853, and is the son of William A. J. and Susannah (Johnson) Peek, who removed to this state, and located at Morristown. When he was seven or eight years of age, his parents removed to Greenwood, which has been

his home ever since. His early life was chiefly spent in school, and clerking in a store. At fifteen years of age he entered the employ of the late Grafton Johnson, of Greenwood, for whom he worked in the capacity of clerk in a general store for thirteen consecutive years. In that whole time he lost but two weeks. During a portion of the time the support of a large family devolved on him, but out of his earnings he succeeded in saving enough to engage in business for himself. August 10, 1881, he opened a general store in Greenwood, to which his undivided attention has been given ever since. He has enjoyed a good trade, and is now one of the leading business men of Greenwood. He was married in March, 1880, to Miss Florence Polk, daughter of George W. Polk, of Pleasant Township. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of six children: Roy J., Frank, Georgie E., Harry, and two others, a son and a daughter, who died in infancy, unnamed. Mr. Peek and wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics, the former is a democrat. He is a successful business man and first-class citizen.

CHARLES E. PEGGS, a farmer and tile manufacturer of Pleasant Township, was born on a farm, June 4, 1857, and was the son of Joseph and Mary (McCrady) Peggs, of Pleasant Township. As early as fourteen years of age he became employed in a tile factory, which is located on the home place, and which was then owned by his father. During the next four years he attended school in the winter, and in summer he was wholly employed in the tile factory. At the age of eighteen he rented the factory, and for several years conducted it in this way. At the age of twenty-four, or in 1881, he became its proprietor, and has continued to operate it since. Mr. Peggs also attends to the management of his farm, which is in a good state of improvement and cultivation. He was married October 28, 1877, to Clara V. Hester. She was born in Shelby County, this state, October 23, 1857, and is the daughter of Stephen W. and Martetia (Stanton) Hester, who now reside in Pleasant Township. Mr. and Mrs. Peggs are the parents of five children: Harry E., born April 14, 1879; Joseph W., October 15, 1881; Alfred L., December 8, 1883; Arthur R., August 7, 1885, and Clara A., November 10, 1887, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Peggs are members of the Christian Church. In connection with his other interests Mr. Peggs makes a specialty of breeding short-horn cattle. He now owns a half interest in an excellent herd of that class of stock, and he is at present secretary of the Short-horn Breeders' Association, of Johnson County.

JOSEPH PEGGS, a pioneer, and honored citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in Henry (now Trimble) County, Ky., October 24, 1807, and was the son of Joseph and Nancy (Cunningham) Peggs,

the former of whom was a native of Ireland, and the latter was a native of Pennsylvania. His early life was all spent in his native county. He attended country school in the winter time, but owing to the poor advantages, his early education was quite limited. Early in his youth he began the shoemaker's trade, which he followed in different places until 1842, when he moved his family to Johnson County, Ind., and settled on a farm in Pleasant Township, and he has continued to occupy the same farm for a period of forty-six years. Mr. Peggs was married in Germantown, Ky., June 9, 1833, to Mary Ann McCrady. She was born in Montgomery County, Va., February 6, 1816, and was the daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Summers) McCrady. When Mrs. Peggs was but eleven months old her parents emigrated from Virginia to Mason County, Ky., where she grew to womanhood, and where she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Peggs have seven children: William A., born May 9, 1834; Margaret F., March 28, 1836; John H., December 4, 1840; Mary A., August 31, 1842; Louisa A., February 12, 1845, deceased; Alfred F., December 18, 1854, deceased, and Charles E., June 4, 1857. In politics, Mr. Peggs is a democrat, casting his first vote for Gen. Jackson. The wife of Mr. Peggs is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Peggs has served his township as assessor one term. He and wife passed their golden wedding anniversary June 9, 1883.

GEORGE W. POLK, an honored and respected man of Pleasant Township, was born in Nelson County, Ky., January 7, 1816, the son of James and Nancy Polk, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, and was the son of Edmund Polk, and the latter of whom emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, when his son, James Polk, was but six years old. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in his native county. At seventeen years of age he went to Taylorsville, Spencer Co., Ky., and there served an apprenticeship of two years, learning the cabinet-maker's trade. He then spent a short time working at his trade in Owensborough, Daviess Co., Ky., after which, in November, 1835, he crossed the river to the State of Indiana, and engaged in the cabinet business for himself at Evansville. While there, he was married, August 3, 1837, to Mary Embree. She was born in the State of Illinois, June 3, 1820, and was the daughter of John and Sallie (Moseley) Embree. In July, 1839, Mr. Polk removed from Evansville to Princeton, Gibson County, where he conducted a cabinet shop until 1850. In that year he, in connection with two other men, built a saw-mill on Marsh Creek, near Princeton, to which Mr. Polk gave his attention some two or three years. He then purchased a farm in that vicinity, upon which he resided until in March, 1861, when he came

to Johnson County, and settled on a farm just southeast of the town of Greenwood, where he has resided ever since. Since then he has given his attention to the management of his farm. He has, during a part of the time, been connected with the large canning establishment at Greenwood, of which his son, J. T. Polk, is proprietor. His farm is a large and beautiful one, containing 100 acres four-fifths of which are in cultivation. It contains two handsome residences, one of which is occupied by his son, J. T. Polk. The marriage of Mr. Polk resulted in the birth of nine children: William F., Frances, Elizabeth R., James T., Alice, Florence, Perry E., Minnie M., and a son that died in infancy, unnamed. Of those named, Elizabeth R., Alice and Minnie M., are also deceased. The wife of Mr. Polk died November 10, 1886. She was a devoted member of the Baptist Church. When he began life for himself his only capital was willing hands and a mental capacity to direct them with prudence. By leading an industrious and economical life he has accumulated considerable property.

JAMES M. POLK, of Greenwood, was born in Spencer County, Ky., August 15, 1837, and was the son of William and Sarah (Shoptaugh) Polk, who, when he was eight years old, removed to Bullitt County, Ky. There he spent the rest of his early youth on a farm. At eighteen years of age, or in March, 1856, he accompanied his parents to Greenwood, this county, whither they arrived on the 10th day of the month. The home of our subject has been in and near Greenwood ever since, and his occupation has chiefly been farming. He was married July 6, 1886, to Miss Josephine Miller. She was born in Highland County, Ohio, February 24, 1853, and was the daughter of Cary A. and Sarah (Brous) Miller, both of whom were also natives of Highland County, Ohio. The wife of Mr. Polk is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He and wife have a pleasant home in Greenwood, where they reside in a happy way. They are highly respected.

JAMES T. POLK, proprietor of the fruit packing establishment at Greenwood, was born in Gibson County, Ind., February 25, 1844, and is the son of George W. and Mary (Embree) Polk, a history of whom appears elsewhere in this work. When he was fourteen years old his parents came to Johnson County, and settled on a farm which adjoins the town of Greenwood on the southeast. He received a common school education, and in September, 1863, entered the service of the Union Army in Company M, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, with which he served until the close of the war. He returned home and spent two years improving his education. In 1869, in order to improve his health, he spent a period of nine

months in a water cure institution, at Danville, New York. Returning home, he soon conceived the idea of establishing a fruit packing business, and in this, by the year 1873, he was fully launched. To it, his entire attention has been given ever since, and under his careful management, has attained enormous proportions. A history of his establishment will be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Polk was married December 5, 1871, to Laura F. Burdick, who is a native of New York, born February 10, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Polk have had born to them, three children: Pearl F., Ralph B., and James T., the last of whom died in infancy. Our subject and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

ALBERT G. PREWITT, a pioneer citizen of Greenwood, was born near Danville, Mercer, now Boyle, County, Ky., January 5, 1815, and was the son of Joseph and Jane (Little) Prewitt, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. He was reared on a farm in his native county. In 1838, he came to this county, and for a couple of years he worked at the carpenter's trade. He was married in White River Township, October 16, 1841, to Mrs. Julia F. McBride. She was born in Henry County, Ky., September 21, 1811, and was the daughter of William and Jane (Gillespie) Eddy, both of whom were natives of Virginia. When she was sixteen years old, or in 1827, her parents came to this county and located in White River Township. She was married July 29, 1828, to Charles McBride. He was born in Virginia, and was the son of William and Henrietta (Piles) McBride. He died on the 9th day of July, 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Prewitt began their married life on a farm in White River Township. They removed to Greenwood in 1852. The chief occupation of Mr. Prewitt after this was the buying and selling of grain and dealing in hogs. For the past twelve years he has lived a retired life. The first marriage of Mrs. Prewitt resulted in the birth of three children: Malinda C., Harriet A. and Henrietta J., of whom the last two are deceased. Her marriage to Mr. Prewitt also resulted in the birth of three children: Joseph W., Thomas A., and Julia F., of whom Thomas A. is deceased. Mrs. Prewitt was a lady who was esteemed and loved by all, and was a devoted member of the Baptist Church. She died March 17, 1888. Besides a comfortable home in Greenwood, he owns a farm of eighty-two acres in White River Township.

JOSEPH W. PREWITT, carpenter and contractor, of Greenwood, was born in White River Township, October 16, 1842, the son of Albert G. and Julia F. (Eddy) Prewitt, who are both natives of the State of Kentucky, and who now reside in Greenwood. When he was a lad some eight or nine years old his parents removed to Greenwood, where he grew to manhood. At the age of sixteen

he began to learn the carpenter's trade. When he was twenty-one years old he entered Bryant's Business College, at Indianapolis, in which he took a course in book-keeping. He then entered the employ of the J., M. & I. R. R. About the close of the war he retired from the road, and returned to Greenwood, where he first engaged in the grocery business. To this his attention was given about three years. He then took up the pursuit of a carpenter and contractor, to which his undivided attention has been given ever since. He was married November 12, 1875, to Miss Mattie Heron. She was born in Columbus, Ind., August 18, 1844, and is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Caffrey) Heron, who were respectively natives of Hamilton County, Ohio, and Lancaster County, Penn. The wife of Mr. Prewitt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Prewitt is a democrat. He is a first-class mechanic, an honorable man, and he and wife are good citizens.

MRS. SARAH PURSELL, the mother of Mrs. Abram Brewer, was born in Franklin County, Ind., November 11, 1815, the daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Scotton) Skinner, who were respectively natives of Delaware and Maryland. She was married to John Pursell, October 7, 1840. He was born in Franklin County, Ind., August 11, 1821. In 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Pursell, came to this county and located in Pleasant Township, where Mr. Pursell died October 6, 1876. She has two children: Martha and Mary. Mrs. Pursell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. SANDERS, a well-to-do farmer of Pleasant Township, was born in Botetourt County, Va., December 31, 1831. He was the son of John and Elizabeth (Obenshain) Sanders, both of whom were also natives of Virginia, the former of Rockbridge County, and the latter of Botetourt County. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Sanders were Philip and Rachel Sanders, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania. His maternal grandparents were Philip and Sarah (Brothers) Obenshain, natives of Maryland. His boyhood was spent on a farm in his native county. At seventeen years of age he accompanied his parents to this state, and located with them on a farm in Marion County, where he remained with them until his marriage. He was married November 26, 1856, to Elizabeth R. Wheatcraft. She was born in Perry County, Ohio, April 2, 1836, and was the daughter of Malachi and Sophia M. (Bradford) Wheatcraft, who were respectively natives of Wayne County, Penn., and Lincoln Co., Me. For four months after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders resided in Marion County. Since 1873, they have occupied their present home. The entire attention of Mr. Sanders is given to farming. He owns fifty-six acres

of good land, most of which is in cultivation. He and wife have had five children, as follows: Mary B., born December 21, 1857; Elmer E., February 21, 1862; Alice E., May 10, 1864, deceased; Carrie E., August 22, 1869, and Annie M., August 17, 1871, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the K. of H. lodge, and he and wife are both members of the Society of Chosen Friends.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT, proprietor of a feed and livery stable at Greenwood, was born in White River Township, this county, July 3, 1861, and was the son of James and Elizabeth H. (Rush) Scott, both of whom were also natives of White River Township. He was reared on the old homestead where he was born, and received a common school education. He was married August 8, 1879, to Julia M. Dorrell. She is a native of Pleasant Township, this county, born July 16, 1862, and was the daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Doty) Dorrell, who were natives of White River Township, this county. For five years after his marriage, Mr. Scott pursued the vocation of a farmer. In the fall of 1886, he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Stone's Crossing, this county, where he continued in business for a year and a half. In March, 1887, he engaged in the livery business at Greenwood, and he is now the sole proprietor of the only business of the kind at that place. He and wife are the parents of three children: Myrtie M., Raleigh A., and Florence, all of whom are living. Our subject and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. The former is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and is a republican in politics. He is an enterprising young man and a first-class citizen.

PRESERVE O. SEFTON, a well-to-do and successful farmer of Pleasant Township, was born in Decatur County, this state, July 19, 1834, being the son of Henry and Sarah (Brown) Sefton, both of whom were natives of Ohio. They were reared and married in their native state, but removed to Decatur County, Ind., in an early day. They both spent the rest of their days in that county. His father was married three times. His second wife was Sarah Stine, and his third wife was Emma Vert. After his death his last wife married Orrin Custer, with whom she now resides in Greensburg, Decatur Co. The paternal grandfather of our subject was William Sefton, a native of Ohio. His maternal grandfather was Preserve O. Brown, who was born in Ohio, and for whom our subject was named. He grew to manhood in his native county, and was married there in 1855, to Lucinda Draper, daughter of Thomas and Catharine (Harbert) Draper. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Sefton came to Johnson County, and located in Pleasant Township, near his present home. He has now been a resident of that township

since February, 1856. His first wife died where he first settled, February 28, 1864, and on the 22nd day of June, 1866, he was married to Mrs. Mary E. Hendrickson. She was born in Clark Township, this county, November 14, 1836, and was the daughter of Samuel and Maria L. (Harbert) Billingsly; the former was a native of Guilford County, N. C., and the latter a native of Dearborn County, Ind. Her father was born November 16, 1809, and was the son of Henry and Elizabeth Billingsly. Her mother was born October 5, 1817, and was the daughter of Ebenezer and Mary M. Harbert. The marriage of her parents was solemnized in Clark Township, in which her father spent the rest of his life, and in which her mother still resides. Mrs. Sefton was married to Isaac Hendrickson, September 7, 1858. He was born in Clark Township, October 13, 1836, and was the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Dawson) Hendrickson. He died October 5, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Sefton removed to their present home in 1868. The whole attention of Mr. Sefton is given to farming. He owns a good farm of eighty acres, which is very desirably situated. Mrs. Sefton owns a farm of forty acres which adjoins the eighty mentioned above on the east. Besides this Mr. Sefton owns a one-fifth interest in an undivided two-thirds of ninety-six acres in Howard County, this state. By his first wife, Mr. Sefton became the father of four children: Catharine A., born October 10, 1855; Sarah S., September 7, 1857, deceased; Thomas H., April 21, 1861, and Rachel E., January 6, 1864. By her first husband Mrs. Sefton became the mother of two children; Clurisa J., born May 9, 1861, and Samuel I., March 4, 1863, deceased. Mr. Sefton and his present wife have had four children: Robert W., born May 7, 1868; George W., November 7, 1870; John D., March 9, 1875, and Edwin W., March 7, 1877, deceased. The wife of Mr. Sefton is a member of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sefton was twice drafted during the War of the Rebellion, and for both substitutes, and to clear his township of a draft, he paid \$1,680. In politics, our subject is a democrat. He is a progressive man and a model farmer. He and Mrs. Sefton are very highly esteemed and respected.

GEORGE L. SHEEK, a prosperous young farmer of Pleasant Township, was born on a farm near where resides, August 22, 1854, and was the son of John B. and Sarah (Kinnick) Sheek, both of whom were natives of Davie County, N. C. When he was seventeen years of age his father died, after which he remained at home with his widowed mother, until he reached the age of twenty-seven. He was married December 15, 1880, to Sarah J. Wilson. She is

also a native of Pleasant Township, born August 31, 1853, and was the daughter of Joseph A. and Louisa (Vandiver) Wilson, who were respectively natives of North Carolina and Mercer County, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Sheek entered upon their married life on a farm in Section 3, Pleasant Township. February 10, 1886, they removed to their present home, in the same section. The whole attention of Mr. Sheek is given to farming. He owns a good farm two miles southeast of Greenwood, which is well improved, and most of which is in cultivation. He and wife are the parents of five children: Gracie May, born April 27, 1882; George Wilson, September 5, 1883; Queen Bessie, March 31, 1885; Nellie, September 12, 1886, and Victor Noble, January 6, 1888, all of whom are living. The wife of Mr. Sheek is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Sheek became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, August 29, 1875. He is an industrious and successful farmer, and he and wife are very highly respected.

ISAAC D. SHEEK, a well-to-do and prosperous farmer of Pleasant Township, is a native of Davie County, N. C., born January 9, 1841, and was the son of Daniel and Jane (Williams) Sheek, both of whom were natives of North Carolina; the former of Davie County, and the latter of Yadkin County. He grew to manhood in his native county, working upon a farm in summer and attending school in winter. In April, 1861, he entered the service of the Confederate Army, in Company G, Fourth North Carolina Regiment, with which he served until the close of the war; he first entered as a private. He participated in the battles of Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, the second battle of Manassas, Sharp's Mound, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, all the fights with Gen. Grant's army in the vicinity of Richmond, and many other engagements, in all of which he discharged his duties in a manner becoming a brave soldier, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee, at Appomattox. In January, 1866, Mr. Sheek came from Davie County, N. C., to Johnson County, Ind., and with the exception of nearly two years his home has ever since been in Pleasant Township. His whole attention has been given to farming. He owns sixty-five acres of good land, nearly all of which is in cultivation. Mr. Sheek was married January 22, 1867, to Martha H. Henry. Mrs. Sheek was born in Pleasant Township, this county, November 6, 1847, and is the daughter of Samuel and Eliza Ann (Kinnick) Henry; the former was born in Virginia, and the latter in Davie County, N. C. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Sheek has resulted in the birth of three children: Willie Myrtle, born January 12, 1868; Daniel Walter, October 8, 1871, and Luna Ethel, October 15, 1880,

all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Sheek are members of the Methodist Church. In politics, the former is a democrat. On the 10th of March, 1888, he received the nomination of his party for the office of township trustee. He is an industrious farmer, and he and wife are among their township's best citizens.

LEVIN W. SHEEK, one of Pleasant Township's respected citizens, was born in Davie County, N. C., March 2, 1829, and is the son of George and Mary (Call) Sheek, both of whom were natives of Davie County, N. C. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Sheek was a native of England. His father owned extensive grist-milling and saw-milling interests in Davie County, and these furnished our subject employment during his youth. He was married in his native county, May 11, 1854, to Mary A. Bouden. She was born in Davie County, N. C., September 20, 1837, and was the daughter of Caleb and Mary (Etchison) Bouden, who were also natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Mary A. Sheek died in Davie County, October 2, 1856, leaving one child, Emily J., born March 2, 1856, deceased. During the time which intervened between his marriage and the death of his wife, Mr. Sheek was engaged at farming. After the death of his wife he returned to his father's. In the fall of 1857, he came to Johnson County, and his home has ever since been in Pleasant Township. His second marriage occurred in that township, June 10, 1858, when Miss Mary E. Henry became his wife. She was born in Pleasant Township, April 24, 1837, and was the daughter of Hiram and Margaret (Cochrane) Henry, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, and the latter was a native of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Sheek began house-keeping on the farm where they now live. In 1864, they removed to the house in which they now live, and this has been their home since, excepting from March, 1882, to March, 1886, during which time they resided in Greenwood, whither they had gone for the purpose of sending their children to school. Ever since locating in this county, Mr. Sheek has given his whole attention to farming. He owns 210½ acres of good land, about 155 of which are in cultivation. Mr. Sheek and his present wife have had seven children: George W., born March 29, 1859, deceased; Henry A., January 2, 1860, deceased; Margaret J., August 9, 1861; Hiram N., June 30, 1864; Floyd A., July 19, 1867; Franklin L., November 19, 1869, and Ernest C., died when one year old. Mr. and Mrs. Sheek are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. SHEEK, an industrious farmer of Pleasant Township, was born on the old Sheek homestead, where he now lives, July 16, 1859, and was the son of John B. and Sarah (Kinnick)-Sheek, mention of whom appears elsewhere. He was reared on

the old home place, and was married August 8, 1880, to Elzora Park. She was born in this county in December, 1861, and was the daughter of Daniel and Emeline (Brunnemer) Park. Mr. and Mrs. Sheek entered upon their married life on a farm in Pleasant Township, and their home has been in that township ever since; they have occupied the old homestead since the spring of 1887. Mr. Sheek owns forty acres of good land, over half of which is in cultivation. He and wife have three children: Letitia Dell, born June 11, 1881; Cordelia Bryant, April 26, 1883, and Roy Clifford, born September 13, 1887, all of whom are living. Mr. Sheek and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. DAVID H. SHUTTERS, a respected and worthy citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in Scott County, this state, December 5, 1840, and was the son of Mathias and Nancy (Thomas) Shutters, the former of whom was born in Virginia, June 9, 1811, and was the son of Henry and Mary (Andis) Shutters. The latter was born in the State of Connecticut, September 30, 1813, and was the daughter of Jonathan Thomas. His parents were married in Jackson County, this state, November 3, 1833. They are both living, and now reside near Kokomo, Howard County. When the subject of this sketch was nine years old his parents moved to Marion County, Ills., but only remained six weeks. Returning to this state, they came to Johnson County, and located in White River Township, where our subject spent his youth. The chief occupation of his father at that time was farming, though he also in connection with this, carried on a harness and shoe-making business, and conducted a cooper shop, so that besides working on a farm, our subject had an opportunity to familiarize himself with some two or three trades, which he did. In September, 1861, he entered the service of the Union Army, in Company F, Seventh Indiana Regiment, with which he served nearly two years, when, because of disability, he was compelled to retire. He was in the battles of Green Brier, W. Va., Second Battle of Bull Run, the Wilderness and Gettysburg, besides several other engagements. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, May 9, 1863, and immediately returned home to recruit his health. On regaining his health he resumed farm work, and was otherwise variously employed for some four or five years. He then took up the blacksmith's trade to which he gave a good part of his attention for a number of years. In 1870, he began the study of veterinary surgery, and for the past sixteen years he has been actively engaged in the practice of that branch of medicine. He now gives his exclusive attention to the study of the horse and the treatment of its diseases. He has always had a particular fondness for this

animal, which, united with several years of careful study, makes him admirably fitted for the duties of this profession. Mr. Shutters has been a member of the State Veterinary Society since the fall of 1886. His home ever since he was nine years old, has been in this county, and he has resided in Pleasant Township since 1871. Mr. Shutters has been married twice. His first marriage was to Mary C. Surface, February 6, 1862, and his second marriage was to Mrs. Mary E. Park, March 2, 1872. His present wife was born in Morgan County, this state, September 23, 1839, and was the daughter of Anthony and Blancha Brunnemer. Mr. Shutters is the father of four children, as follows: Minnie A., born December 14, 1872, deceased; Ottilla L., May 13, 1874; Fola O., September 22, 1876, and Charles W., June 17, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Shutters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic and G. A. R. lodges, and in politics, he is a republican.

JOHN T. SHUTTERS, a farmer of Pleasant Township, was born in Scott County, Ind., June 5, 1843, and was the son of Mathias and Nancy (Thomas) Shutters, who were respectively natives of Virginia and New York. When he was but six years old, his parents removed to Marion County, Ills., but about six weeks later they came to Johnson County, and settled in White River Township, where his early life was spent on a farm. His parents now reside near Kokomo, in Howard County. September 12, 1861, our subject entered Company F, Seventh Indiana Regiment, with which he served three years. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Antietam, South Mountain, Gettysburg, Petersburg, and many others of less importance. He was also in the engagement of the Weldon Railroad. He was wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. He received an honorable discharge at Indianapolis September 20, 1864. He then resumed farming in Pleasant Township, where he has ever since given his attention to that pursuit. He was married December 21, 1871, to Matilda A. Whittaker. She was born in Pleasant Township, this county, November 6, 1852, and was the daughter of M. B. and Sarah (Crim) Whittaker, who were married in Oldham County, Ky., March 16, 1838, and came to Johnson County in 1840. They spent the rest of their lives in Pleasant Township. Mr. and Mrs. Shutters are the parents of one child, Marlie D., born April 13, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Shutters are members of the Christian Church. In politics, the former is an ardent republican. He and wife have a farm of sixty-five acres, and a comfortable home, where they reside in a pleasant way. They are among their township's best citizens.

ISAAC F. SMITH, a farmer of Pleasant Township, was born on

the farm where he now lives, March 11, 1853. He is the only living child of Robert and Louisa E. (Clem) Smith. He was reared on the old Smith homestead, working on the farm in summer and attending the district school in winter. When he was twenty years old his father died, after which he took up the vocation of a farmer for himself on the old home place, and his entire attention is given to that pursuit. He was married March 11, 1879, to Mattie C. Demaree. She was born on a farm near Hopewell, November 11, 1859, and is the daughter of William W. and Lydia A. (Carnine) Demaree, whose history will be found elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two children: William F., born February 7, 1880, and Ezra A., January 8, 1886, both of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and son Willie, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JEREMIAH W. SMITH, a citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in White River Township, this county, June 25, 1840, and was the son of Joseph and Nancy (Lacy) Smith, both of whom were natives of Fayette County, Ind. Nancy Smith was born in Fayette County, Ind., May 2, 1812, and is the daughter of Charles and Martha Lacy, natives of North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively. They were early settlers of Indiana. Mrs. Smith was married to Abner Liones. One child, a daughter, named Martha, was born unto the marriage. The father died in 1831, and in 1835, the mother married Joseph Smith, the son of Tobias and Martha Smith. He was of Virginia parentage; he was born in Fayette County, Ind., in 1813, and died in Johnson County, Ind., in 1882. The following are her children: Mary, Rebecca, Jeremiah W. and Nancy J. He grew to manhood on the old homestead, and was married in Marion County, Ind., October 4, 1860, to Martha A. Ballenger. She was born in Wayne County, Ind., September 27, 1837, and was the daughter of Edward B. and Margaret (Thompson) Ballenger, natives of Virginia and North Carolina. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Smith located on the farm they now occupy, where they have resided ever since. The entire attention of Mr. Smith is given to farming. He and wife are the parents of one child: Maggie M., born August 27, 1861. She is now the wife of John F. Crawford, of Greenwood, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F. and K. of H. lodges, and is a republican in politics. In 1884, he was the candidate of his party for county commissioner. He is an influential man, and he and wife are highly respected.

MRS. LOUISA E. SMITH, of Pleasant Township, was born in

Gallatin County, Ky., July 30, 1827, and was the daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Shepherd) Clem, the former of whom was born in Honey County, Ky., and was the son of Philip and Phebe (Miller) Clem. The latter was the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Hill) Shepherd. Isaac Clem was born July 18, 1794, and died in Miami County, this state, in December, 1880. Nancy Shepherd was born March 17, 1791, and died in Pleasant Township, September 3, 1847. When our subject was four years old her parents came to Johnson County, and located in Pleasant Township, where she grew to womanhood, and where she was married to Robert Smith, April 21, 1852. He was born in Grayson County, Va., June 26, 1808, and was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Black) Smith, both of whom were born in Grayson County, Va., the former in 1760. After their marriage they settled on a part of what is now the Smith farm, and in that vicinity Mr. Smith pursued the vocation of a farmer until his death. In his early manhood he taught school a number of years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was a local preacher for over twenty-five years. He was a republican in politics, and died May 4, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Smith's marriage resulted in the birth of five children: Isaac F., born March 11, 1853; Sarah E., August 11, 1855, deceased; and three others, two sons and one daughter, died unnamed. Mrs. Smith has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church ever since she was fourteen years old. She still resides on the old homestead.

ISAAC T. TINKLE, a successful farmer and respected citizen of Pleasant Township, was born June 15, 1824, in Preble County, Ohio, being the son of Henry and Martha (Young) Tinkle; the former a native of Virginia, and the latter a native of West Virginia. His paternal grandparents came to America from Germany. When he was nine years old his parents came to Indiana and located in Carroll County, where he grew to manhood on a farm, and where he was married August 28, 1845, to Mahala Dowden; she was a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born August 27, 1824, and was the daughter of Augustus Dowden. After his marriage, Mr. Tinkle pursued the vocation of a farmer in Carroll County until the year 1882, when he removed to Clinton County, this state, where his first wife died. November 19, 1883, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth J. West, who was born in this county April 20, 1841, and was the daughter of Lemuel and Sidney (Crow) Tilson, who were both natives of West Virginia. She was married to John West December 25, 1870. He died December 2, 1878, after which his surviving wife remained a widow until her marriage to Mr. Tinkle. The first marriage of Mr. Tinkle resulted in the birth of ten child-

ren, as follows: Mary J., January 11, 1847; Lewis A., December 7, 1848; Caroline, March 28, 1851; Dorcas M., May 4, 1853; James M., April 2, 1855, deceased; Roena E., October 25, 1857; William H., January 29, 1860; Martha M., September 21, 1862; Warren E., February 7, 1866, and Emma E., May 14, 1868, deceased. The first marriage of Mrs. Tinkle resulted in the birth of one child — a daughter — Martha Ann, born the 3d day of September, 1872. Mrs. Tinkle is a member of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Masonic lodge. In politics, he is a democrat. While a resident of Carroll County, he received his party's nomination for county commissioner, but declined. Mr. Tinkle owns a well-improved farm in Clinton County, this state, and his wife is the owner of a good farm in Pleasant Township, which is also well improved.

LOUIS F. TRACY, a farmer of Pleasant Township, was born in that township near where he now resides, November 9, 1853, and was the son of Mathew J. and Susan M. (Smith) Tracy, whose history appears elsewhere. He was but three years old when his mother died. His entire life thus far has been spent in Pleasant Township. During his boyhood and youth he worked on a farm, and also assisted his father at the carpenter's trade. August 3, 1873, he was married to Miss Louisiana Pierce. She was born in Pleasant Township, February 27, 1854, and was the daughter of James and Amanda E. (Davis) Pierce. They began housekeeping on a farm in the southern part of Pleasant Township, where Mr. Tracy pursued the vocation of a farmer until the death of his first wife, October 29, 1879. He was married to Miss Maggie E. Brewer, January 11, 1882. She was born near Whiteland, July 19, 1862, and was the daughter of John D. and Fannie (Webb) Brewer, the history of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Ever since their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy have resided in Pleasant Township, and the entire attention of the former has been given to farming. They moved to their present home in Section 16, March 1, 1887. They own 246 acres of land which is well improved, and most of which is in a splendid state of cultivation. They are the parents of two children: Ethelyn Grant, born April 23, 1884, and Mathew Virgil, October 18, 1886, both of whom are living. Mrs. Tracy is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Tracy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Masonic lodge.

MATHEW J. TRACY, a prominent citizen of Whiteland, and president of the Whiteland Fruit Packing Company, was born near Whiteland, January 6, 1832, and was the son of James and Mary (Tanner) Tracy, both of whom were natives of North

Carolina. His father was born in the year 1783, and was the son of Nathaniel and Mary Tracy, the former of whom was a native of Maryland. His mother was born December 31, 1788, and was the daughter of Josiah and Martha (Wooten) Tanner, who were both natives of Virginia. Both of his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War. His paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Tracy, served under the immediate command of Gen. George Washington. His maternal grandfather, Josiah Tanner, was wounded in the battle of King's Mountain, in the month of September, 1780. Nathaniel Tracy was born in 1736. He was married to Mrs. Mary Hill, in 1765. He died in Kentucky in 1816. His wife, Mary Tracy, was born in 1734, and died in Kentucky in 1820. Josiah Tanner was born in 1744, and was married to Martha Wooten, in 1767. He died in Kentucky in 1818. His wife, Martha Tanner, was born in 1747, and died near Vernon, this state, in 1844. The father and mother of our subject were married in the State of Kentucky, in 1805. They removed from Henry County, Ky., to Johnson County, Ind., in 1827, and became early settlers of Pleasant Township. They located on a farm five miles north of Franklin, where the father died February 14, 1833, and where the subject of this sketch was born, and where his early boyhood was spent. James Tracy was a farmer by occupation, and a whig in politics. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. The mother of our subject died in Franklin Township in 1848. Our subject was the youngest of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters. He received a fair knowledge of the ordinary branches of learning, and at the age of sixteen, he began to learn the carpenter's trade. For a period of over thirty years, he was a contractor in that branch of mechanics. In connection with this pursuit, he controlled farming interests. His place of residence has always been in Pleasant Township. He resides at Whiteland, where he has a comfortable home. He helped to organize the Whiteland Fruit Packing Company in December, 1887, and besides being a stockholder, he was elected president of the company, which position he now fills. Mr. Tracy served in the War of the Rebellion from July 25, 1861, to September 1, 1864. He served in Company F, Third Indiana Cavalry. He participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Upperville, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. He was also in the campaign of Gen. Grant, through the wilderness to Petersburg. In all, he served in fifty-two battles and skirmishes. Mr. Tracy has been twice married, the first being to Susan M. Smith, December 2, 1852, the second to Mary K. Varner, April 20, 1859. He had five children: Louis F., born November 10, 1853; James B., April 10, 1855; Richard M., March 7, 1860, deceased; Mathew V., February 23,

1862, deceased, and Clarence A., December 9, 1867. Mr. Tracy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the F. & A. M. and the G. A. R. lodges. He began life in very moderate circumstances, and he has become one of the well-to-do and influential men of the county.

DAVID TROUT, a prominent citizen and well-to-do farmer of Pleasant Township, was born in Augusta County, Va., June 5, 1828, and is the son of Solomon and Hannah (Miller) Trout, the former a native of Augusta County, Va., and the latter a native of Rockingham County, Va. In the month of September, 1838, his parents came to the State of Indiana, and after a residence of a few months in Floyd County, they came to Johnson County in February, 1839, and settled in Pleasant Township. Both his father and mother spent their lives in Pleasant Township. The former was killed by a falling tree, April 4, 1846, and the latter died February 3, 1877. After his father's death the subject of this sketch remained at home with his widowed mother until his marriage. He was married November 8, 1855, to Nancy E. McClain. She was born in Pleasant Township, this county, May 27, 1835, and is the daughter of Thomas and Sarah F. (Tracy) McClain, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Trout began housekeeping on a farm in Pleasant Township, upon which they resided until in March, 1863. At that time they removed to their present home, which is in Section 21, of the same township. Mr. and Mrs. Trout have had a family of nine children: Solomon A., born September 8, 1856; James T., March 31, 1858; Samuel N., April 17, 1860; Jonathan J., September 6, 1862; Calvin E., August 15, 1864; Martha A., January 12, 1867; William D., August 1, 1870; Adolphus F., August 13, 1872, and Robert E., September 1, 1877, all of whom are living. The whole attention of Mr. Trout is given to farming, and the breeding of stock. Besides excellent specimens of other kinds of stock, he is the owner of a fine thoroughbred norman stallion, that was imported from France in 1886, and for which he paid \$1,500. He owns a splendid farm of 180 acres in a good state of improvement, and which is very desirably situated. He is one of the substantial and influential men of his township, and one of its progressive and prosperous farmers.

MRS. DELILAH TROUT, of Pleasant Township, was born in Clark Township, January 3, 1844, and was the daughter of Jackson and Sarah (Parr) Williams, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. She grew to womanhood in her native township, and was married there January 26, 1859, to John G. Calvin. He was born in this county, January 9, 1833. They began housekeeping

in Clark Township. Mr. Calvin served in the Union Army one year. About 1863, he and wife removed to Morgan County, but Mr. Calvin's health was very poor, and while visiting with relatives in Clark Township in 1864, he died on the 26th day of April. He left one child: San Francisco, born December 14, 1860. In 1866, on the 6th day of September, Mrs. Calvin was married to Benjamin G. Trout. He was born in this county, January 6, 1842, and was the son of Abram and Rebecca (Garrett) Trout who were natives of Virginia. After this marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Trout settled on a farm in Franklin Township. In 1872, they removed to Pleasant Township, where Mr. Trout pursued farming until March 8, 1881, when he died. Her last marriage resulted in the birth of three children: Warren W., born October 20, 1867; Harry, January 31, 1869, and Jackson, August 5, 1872, all of whom are living. Mrs. Trout is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. She owns eighty acres of good land, which is well improved, and most of which is in cultivation. She is very highly esteemed and respected by all who know her. Mr. Trout served in the Union Army three years.

CORNELIUS A. B. VANARSDALL, a retired farmer and prominent citizen of Whiteland, was born in Mercer County, Ky., October 3, 1823, and was the son of Simon and Catharine (Whitenack) Vanarsdall, both of whom were also natives of Mercer County, Ky. His father was born December 22, 1799, and was the son of Cornelius A. B. and Mary (Brewer) Vanarsdall. Simon Vanarsdall died in Franklin Township, November 14, 1882. The mother of our subject was born June 11, 1803, and was the daughter of Henry and Eva (Terhune) Whitenack; she died in Franklin Township, August 14, 1875. When the subject of this sketch was but four years old, his parents emigrated from Mercer County, Ky., to Johnson County, Ind., and located on a tract of land in the northern part of Franklin Township, in September, 1827, a time when the woods still abounded with wolves and game. The tract of land on which his parents located, was developed into a farm, and upon this the father and mother spent the rest of their lives. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth helping to clear and cultivate the farm. He was married November 25, 1847, to Nancy J. Clem. She was born in Henry County, Ky., September 24, 1831, and was the daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Shepherd) Clem, the former of whom was born in Henry County, Ky., in 1797, and was the son of Philip and Phebe (Miller) Clem. He died in Miami County, Ind., December 27, 1881. Her mother was born in Shelby County, Ky., March 17, 1792. She died in Pleasant Township, September 2, 1847. After his marriage, Mr. Vanarsdal

pursued the vocation of a farmer until the fall of 1884. On the 10th day of October, 1884, he and wife retired from the farm, and have since resided in Whiteland, where they have a beautiful home. They have had five children, as follows: Nancy C., born October 20, 1849; Maggie J., June 5, 1851; William D., April 22, 1853; Sarah E., March 5, 1855, deceased, and Samuel E., February 3, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Vanarsdall are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Vanarsdall is one of the county's thoroughly reliable men, and he and wife are among its honored and respected citizens.

WILLIAM D. VANARSDALL, a prosperous young farmer of Pleasant Township, was born in Franklin Township, April 22, 1853, and was the son of Cornelius A. B. and Nancy J. (Clem) Vanarsdall, a history of whom is given elsewhere. When he was three years years old his parents removed to Pleasant Township, in which his boyhood and youth were spent on a farm. He received a good knowledge of the ordinary branches of learning, and at the age of twenty-one he took up the vocation of a farmer for himself, in Pleasant Township. In 1882, he removed to Franklin Township, but in the fall of 1886 he returned to Pleasant Township, and located on the farm he now occupies. He owns a good farm of seventy-nine acres, about fifty-two of which are in cultivation. It contains a good new frame residence, and is in other respects well improved. Besides farming he gives considerable attention to saw-milling, and to the business of grain threshing. He was married August 26, 1874, to Cynthia Adams. She was born on a farm two and one-half miles south of Franklin, September 19, 1855, and was the daughter of James C. and Rebecca P. (Voriss) Adams. Our subject and wife have had five children: Gustin O., born August 10, 1876; Cornelia J., February 15, 1878; William E., March 1, 1880; Arvil D., March 19, 1881, and Charles T., September 11, 1887, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Vanarsdall belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Vanarsdall is a successful and prosperous farmer, and he and wife are highly respected.

DOMINICUS VAN DYKE, one of Pleasant Township's honorable and respected citizens, is the son of Peter and Ady (Blue) Van Dyke, both of whom were natives of Somerset County, N. J. He was born in Franklin County, this state, July 30, 1818, and spent his boyhood there on a farm. His parents removed to Rush County, Ind., when he was fourteen years of age, and in this county his youth was spent assisting to clear and cultivate a farm. Owing to the very limited advantages for schooling in those days, his early education was quite limited. By reading, in later years, however, he has somewhat mitigated the lack of a good education.

He was married in Rush County, this state, November 19, 1837, to Nancy, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Salisbury) Myers, born in Lewis County, Ky., September 13, 1816. When she was eight years old her parents came to this state and settled in Rush County, where she grew to womanhood. In January following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke came to Johnson County, and resided for one year in Pleasant Township. They then returned to Rush County and resided there on a farm for seven years. In 1845, they again came to this county, and have ever since occupied their present home. The life occupation of Mr. Van Dyke has been farming. He owns a well-improved farm of 110 acres, about eighty of which are in cultivation. The marriage of Mr. Van Dyke resulted in the birth of two children, a son and daughter, who died in infancy, unnamed, and George P., born January 12, 1849, deceased, and John H., December 12, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke are members of the Christian Church. In politics, he is a republican. He is one of the influential and well-to-do men of his township, and he and wife are among its highly respected citizens.

ANDREW W. VORHIES, a farmer of Pleasant Township, was born in the township in which he resides, April 6, 1835, and was the son of Isaac B. and Rachel B. (Whitenack) Vorhies, both of whom were natives of Mercer County, Ky. His father was born August 10, 1801, and was the son of Jacob and Margaret Vorhies. His mother was born September 28, 1801, and was the daughter of Abram and Ann Whitenack. His parents were married in Mercer County, Ky., July 21, 1825. They came to Johnson County and settled in Pleasant Township in 1827. They afterward removed to White River Township, where both spent the rest of their lives, the father dying March 29, 1871, and the mother December 25, 1879. The subject of this sketch was, perhaps, four or five years old when his parents removed to White River Township. He grew to manhood in that township, but in April, 1861, he located in Pleasant Township, and there resided until December, 1866. He then removed to White River Township, but in August, 1868, he returned to Pleasant Township, and settled where he now resides. His entire attention has been given to agricultural pursuits. He owns eighty-two acres of good land, which is well improved, and fifty-five of which are in cultivation. Mr. Vorhies was married October 10, 1860, to Fannie Neiman. She was born in Dauphin County, Penn., December 19, 1839, and was the daughter of George and Mary (Franks) Neiman, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Her mother was born April 20, 1808, and died March 29, 1842. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Vorhies has resulted in the birth of six children: Mary A.,

born September 24, 1861; Isaac H., December 17, 1863; Elizabeth E., September 12, 1866, deceased; Ollie F., April 22, 1868, deceased; Bertie A., October 7, 1876, and Maudie May, November 22, 1881. Mr. Vorhies is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Knights of Honor lodge. He is an industrious and successful farmer, and he and wife are good citizens.

WILLIAM H. VORIS, a farmer of Pleasant Township, was born near his present home, December 21, 1847, and was the son of Abraham B. and Sarah (Lyons) Voris, both of whom were natives of Lexington County, Ky. He was reared on the old Voris homestead, and on the 1st day of October, 1868, he was married to Elizabeth Rairdon. She was born in Brown County, this state, August 3, 1850, and was the daughter of Henry and Margaret Rairdon, both of whom were natives of Commercial County, Ky. Ever since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Voris have resided in Pleasant Township. The occupation of the former is farming. He owns ninety-four acres of land, nearly all of which is in cultivation. He and wife have had nine children: Maggie M., born March 25, 1870; Arthur D., July 7, 1872; Charles R., December 16, 1873, deceased; Dessie P., September 24, 1875, deceased; Maud D., June 16, 1877; Lida J., January 29, 1879; Sallie D., March 31, 1881; Theresa B., August 15, 1883, and Fletie D., August 20, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Voris are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN WEST, deceased, was born October 8, 1817, in Owen County, Ky., and was the son of Van and Sarah (Bourn) West, the former of whom was born February 15, 1788, and the latter was born September 5, 1798. They were married March 23, 1815. He died March 5, 1829, and she died October 8, 1832. The subject of this sketch came to Johnson County at the age of twenty-one, and was married here to Karon H. Hendricks, September 29, 1840. She was born in Franklin Township, this county, and was the daughter of Lewis and Sarah (Lamasters) Hendricks, the former of whom was a second cousin of ex-Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks. After his marriage Mr. West pursued the vocation of a farmer and live-stock dealer, in Franklin Township, until about 1858, when he removed to Pleasant Township. His first marriage resulted in the birth of twelve children: Miner, born June 19, 1842; Sarah C., December 29, 1844; William C., November 1, 1847; Lucretia J., May 7, 1850; Van A., August 6, 1852; Charles J., September 6, 1856; Dora A., March 17, 1859; James E., June 18, 1861, deceased; a twin brother of James, who died unnamed; Melvenia, September 1, 1863; Oliver P., April 1, 1866, and a son that died unnamed. Mrs. Karon H. West died

August 24, 1868. The history of his marriage to Elizabeth Tilson, appears elsewhere. Mr. West was a member of the Baptist Church, and of the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges. He died December 2, 1879.

HARVEY H. WHEATCRAFT, a well-to-do citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in Putnam County, this state, December 8, 1847, and was the son of Malachi and Sophia M. (Bradford) Wheatcraft, a history of whom appears elsewhere in this work. When he was a child his parents removed from Putnam County to Johnson County, and settled on a farm in the northern part of Pleasant Township, where he was reared to manhood. In summer he worked on the farm, and in winter he attended school—at first in a district school, and later, in the public schools of Greenwood. In the fall of 1867, he entered Hartsville University, in which his father had purchased a scholarship. At the close of one term at Hartsville he returned home. In the fall of 1868, he became a student in Wabash College, and there pursued his studies two years. Returning home he took up the vocation of a farmer and stock-raiser, to which his attention has entirely been given ever since. He was married March 15, 1877, to Margaretta L. Todd. She is a native of Marion County, this state, born on Christmas day, 1850, the daughter of Thomas J. and Betsey J. (Duke) Todd, both of whom were natives of Lexington, Ky. For three years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Wheatcraft resided on the old Wheatcraft homestead. In 1880, they removed to the farm they now occupy, which is part of the home farm. They have a farm of ninety-six acres, about eighty of which are in cultivation. It contains a handsome frame residence, and is in other respects substantially improved. Our subject and wife are the parents of three children, as follows: Bradford T., born December 5, 1877; Oren M., December 15, 1878, and William B., February 28, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Wheatcraft are members of the Presbyterian Church. The former is a member of the K. of H. lodge, and he and wife are both members of the order of Chosen Friends. In addition to farming our subject gives considerable attention to the breeding of fine stock. He is now the owner of a number of blooded horses, of Blue Bull, Hambletonian and other stocks noted for speed, and his large herd of Jersey cattle is one of the best in the country. He has repeatedly received first premiums at St. Louis fairs and Indiana and Illinois State fairs.

MALACHI WHEATCRAFT, deceased, was born in Wayne County, Penn., September 8, 1807, and was the son of Joseph and Rachel (Brothers) Wheatcraft. His paternal grandparents were Edward and Rebecca (Taylor) Wheatcraft. His maternal grand-

parents were Thomas and Nancy (Dever) Brothers, natives of Baltimore County, Md. Joseph Wheatcraft emigrated with his family from Wayne County, Penn., to Perry County, Ohio, in 1816, and there spent the rest of his life. On the 31st day of January, 1833, he was married in Licking County, Ohio, to Sophia M. Bradford. She was born in Lincoln County, Me., March 17, 1813, and is a descendant of ex-Governor William Bradford, of Massachusetts. Of her parents, Charles and Elizabeth Bradford, the former was born in Plymouth, Mass., September 14, 1777; about 1804, he was married to Elizabeth Brown. In an early day he immigrated to Licking County, Ohio. In November, 1834, he removed to Persifer Township, Knox County, Ills., where he spent the rest of his life. He died February 25, 1868, in the ninety-first year of his age. Malachi Wheatcraft and wife entered upon their married life upon a farm in Perry County, Ohio. In the fall of 1840, they removed to Knox County, Ills. In 1843, they came to the State of Indiana, and located on a farm near Bainbridge, Putnam County. In the year 1850, they removed from Putnam County to Johnson County, and settled on a farm in the northern part of Pleasant Township, where the father pursued the vocation of a farmer until his death on the 19th day of October, 1873. He was a member of the United Brethren Church, and in politics, he was a republican. His surviving widow still continues to occupy the old homestead. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wheatcraft resulted in the birth of ten children, as follows: The first was a son, who died unnamed; Elizabeth R., born April 2, 1836; Eliza J., May 17, 1839; Joseph B., November 1, 1842, deceased; Harriet H., February 24, 1845, deceased; Harvey H., December 8, 1847; Malachi, September 7, 1850, deceased; Mary L., October 24, 1852, deceased; the next, a son, who died unnamed, and William C., November 22, 1857.

WILLIAM C. WHEATCRAFT, a farmer of Pleasant Township, was born in the house he now occupies, November 22, 1857, the son of Malachi and Sophia M. (Bradford) Wheatcraft. He was reared on the old homestead, fifty acres of which he now owns. He was married February 17, 1886, to Ida M. Moore. She was born in Warsaw, Gallatin Co., Ky., April 27, 1858, and was the daughter of John and Josephine (Krutz) Moore. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of one child, Raymond M., born November 18, 1886. Mrs. Wheatcraft is a member of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and both are members of the Society of Chosen Friends. He is a republican. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Wheatcraft were Dr. John and Martha Temple (Elliott) Moore, the former of whom was born in

Lexington, Ky., and the latter in Woodford County, Ky. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Wheatcraft were Edward T. and Ann (Kelso) Krutz, both of whom were natives of Switzerland County, Ind. She died in that county in 1846, and he died near Warsaw, Ky., in 1880. The parents of Dr. John Moore were Rev. James and Betsey (Todd) Moore, the former of whom was a minister in the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID S. WHITENACK, undertaker and furniture dealer, of Greenwood, and one of the prominent citizens of that place, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, January 30, 1837, and is the son of Peter and Elmira J. (Harris) Whitenack, who were respectively natives of Mercer County, Ky., and Culpepper County, Va., the former of Dutch, and the latter of English, descent. He was reared to manhood on the old homestead, where he was born, and in the district school obtained a knowledge of the ordinary branches of learning. Later, he attended Wabash College two years. On the 28th day of December, 1863, he entered the service of the Union Army, in Company F, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, with which he served until the 31st of July, 1864, when he was captured and made a prisoner of war. His brother, George M. Whitenack, whose history appears below, had become a member of the same company, August 18, 1862, and he also was captured at the same time and place. Both were imprisoned at Andersonville. On the 16th of September, 1864, they were removed to the prison at Florence, S. C. Their food was barely sufficient to keep them alive. On the third day of their confinement they succeeded in breaking guard and making their escape. After spending nine days in a fruitless effort to break entirely away, during which time they were pursued by both men and bloodhounds, they were re-captured about 100 miles from Florence, and were lodged in jail at Columbia, S. C., where they were confined six weeks. They were then returned to the prison at Florence, and there confined until February 14, 1865, when the entire body of prisoners was removed to Richmond, Va., and paroled on the 22d of the month. On regaining their freedom, the Whitenack brothers made their way to Annapolis, Md., where it became necessary for the younger, George M., to enter a hospital. David S. Whitenack determined not to leave his brother in his almost dying condition, so he availed himself of the first opportunity and made off with him on a vessel bound for Baltimore. At that city they took a train for Indianapolis, whither they arrived on the 4th of March, 1865. Thirty days later the subject of this sketch rejoined his regiment at Pulaski, Tenn., and remained with it until the original members were mustered out. June 27, 1865, he was transferred to the

Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and was commissioned as second lieutenant, which rank he held until September 15, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Murfreesboro, Tenn. From the war, Mr. Whitenack returned to Pleasant Township, and for a number of years he farmed in summer and taught school in winter. In October, 1883, he removed to Greenwood. In the fall of 1884, he became the proprietor of an undertaking business at that place, which he has successfully conducted ever since. In connection with this, he has also owned and conducted a first-class furniture store. Mr. Whitenack was married January 1, 1861, to Sylvia R. Unthank. She was born at Port Royal, this county, April 28, 1840, and was the daughter of William S. and Nancy L. (Moreland) Unthank, who were respectively natives of North Carolina and Kentucky. The mother of Mrs. Whitenack was the daughter of Rev. John R. Moreland. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Whitenack has resulted in the birth of ten children, as follows: Eva J., April 18, 1862; Ida M., April, 1864; Cora S., August 3, 1866; Laura F., October 7, 1867, deceased; Emma F., December 8, 1869; Nannie E., January 19, 1872; Hattie, January 24, 1874, deceased; Bertha B., April 28, 1875, deceased; Edwin H., July 27, 1877, deceased, and Nellie Mabel, January 5, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Whitenack are members of the Presbyterian Church. The former is a member of the K. of H. and G. A. R. In politics, he is an ardent republican, and in 1868 he was the candidate of his party for the office of county clerk, but was defeated. He has served as assessor of his township one term. Mr. and Mrs. Whitenack are devoted members of the church, and take an active part in the work of it, and the Sabbath school.

GEORGE M. WHITENACK, a worthy and respected citizen of Pleasant Township, was born on a farm between one and two miles south of Greenwood, December 3, 1842, and was the son of Peter and Elvira J. (Harris) Whitenack. He was reared on the old homestead and received a common school education. August 18, 1862, he entered the service of the Union Army in Company F, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, and served until July 31, 1864, when he was taken prisoner near Macon, Ga., and imprisoned at Andersonville. He received an honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio, June 21, 1865. He then returned home and engaged at farming December 20, 1865; he married Elizabeth Park, born in this county November 2, 1845, and was the daughter of James W. and Elizabeth (Young) Park, who were respectively natives of Kentucky and Indiana. While the chief pursuit of Mr. Whitenack has been farming, he has also, for the past fifteen years, been quite extensively engaged in buying and selling poultry. He and wife have

had a family of ten children, as follows: William L., James H., George M., Fred D., Charles E. and Carrie, who are living; and Minnie, Jessie, Samuel, and a son unnamed, who are deceased. Our subject and wife are members, of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Whitenack is a member of the G. A. R., and, in politics, he is a republican. His record, both as a citizen and soldier, is irreproachable, and his honesty and integrity are unquestioned.

PETER WHITENACK, one of Johnson County's pioneers, and who for the past fifty-five years has been a resident of Pleasant Township, was born in Mercer County, Ky., February 8, 1806. He was the son of John and Ann (Debon) Whitenack, both of whom were natives of the State of New Jersey. His father was the son of Andrew Whitenack, and his mother was the daughter of Abram Debon. The boyhood and youth of our subject were spent on a farm in Mercer County, Ky. He was married there to Elvira J. Harris, November 17, 1828. She was born in Culpepper County, Va., March 20, 1806. In 1833, Mr. Whitenack removed with his family to this county and settled in Pleasant Township, in which he now resides. His occupation throughout his life has been farming. He owns a farm of 190 acres, which is in a good state of improvement and cultivation. His first marriage resulted in the birth of eight children, as follows: John J., born February 8, 1830, deceased; Harriet F., October 1, 1831; Elizabeth A., February 20, 1834, deceased; David S., January 30, 1837; Sarah J., July 2, 1839; George M., December 3, 1842; Mary E., January 30, 1845, and Martha G., April 3, 1849. The mother of these children died March 29, 1860. About eight years later Mr. Whitenack was married to Margaret Van Horn, his present wife; she was born in Pennsylvania, and was the daughter of Robert and Margaret Van Horn. This latter marriage has resulted in the birth of one child, Edith, who is a graduate of the Greenwood high school, and who is now preparing herself for the teacher's profession. For a number of years prior to her death the first wife of Mr. Whitenack was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, of which, also, he and his present wife are members.

DAULTIN WILSON, a druggist of Greenwood, and the present postmaster of that place, was born on a farm in Pleasant Township, May 2, 1844, the son of William and Jane (Todd) Wilson, who were respectively natives of North Carolina and Kentucky. He was reared on the old homestead, and in addition to a common school education, he attended Franklin College between one and two years. In January, 1865, he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College, at Indianapolis, in which he remained three months, and during that time obtained a knowledge of telegraphy. In

April, 1865, he took a position as operator for the J., M. & I. R. R., and as agent for the Adams Express Co., at Franklin, this county, and continued there three years. In April, 1868, he and his brother-in-law, C. H. Myers, opened a store in this county, where Mr. Wilson continued in business until March, 1871. About the 15th of that month he accepted the agency of the J., M. & I. Railroad, at Greenwood, and continued in that until in November, 1882. Early in 1882 he began the erection of a brick business block in Greenwood, and on the first day of June of that year, he opened in it a drug store, to which his attention has since been given. He was married October 25, 1870, to Miss Lizzie F. Polk, daughter of William and Sarah (Shoptaugh) Polk, who were both born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1805. Mrs. Wilson was born in Bullitt County, Ky., June 16, 1848. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of five children: Susie P., Burr L., Clifflie H., Bessie D. and Harry, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Wilson is a staunch democrat. He was elected trustee of Pleasant Township in the spring of 1880, and was re-elected in the spring of 1882. He was appointed postmaster of Greenwood, July 10, 1885, and has performed the duties of that position since August 3, of that year.

JAMES D. WILSON, a successful farmer and prosperous citizen of Pleasant Township, is a native of Guilford County, N. C., born March 3, 1828, being the son of Edward and Ann (Billingsly) Wilson, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. When he was a child his parents emigrated westward to Johnson County, and located on a tract of land in Pleasant Township. Our subject has ever since continued to reside on the same tract. During his early life he was employed upon the farm in summer, and was occasionally permitted to attend the district school in winter. At about the age of twenty-one he took up the carpenter's trade, and to it his attention was given for some six or seven years. He then turned his attention to the vocation of a farmer and stock-raiser, to which it has since entirely been given. He owns a farm of 110 acres, about seventy-five of which are in cultivation. It is in a good state of improvement, and is very desirably situated. On the third day of December, 1857, he was married to Susan C. Oldham. She was born in Rush County, Ind., April 25, 1838, and was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wilson) Oldham, who were respectively natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have had seven children, as follows: Laura B., born December 4, 1858 (married Granville R. Trout, March 17, 1885. He was born in this county, June 20, 1859, and was the son of Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Lemasters) Trout. Mr. Trout lived only a few

months after his marriage, his death occurring August 6, 1885.); Clara A., March 2, 1860, deceased; John A., June 18, 1862; James N., September 22, 1864; Charles G., November 15, 1867; Susan O., May 11, 1873, and Jessie M., June 24, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and their five oldest children, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their daughter, Clara A., was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Wilson is a democrat, and has served his township as assessor four years. He is an enterprising and progressive farmer, and he and wife are highly respected.

JAMES F. WILEY, a citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in Lewis County, Ky., January 25, 1823, and is the son of James and Martha K. (Looney) Wiley, the former of whom was born in Philadelphia, December 14, 1790, and died in Indianapolis, March 1, 1883; the latter was born in Lewis County, Ky., January 23, 1798, and died in the city of Indianapolis, March 29, 1875. They were married in Lewis County, Ky., June 27, 1816. When the subject of this sketch was three years old his parents removed to this state and settled in Rush County. There he spent his boyhood and youth, doing farm work in summer and attending school in winter. He was married in Rush County, February 24, 1842, to Drusilla Myers. She was born in Rush County, November 22, 1822, and was the daughter of Henry and Hannah (Salisbury) Myers, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, born September 8, 1787, and died in this county in September, 1871; the latter was a native of Lewis County, Ky., born July 15, 1794, and died in Greenwood, this county, in September, 1870. They were married in Lewis County, Ky., February 17, 1812. In 1856, Mr. and Mrs. Wiley removed from Rush County to this county, and located where they now reside. The life occupation of Mr. Wiley has been farming. He owns a handsome farm of 204 acres, which is admirably situated, and about 160 of which are in cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley have had seven children: Nancy A., born January 15, 1843; American P., December 29, 1847, deceased; Sarah J., August 4, 1849; Marcus D. L., August 2, 1851; Myrtle B., October 17, 1856, deceased; William A., May 27, 1859, and Friend F., July 14, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley, and their five children, are members of the Christian Church. In politics, Mr. Wiley is a democrat. He was elected a member of the board of county commissioners in 1858, and was subsequently re-elected to that position three times, serving, in all, twelve consecutive years, to the entire satisfaction of the public.

DR. JOSEPH M. WISHARD, a prominent physician of Greenwood, was born in White River Township, this county, January 1, 1828,

and was the son of John and Agnes H. (Oliver) Wishard, the former of whom was born in Red Stone Fort, Penn., in 1792, of Scotch-Irish descent, and the latter was born in a fort, on the present site of Lexington, Ky., in 1793, of Scotch descent. He was reared on a farm in his native township. He received a common school education, and in the fall of 1849, entered Wabash College, where he remained nearly two years. He was married to Rachel A. Lyons, April 14, 1852. She was born in Pleasant Township, this county, in February, 1826, and was the daughter of Robert R. and Jane (Vanarsdall) Lyons, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. In 1852, they located on a farm in White River Township. They removed to Greenwood in 1854, where our subject entered upon the study of medicine, with his brother, Dr. W. H. Wishard, now of Indianapolis. During the winter of 1855-6, he took a course of medical lectures in the Rush Medical College of Chicago. During the winter of 1856-57, he took his second course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating in March, 1857. Dr. Wishard, entered upon his professional labors in this county, and soon won a lucrative practice. His labors as a physician have nearly all been performed in Greenwood and vicinity. In October, 1862, he entered the service of the Union Army in the capacity of assistant surgeon. In the fall of 1863, he was promoted to the rank of surgeon, and served as such until the close of the war. He was captured July 31, 1864, near Macon, Ga., and was a prisoner for five weeks. At the close of the war, he resumed his practice at Greenwood, where he has continued ever since. His first wife died July 31, 1871. On the 27th of June, 1877, Dr. Wishard was married to Mrs. Vandalina L. E. Creasey. She was born in Pleasant Township, and was the daughter of John and Ellen (Smock) Shortridge. In 1858 she was married to Richard Ferree, who was killed in the battle of Resaca, Ga. In 1864 she was married to Lawrence P. Creasey, who died in 1873. The first marriage of Dr. Wishard resulted in the birth of eight children: Laura Ella, Robert Wilbur, John Watson, Harvey Hadley, Jennie, Joseph Ellis, William Arthur and Maggie, all of whom are living, except Harvey and Hadley. One child was born to the first marriage of Mrs. Wishard, and two children were born to her second marriage. Their names are: Charles Anderson, Ollie and Aurilla Bertha Corilla, all of whom are living. Dr. Wishard and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. The former is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. lodges. He is a successful physician, and has a creditable rank among the leading practitioners of the county. He has held the position of elder of the Presbyterian Church for a period of twenty-five years.

CAPT. ROBERT C. WISHARD, a pioneer of Johnson County, was born in Fleming County, Ky., August 29, 1803, and was the son of William and Elizabeth (Furlow) Wishard, the former of whom was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and the latter was born in the city of Philadelphia. At twenty years of age, he accompanied his widowed mother to Johnson County, and located in White River Township, where he pursued the vocation of a farmer until the spring of 1848. At that time he removed to Pleasant Township, and he has ever since occupied the farm where he now resides. The chief occupation of his life has been farming. His farm contains 120 acres, about seventy of which are in cultivation. While he has devoted almost his entire attention to farming, he has also been identified with the county's military and political history. As early as 1831 or 1832, he was made captain of a military company organized in White River Township, and it is for this reason that he is so familiarly known as Capt. Wishard. In politics, Mr. Wishard was formerly a whig. He was made the candidate of his party for the state legislature, but though he failed to be elected, he received every vote in his township but three. He served as constable in White River Township for five years. Since 1856, Mr. Wishard has been identified with the republican party. He was married May 22, 1826, to Rebecca C. Smith. She was born in Mason County, Ky., October 29, 1805, and was the daughter of Samuel and Mary (Martin) Smith, who also were natives of Kentucky. Their marriage resulted in the birth of eight children, as follows: Caroline H., born August 10, 1827; Milton M., December 12, 1829, deceased; Emily F., June 18, 1832; John M., November 24, 1835; Mary W., October 31, 1839; Robert W., May 10, 1842, deceased; James A., July 25, 1844, deceased, and Hattie L., July 26, 1849, deceased. The wife of Mr. Wishard died August 23, 1882, aged seventy-seven. Though in the eighty-fifth year of his age, Mr. Wishard still enjoys good health. He was the youngest of a family of fifteen children, ten sons and five daughters, all of whom, except himself, are now deceased. He is one of Johnson County's oldest pioneers, having resided here continuously for sixty-five years.

ALFRED C. WOODS, a prominent farmer of Pleasant Township, was born in Blount County, Tenn., December 17, 1821, and was the son of William and Mary (Hannah) Woods, who were respectively natives of North Carolina and Tennessee. When he was nine years old, his parents came to Johnson County, and located in White River Township. In his early manhood, he engaged in agricultural pursuits for himself, and he has ever since given that his attention. In about 1848, he located in Pleasant Township,

where he has resided ever since. He has occupied his present home, in Section 29, since 1850. His farm contains 125 acres, of which about 110 are in cultivation. It contains a handsome brick residence, and is substantially improved. He was married July 1, 1847, to Elizabeth A. Smock. She was born on the farm where Mr. Woods now lives, March 30, 1829, and was the daughter of John B. and Jane (Brewer) Smock, who were respectively natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. She died August 4, 1876. On the 11th day of September, 1878, Mr. Woods was married to Mrs. Margaret Tilson. She was born in Anderson County, Ky., December 30, 1835, and was the daughter of Richard A. and Lucy (Jordan) Wheat, who were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. She was married September 30, 1852, to William T. Vories. He was born in Henry County, Ky., September 2, 1833, and was the son of John and Elizabeth (Shuck) Vories, who were natives of Kentucky. Mr. Vories died February 23, 1862. On the 23d day of January, 1866, his widow was married to Robert B. Tilson. He was born in the State of Virginia, December 15, 1816, and was the son of Stephen and Anna (Buchanan) Tilson. He died June 16, 1867, after which his surviving wife remained a widow until her marriage to Mr. Woods. The first marriage of Mr. Woods resulted in the birth of twelve children: Jane A., William C., James H., Eva and Henrietta (twins), deceased, Ellen E., John E., Charles W., Annie E., Woodford W., Mary F., deceased, and Alice C. The second marriage of Mr. Woods has resulted in the birth of one child, Roscoe, deceased. The first marriage of Mrs. Woods resulted in the birth of two children: Mary I. and Laura A. Her second marriage resulted in the birth of one child, Cora. Mr. and Mrs. Woods are members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Woods is a republican. In 1863, he participated in the pursuit of John Morgan, serving first as captain of Company A, Ninth Battalion, and subsequently was commissioned major of the Johnson County Regiment, Indiana Legion.

CHAPTER X.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AT FRANKLIN, GREENWOOD, WHITELAND, SHILOH, HOPEWELL, EDINBURG, AND OTHERS—BAPTIST CHURCHES AT FRANKLIN, GREENWOOD, AMITY, MT. ZION, TRAFALGAR, MT. PLEASANT, EDINBURG, AND OTHER POINTS—CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY—METHODISTS—CATHOLICS.



THE history of the Presbyterian Church in Franklin* dates from the 30th day of November, 1824. In what house the little congregation met to engage in public worship on the occasion of the organization is not known, but it is not unfair to presume that it was the old log court house. The record chronicling the organization reads as follows: "Franklin, Johnson County, Indiana, November 30, 1824.—This certifies that after public worship, the following persons, who were members of the Presbyterian Church, came forward and were, by administration of the subscriber, with prayer, constituted a Church of Christ, which was, by agreement, called Franklin: George and Eleanor King, Joseph and Nancy Young and David McCaslin. The members proceeded to choose George King and David McCaslin to the office of ruling elders, who were ordained to that office after a sermon by the Rev. George Bush. The session then received Jane McCaslin a member of the church on examination. (Signed) Rev. John M. Dickey, moderator."

At this point it may not be improper to speak a word with reference to the ministers who officiated on the occasion. From the internal evidence contained in the record it is apparent that Rev. John M. Dickey preached the organization sermon. The Rev. George Bush, who preached the ordination sermon, was born in Vermont in 1796, was educated at Dartmouth College, and studied theology at Princeton. In 1824, he came to Indianapolis, and remained in this state for nearly five years. He was the author of a number of well-known works, and died about the year 1869. The record shows that Jane McCaslin, who was the wife of David W., was the first member admitted "on profession of faith." On the

* From Judge Banta's Semi-Centennial Address.

25th of June following, Simon Covert and Mary, his wife, were admitted on "certificates," and at the same time, their infant daughter, Dorothy Ann, was baptized, the first celebration of this ordinance occurring within the church. In August of 1827, Mrs. Margaret Gilchrist, the wife of Robert Gilchrist, died, hers being the first death of a member of this church.

For many years there were neither pastor nor house of worship. Sometimes meetings were held at Pleasant Hill, now Hope-well, and sometimes the members met at private houses, occasionally in the open woods, but oftener in the old court log-house. Those who ministered to the people then came at the charge of others; Franklin was a missionary station. Of these missionaries, the names of Revs. Isaac Reed, William Duncan, John Moreland, Jeremiah Hill and William Wood, are the most familiar. In 1830, Rev. David Monfort, of the Presbytery of Chillicothe, Ohio, came into the state as a missionary, and was installed pastor of the Franklin Church six months after his coming. Dr. Monfort served the church until 1850, when he was succeeded by Rev. James A. McKee, whose pastorate continued ten years. He was succeeded by Rev. Alexander B. Morey, whose labors continued a little over ten years. Rev. Samuel E. Wishard was the next pastor. His labors began in 1871, and closed in 1877. His successor was Rev. William Torrence, whose pastorate continued about nine years, ending in 1886. Toward the close of the latter year, Rev. Ernest McMillen, the present pastor, was installed.

The church now embraces 646 members, being the second in the state in point of numerical strength. The following named ministers were members of this church prior to licensure, the first two being deceased: Revs. John C. King, Anderson Wallace, Samuel E. Barr, James H. L. Vannuys, Robert M. Overstreet and Sylvester Bergen. The church worshiped in a frame structure until 1852, when a plain, commodious brick building was erected. This was taken down in 1875, and the present church edifice erected on the same site. The present building is of brick and stone, Gothic style, with slate roof, and seats 650 persons, with a lecture-room seating 500 adjoining in the rear, and so arranged with sliding doors, that upon occasions the two can be thrown into one large audience chamber. The value of the property is estimated at \$30,000. Officers, 1888.—Elders: A. Bergen, R. V. Ditmars, J. R. Covert, W. H. Lagrange, George W. Voris, George W. Demaree, C. H. Voris, I. N. Lagrange, W. B. Ellis. Deacons: W. B. McCollough, J. C. Smith, C. M. Demaree, E. C. Miller, O. C. Dunn, and R. A. Brown. Trustees: John Clark, I. M. Crowell and R. A. Alexander. Congregational Clerk: W. B. McCollough. Treas-

urer: E. C. Miller. Chorister: C. H. Voris. Organist: Mrs. Julia Voris.

Greenwood Presbyterian Church.—The settlements in the northern part of Johnson County were visited by ministers of the Presbyterian Church as early as 1824, in December of which year, Rev. George Bush held religious services at the residence of John B. Smock, a short distance south of the present site of Greenwood. Rev. James H. Johnson preached in the neighborhood at an early day, as did also Rev. Isaac Reed, and on the 31st of December, 1825, the latter officiated at the organization of the Greenwood Church, which was constituted with nine members: James, Charity, Isaac, Rachel, Mary, Henry, John B. and Mary Smock, and Garrett Brewer. James Smock and Garrett Brewer were elected ruling elders, and in January, 1826, trustees were chosen, and steps taken toward the erection of a house of worship; a "parcel of land," one-half mile north of the present limits of the town, was donated for the purpose by Isaac Reed and Garrett Brewer, and in due time a small log house, about 18x20 feet in size, was erected thereon, and formally dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

For some time after the organization the church did not enjoy the labors of a regular pastor, but was ministered to from time to time by transient preachers, among whom were Revs. H. Patrick, Jeremiah Hill, William W. Woods and Eliphalet Kent. In 1839, Rev. P. S. Clelland became pastor. He was a man of ability, and a logical speaker. Rev. Horace Bushnell became pastor in 1866, and served with great acceptance till 1869. The next pastor was Rev. A. Dunn, who ministered to the congregation until 1878. His successor was Rev. J. B. Logan, whose term of service extended from 1878 to 1880. Rev. J. B. Jones then became pastor, and after serving one year was succeeded by A. Dunn, who preached about eighteen months. The next pastor was Rev. James Williamson, whose term of service expired in October, 1887, at which time the present incumbent, Rev. D. R. Love began his labors. The first church edifice was replaced about the year 1832, by a commodious frame building, fitted up with two apartments, one of which was used for school purposes. The building stood on the ground occupied by the first house, and was used until about the year 1852 or 1853. In 1852, it was decided to erect a new house of worship, and a building committee was appointed to select an appropriate site for the same. A lot near the central part of Greenwood, on Bluff Street, was secured, and the building, a substantial frame structure, was completed and formally dedicated in 1853. The house is still in use, and is a comfortable place of worship. Present membership, 175.

Bethany Presbyterian Church (Whiteland) was organized September, 1833, by Rev. David Monfort and William Sickles, pursuant to an order from the Indianapolis Presbytery. The following are the names of those who petitioned for an organization: A. V. and Emma Banta, Jane, Jane Ann, Mary, and Francis Dobbins, John Fitzpatrick, Thomas, L. R., Samuel C., Elizabeth, James H., Archibald C. and Polly R. Graham, Samuel G. and Jane Henderson. The organization was effected at the residence of Lewis Graham, a short distance from the present site of Whiteland, and at the first meeting the following persons additional to those enumerated, were received into membership: A. Banta, Adaline Dobbins, Allen D. and Elizabeth Graham. For about four years services were regularly held in a school-house, three quarters of a mile southeast of Whiteland, and at the end of that time, a building for the especial use of the church, was erected, about two miles north-east of the village. This was a frame edifice, 30x40 feet in size, and answered well the purposes for which it was intended, until 1866. In that year a beautiful brick building, 40x60 feet in size, was erected in the village of Whiteland, at a cost of \$4,000. A neat parsonage was built in 1875, and the church property is now among the best in the county. The following ministers have sustained the pastoral relation to the church: Revs. William Sickles, B. F. Woods, J. Q. McKeehan, James Gilchrist, J. G. Williamson, J. B. Logan, John H. Harris, William H. Hyatt, and the present incumbent, Rev. H. L. Dickerson.

Shiloh Presbyterian Church (Union Township) was organized on the 5th day of October, 1832, at the residence of James Wylie, by Rev. David Monfort, the following persons presenting certificates of admission: Jesse Young, and Margaret, his wife, from Strait Creek, Ohio; Rebecca Clark, Rachel Titus, and Rachel Young, from West Union, Ohio; and John Young from Franklin, Ind. Jesse Young was elected, ordained and installed ruling elder, and it was unanimously resolved to call the new organization the Shiloh Presbyterian Church. Before July, 1834, four additional members were received, all upon examination: Joseph Young, Mary Young, Thomas Titus and Mary Titus. The congregation had occasional preaching until July, 1834, when the first church building was erected. The first meeting in this house was held July 30, 1834, Rev. David Monfort preaching, and ordaining and installing an additional ruling elder, Joseph Young. From this period until 1840, the church records show an addition of thirty-one members. From the same source it is learned that from the organization, until 1887, 243 members had been received into the church, of whom only twelve were remaining July 1, 1887. It was

in the decade between 1840 and 1850, that old log meeting house was removed, and the present tasteful frame structure erected in its stead. The value of the present building and grounds would be from \$600 to \$800. Pastors and stated supplies: Revs. David Monfort, William Sickles, David V. Smock, James H. McKee, Robert M. Overstreet, John Lyle Martin, Benjamin T. Wood, — Lee, J. Quincy McKeehan, W. W. Sickles, John King, Nathan L. Palmer, B. F. Wood, A. C. Allen, Arthur Naylor, Horace Bushnell, Michael M. Lawson, — Reeves, Robert Herron, Henry C. Cave, Edward N. Post, Daniel B. Banta, L. L. Larimer and Josiah Pugh.

Hopewell.— The history of this prosperous church dates from 1831, but several years prior to that time the Hopewell settlement was visited at intervals by Presbyterian ministers, who held public worship in the residences of the pioneers. "The first of these preachers, it is believed, was Rev. Samuel Gregg, of Tennessee, and his first sermon was preached at the house of Mr. Simon Covert, in the fall of 1825." After laboring a short time here as a missionary, Mr. Gregg seems to have returned to Tennessee, where soon afterward he entered into his rest. Rev. Isaac Reed, of Bloomington, seems to have preached a few sermons in the neighborhood during the same year, and the next, and in March, 1827, Rev. William Lowery visited the neighborhood and preached here and at Franklin. "Revs. William Henderson, William Duncan, Jeremiah Hill, J. R. Moreland and E. Kent, are also remembered as having preached here and at Franklin occasionally, prior to the organization of the church in 1831."

"A petition was forwarded to the Presbytery of Indianapolis in 1831, then in session at Greensburg, asking for an organization, which was granted." The organization was effected May 23, 1831, by Messrs. Monfort and Moreland, with forty-one members, whose names are as follows:

John Covert, Theodores Covert, Mary Henderson, Nancy Henderson, John Henderson, Margaret Mitchell, Peter Demaree, Mary Demaree, Isaac Vannuys, Ellen Vannuys, Peter Bergen, Anna Bergen, John B. Johnson, John Voris, Andrew Carnine, Nancy Carnine, Susannah Bergen, Jane Voris, Hannah Voris, Martha Freeman, Daniel Covert, Rachel Covert, Theodore List, Susan List, Thomas Henderson, Mary Henderson, Ann Ransdall, Simon Covert, Mary Covert, Samuel Vannuys, Anna Vannuys, Stephen Luyster, Mary Luyster, Cornelius Covert, Ann Covert, Peter Lagrange, Lemma Lagrange, William McGill, Sarah McGill, Simon Vannarsdall, Catherine Vannarsdall.

The following officers were elected: Elders, John Covert, Peter

Demaree and Samuel Vannuys; deacons, Isaac Vannuys and Cornelius Covert.

"During the first four years after the organization, the church worshiped in the log house, built for the joint purpose of a school-house and church." It was built about the year 1828, three years before the church was organized. It was a hewed log structure, 20x30 feet in size, and was probably much the best house in the neighborhood at the time it was built. The second house, the first regular church building, erected in 1835, was 45x60 feet, with ceiling fourteen feet high, sustained by four large substantial posts or pillars near the middle of the auditorium. The minister who served the church after Dr. Monfort was Rev. William Sickles. He seems to have supplied the church for about one year, during which time eighteen persons are reported as having united with the church on profession. The next pastor was Rev. Sayers Gazley, who gave three-fourths of his time to the church, for about two and a half years.

Rev. D. V. Smock was pastor from 1842 to 1849, in which time the first parsonage was built. Rev. James Gallatin supplied the church for a short time, and was succeeded in 1851, by Rev. E. K. Lynn, who resigned February, 1854. His successor was Rev. A. C. Allen, who began his labors August, 1854, and continued until June, 1859. Rev. John F. Smith was called to the pastorate November, 1859, and continued with the church until his death in 1864. The next pastor was Rev. S. E. Barr. Rev. E. Black served eight years, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. W. Pugh, who began his labors December, 1883. The present church building was erected during the pastorate of Rev. E. K. Lynn, about 1853, remodeled during the pastorate of Rev. S. E. Barr, in 1867, and repaired during the present pastorate, at a total expenditure of \$8,000. A Sunday school was organized in the Hopewell neighborhood in 1827, with John Covert, superintendent.

*Edinburg Presbyterian Church.**—The Presbyterian Church in Edinburg was organized by Rev. Henry Little, D. D., September 4, 1864, in connection with the N. S. Branch of the Presbyterian Church. The original members were twelve in number, viz.: A. S. Rominger, Amanda Rominger, Clarissa Remley, Rachel Stuart, Martha Toner, Catherine Cox, Sarah Deming, Sarah Adams, Mary (Shipp) Givens, Emily A. Rominger and Adelaide Rominger. A. S. Rominger, was elected ruling elder. The first minister was Rev. William I. Clark, who preached his first sermon in March, 1865. He served the church nearly two years. Rev. G. D. Parker

* By Rev. Thomas N. Todd.

began his labors with the church as stated supply, April 21, 1867, and closed the same, April, 1869. His successor was Rev. J. B. Logan, who labored for the church from May 1, 1869, until November 13, 1870; was then called as the S. S. for three-fourths of his time, on January 2, 1871, and continued until November, 1872. I. A. Williams was called as S. S., November 17, 1872, and served until March, 1875. Rev. Henry L. Nave, of the senior class of Lane Seminary, was called to be pastor of the church, March 15, 1876. His labors were earnest and successful, and closed in August, 1879. September 4, 1879, Rev. Alexander Parker, of Columbus, was engaged as stated supply for one year, to preach four sermons every month. This engagement continued for two and a half years. Rev. Mr. Scofield served the church as stated supply for one year, from April 2, 1882. The church was subsequently supplied more or less regularly by seminary students for several years. Among these were: W. L. McEwen, of Princeton, Burt E. Howard and Thomas Turnbull, of Lane. Since January, 1887, the church has been supplied by Rev. Thomas N. Todd. The church began with twelve members, and has had a checkered career, but has done faithful service and been greatly blessed at times. The highest number enrolled was in Rev. H. L. Nave's pastorate, when there was reported a total of 131, and an actual membership of 108. The building in which the church worships is a tasteful frame structure on Main Cross Street, valued at \$3,000. Ruling Elders: A. S. Rominger, Stewart Wilson, G. W. Downs, C. C. Forrer, H. Ewing, George Williams, S. B. Jenkins, Joel Kinsey, Ephraim Adams, Samuel Binley, W. B. Wilson, W. C. Williams and S. H. Kyle, clerk of session.

New Pisgah (O. S. Presbyterian Church), Needham Township, was organized August 6, 1842, by Rev. John M. Dickey, sixteen persons uniting with the organization: James Magill, Maria Magill, James Patterson, Cretia Patterson, Thomas Patterson, Nancy Ann Patterson, Madison Kelly, Eliza Kelly, Jefferson Kelly, Catherine Kelly, William Kelly, Julia Ann Kelly, Henry Kelly, Francis Stewart, David McAlpin and Diana Pullen. David McAlpin, James Magill and James Patterson were elected elders. The succession of stated supplies was Revs. William M. Stimson, Benjamin W. Nyce, John B. Saye, James McCoy, John Fairchild, James Brownlee, L. P. Webber, T. A. Steele and William Clark. In the same neighborhood with the New Pisgah Church, the New Prospect (O. S.) Church was organized by Rev. B. F. Wood, April 10, 1850, the following persons joining the organization: John Henderson, Isabell Henderson, Joseph Henderson, Mitchell Henderson, James Henderson, Sarah Henderson, Jane McAlpin, Sarah

McAlpin, John McCord, George Allison, John P. Henderson, Jane Henderson, Thomas Patterson, Nancy Patterson, William H. Patterson, Eliza Jane Patterson and Sarah Patterson. Thomas Patterson and John P. Henderson were chosen ruling elders. The Rev. B. F. Wood was the first stated supply, followed by Revs. Blackburn, Leffler, John Gilchrist, John Q. McKeehan and James Gilchrist. On September 15, 1870, the New Pisgah (N. S.) and the New Prospect (O. S.) churches were consolidated. The united church assumed the new school name and occupied the old school building, the membership being fifty. The Rev. J. G. Williamson was the first stated supply; the Rev. A. R. Naylor and Rev. Mr. Reeves followed, supplying the church in the order named. In 1875, Rev. James Williamson commenced to supply the church, and continued to do so for twelve years, closing his labors October 1, 1887. The present membership is about seventy-five.

Shiloh Church, Cumberland Presbyterian (Needham Township), was organized about the year 1835, in a school-house one mile north of the present site of Amity village, Rev. Alexander Downey officiating. Among the charter members, seventeen in number, were John Kerr and wife, David Alexander and wife, John Alexander and wife, John Gribbin and wife, James Taylor and wife, John Taylor and wife, and John R. Kerr and wife. The first house of worship, which was not erected until several years after the organization, stood about a half mile north of Amity. For some reason not now known, this building was never completed. In 1852, a frame house was erected about three and a half miles southeast of Franklin, Needham Township, on land donated by James Taylor. It was a fair building, and answered the purposes for which it was intended, until 1882. In that year the present temple of worship, a beautiful frame edifice, 32x42 feet, was built on the same lot, at a cost of \$1,600. The following list embraces the majority of the pastors of the church since its organization: Revs. Elam McCord, James Ritchey, J. W. Neely, G. W. Edmondson, W. D. Hawkins, N. D. Johnson, L. J. Hawkins, A. Hunter and the present supply, U. L. Montgomery. Present membership, 100.

*First Baptist Church of Franklin.**—This history begins at the time when society in Indiana was in a plastic state. The country was quite new, and was being settled by men of various religious views. Among others, Baptists came. The Franklin Presbyterian Church had been in existence eight years, and had about sixty members when the Baptist Church was formed. Blue River Church, the country church from which Franklin came, was organ-

* Compiled from Semi-Centennial History of the Church, by Dr. W. T. Stott, published August, 1882.

ized in 1823. As early as January 23, 1829, an "arm" of the Blue River Baptist Church was constituted at Franklin. Elder Chauncey Butler (father of Ovid Butler, founder of Butler University) was chosen moderator of the meeting, and Samnel Harding, of sacred memory, clerk. Andrew Vannoy (a tanner) was elected church clerk, and Elder Samuel Harding, who lived in the vicinity of Blue River Church, was requested to preach for the church "once a month."

The names of the members who constituted this "arm," are Simon Shaffer, Sarah Shaffer, Andrew Vannoy, Rebecca Vannoy, David Tilton, Stephen Tilton, Mary Frary (mother of Mr. Frary, of East Franklin), Eleanor Foster, Jefferson D. Jones, Eleanor Jones and Mrs. Sidney Tilton. On the third Saturday in August, 1832, the Regular Baptist Church of Franklin was formed. Rev. James Woods was made moderator of the meeting. The constituent members of the church, were Simon and Sarah Shaffer, John Adams, Jefferson D. Jones, Eleanor Jones, John and Eleanor Foster, Simon Hunt, Stephen Tilton, Mary Frary, Catharine Bennett, Abraham Stark (brother-in-law of J. A. Dunlap), John Johns, Martha McDaniel, Mary Tracy, Keziah Tracy, Andrew Vannoy, Rebecca Vannoy and Elizabeth Cravens—in all nineteen members. John Foster was elected clerk. The monthly meeting, in September, was held in the house of Simon Shaffer, and John Foster, J. D. Jones, W. G. Eaton and Stephen Tilton were appointed to ask admission for the church into the Flat Rock Association. At the November meeting, J. D. Jones and Simon Shaffer were ordained deacons. At the December meeting the Articles of Faith of the Flat Rock Association were adopted. Elder Samuel Harding was the first pastor of the church, having been elected in May, 1843.

The church seems to have had uniform prosperity under the pastorate of Elder Harding. The membership the first year was thirty-two; the second, thirty-six; the third, thirty-four. Elder Harding was an acknowledged leader in all enterprises undertaken by Indiana Baptists. He died at his home near Smiley's Mill, Shelby County, in the latter part of 1835, or early part of 1836. In June, 1836, Elder Byram Lawrence was called to the pastorate for one year. In October, 1837, Rev. A. R. Hinkley, of Sparta Church, was called to the pastorate. Under Pastor Hinkley the church bought a lot and built a church-house, the most commodious at the time in the town, and it had few superiors, if any, in the state. It cost \$2,500. Prof. Tilton was of great service to the enterprise. He secured most of the money, and did it in a short time. The dedication services took place on the 28th day of January, 1841.

The sermon was preached by Pastor Hinkley. Pastor Hinkley came to the church when the membership was forty-one. He left it with 100. During Rev. Mr. Hinkley's pastorate, Judson Benjamin became a member by experience and baptism. He went to Shurtliff College, Brown University, and Newton Theological Seminary, and then went as a missionary to Burmah. Failing health obliged him to come home, and he died near Boston, in 1854.

The next pastor was Elder S. G. Miner, who began the pastorate in July, 1841, and continued one year. Elder Miner's successor was Rev. George C. Chandler, who came from the pastorate of the First Church of Indianapolis. He resigned the pastorate sometime before he did the presiding over the college, and was succeeded by Elder B. C. Morse, or possibly Elder John Currier. Elder Benjamin Reece was elected pastor sometime in 1850, and continued till August, 1851, when Elder J. C. Post was chosen. During Rev. Post's pastorate, November, 1852, Dr. S. Bailey and wife, and Prof. A. J. Vawter and wife, joined the church, and in March, 1853, upon petition of A. J. Vawter, J. N. Waggener, C. A. Whipple, J. W. Dame, R. F. Grubbs, J. S. Houghan, and William Hendricks, letters were granted them to join a new interest in East Franklin. At the same meeting, Rev. J. C. Post and wife were granted letters to the East Franklin Church, soon to be, and his pastorate of the First Church ceased.

On the 26th day of March, 1855, the following persons met in the college chapel to organize a church: S. Bailey, Mary P. Bailey, J. C. Post, Adaline Post, Mary Parkhurst, J. S. Hougham, Mary A. Hougham, R. F. Grubbs, Louisa Grubbs, John West, C. A. Whipple, Mary A. Whipple, Lydia Whipple, Mary L. Whipple, D. T. Whipple, Ithamar Whipple, Caroline Waggener, A. J. Vawter, Maria A. Vawter, G. W. Grubbs, James N. Waggener, Milas T. Hendricks, Mary Hendricks, Sarah Hendricks, W. T. Brand, M. B. Brand, M. M. Brand, J. W. Dame, J. D. P. Hungate, W. H. Mitchell, J. W. A. Webb, Mary A. S. Hodge, Melia Shepherd, Rebecca J. Fox, Josephine Mayhall, Elizabeth Johnston, Julia McGriffin, Cyrene A. Peggs, Sarah L. Peggs, Margaret Eoff and Elizabeth J. Nance. J. S. Hougham was elected chairman, and A. J. Vawter secretary, and Daniel Trichler was received on a letter. President Bailey was selected to supply the pulpit. In June, Rev. E. J. Todd was called to the pastorate of the church for one year. The next pastor, Rev. J. W. B. Tisdale, of Ohio, was elected in May, 1855, and continued till November, 1856.

Rev. E. J. Todd was again called to the pastorate in January, 1857, and served until January, 1858. His successor was Rev. John G. Kerr, during whose pastorate the union of the First Church

and East Franklin was consummated. President Bailey was engaged to supply the pulpit for an indefinite time, and served until July, 1861. Rev. J. S. Read was then elected pastor, and served two years. In August, 1862, the church was dismissed from the Mt. Zion Association to join the Indianapolis Association. Prof. Brumback acted as pastor from July, 1863, to July, 1864, and was succeeded by Rev. M. D. Gage, who preached from September, 1865, till July, 1867. August 14, 1867, Rev. J. H. Smith was called to the pastorate. November, 1868, Rev. I. N. Clark became pastor, and served as such until January, 1871. His successor was Rev. J. S. Boyden, who preached one year, at the end of which time, February, 1872, Rev. L. D. Robinson was elected pastor. From December 17, 1876, till February, 1878, the church was without a pastor, but the latter year, Rev. F. M. Huckleberry was called to fill the pulpit, and served till 1881. October, 1881, Rev. C. S. Scott entered upon the pastorate, and the year following, work began upon the new building, which was erected in due time, and formally dedicated by Rev. Reuben Jeffrey, D. D., of Indianapolis. It is a commodious brick structure, elegantly furnished with all the modern conveniences, and represents a capital of about \$20,000. The present pastor of the church is Rev. A. Ogle. The present membership is 360. Superintendent of the Sunday school: Prof. W. J. Williams.

Greenwood Baptist Church.—The Baptist Church at Greenwood was constituted on the 17th day of July, 1839, by Rev. T. W. Haynes, with eighteen members, seven of whom had been baptized by Mr. Haynes, while eleven held letters of recommendation from Regular Baptist churches elsewhere. After a sermon by Mr. Haynes, and the giving of the right hand of fellowship by the brethren present, principles of faith and rules of decorum were adopted, and under the name of "The Regular Baptists of Jesus Christ, at Greenwood," the organization was completed. The names of the constituent members are as follows: Elder Henry Hunter and wife, Mrs. Nancy Ransdale, Elizabeth Smith, Abigail Smith, A. H. Bryan, Mrs. Ann Bryan, Garrett Vandiver and wife, M. D. West, John Whitenack, Sr., Addison Wilson and wife, Mrs. Abbott, Jesse Weathers, Mrs. Weathers, Miss Ann Vandiver, Mrs. Vandyke and Miss Urey Vandyke. The first meetings were held in a grove near Greenwood, and at one of the earliest business sessions a committee was appointed to circulate a petition for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a house of worship. The necessary steps were taken, but several years elapsed before the building was completed. It was finished about the year 1844, and stood a short distance west of the village, on ground now included within the

corporate limits. Rev. Mr. Haynes served as pastor several years, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas C. Townsend, who was called by the church in 1844. H. H. Hunter preached at intervals for some years, as did also Rev. J. Brumback, both of whom sustained the pastoral relations. About the year 1858, Rev. J. W. B. Tisdale held a series of meetings, the immediate result of which was the addition of quite a number to the church, and a great revival of interest among its members. The next preacher was Rev. Mr. Golden, who was followed in a short time, by Rev. I. N. Clark, whose pastorate extended over a period of three years. Rev. E. S. Riley preached at intervals for about ten years, and was succeeded by R. W. Arnold. Following Arnold came Rev. Mr. Kephlinger, since the expiration of whose pastorate the church has been served from time to time by the following ministers: Charles Davis, R. W. Rariden, N. C. Smith and J. T. Green. The pastor in charge at this time is Rev. C. H. Hall, of Franklin College. The large brick house in which the church now worships, was erected about the year 1860. It stands on Bluff Street, has a seating capacity of about 400, and cost \$2,400. Present membership, seventy-five.

Amity Baptist Church was constituted April 10, 1858, Rev. John Vawter officiating. The original members were: Travis Burnett, Milton S. Vawter, James S. Vawter, James M. Goldsborough, William Shipp, Harrison Burnett, William Brown, Mrs. Caroline Shipp, Rozana Goldsborough, Martha E. Armstrong, Sarah E. Armstrong and Caroline Shipp, the majority of whom had formerly belonged to the old Blue River Church, in Shelby County, and Mt. Pleasant congregation, near Trafalgar. James S. Vawter was the first clerk, and in 1859, he was duly licensed to preach the Gospel. The following ministers served the church as pastors: Revs. E. W. Garrison, William Elgin, A. J. Essex, J. W. B. Tisdale, F. M. Buchanan, J. W. Lewis, T. J. Murphy, H. R. Todd, N. Johnson, John W. Ragsdale, — Stark, A. A. Laden, T. E. Stewart and J. M. Barrow, the last named being the pastor in charge at this time.

The year in which the organization was effected witnessed the erection of a large and commodious brick temple of worship, 35x60 feet in size, with a seating capacity of about 400. Present membership, seventy-eight. Clerk, Andrew Barrow; deacons, S. M. Devore, L. O. Abbott and J. H. Brown; treasurer, Harrison Adams; trustees, P. W. Brown, John Fishback and J. H. Brown. Services are held regularly once a month by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Barrow, and at intervals in the meantime by Rev. J. M. Wagner.

Mt. Zion Baptist Church (Trafalgar) was formally organized

June 8, 1844, at what was known as "School District No. 1," a short distance from the town of Trafalgar, by Elders Reece and Chandler. A council from Franklin, Second Mt. Pleasant and First Mt. Pleasant churches, was convened for the purpose of constituting the organization, and after a sermon by Elder Reece, the following persons were formally organized into a Regular Baptist Church: Frederick Ragsdale, Sarah Ragsdale, Simpson Sturgeon; Sarah Sturgeon, William M. Clark, Martha Clark, Annie B. Lee, Mary Sturgeon, Absalom Clark, Samuel Sturgeon, Burgess Waggoner, and John W. Ragsdale. Of the above, only two are living: Sarah Sturgeon and John W. Ragsdale. Other early members are the following: Martha Eaton, Henderson Ragsdale, Lucinda Ragsdale, Mary Sturgeon, Jane Alexander, Mary R. Forsyth, Martha Hunt, Nicholas Selch, Mary Cole, Lucy Vandiver, Thomas Clemmer, James M. Buckner, Helen Sturgeon, Harrison Halbert, James Sturgeon, Lucy Clark, E. A. Clark, Margaret M. Clark, Isabelle Clark, Nancy Shoemaker, Elizabeth Featherngill, Jackson Adams, Mrs. Adams, William Lee, Martha Long, Rebecca Sturgeon, Nancy Warren, John High, Isom Bridges, Elizabeth Bridges, William M. Clemmer, and others. Elder J. Reece was called to the pastorate in 1844, and the same year a committee was appointed to select a suitable site for a house of worship. The ground chosen was "one acre on the northeast corner of Steth Daniel's land," and in October, 1845, a frame building, 30x40 feet in size, was decided upon by the committee. The house was not erected until some time later. It was a frame structure, and answered the purposes for which it was intended until 1866, at which time the present large building in the village of Trafalgar was erected. This house is in size, 36x50 feet, and cost the sum of \$2,500. The following ministers have sustained the pastoral relation to the church at different times: Revs. Reece, Roberts, Ragsdale, Buchanan, Parker, Barrow, Huckleberry, Smith, Moore, Murphy, Hall, and Stewart. Present membership, 140.

First Mt. Pleasant (Franklin Township), one of the oldest Baptist churches in Johnson County, was constituted July, 1828. The following were among the earliest members: Henry Byers, Elizabeth Byers, Peter Zook, Margaret Zook, Seaton Beadles, John Garshwiler, John Brunk, Aaron Mitchell, Nolly Kilbourn, Mariah Vaughn, James P. Beadles, Lamenta Beadles, Elizabeth Zook, Polly Helms, George Burkhardt, Elizabeth Burkhardt, Sarah (Byers) Leach, Beneita Beadles, George P. Bartlett, Thomas Bartlett, Nancy Roberts, Francis Elliott, George Bridges, Polly Harbert, Cynthia Warren, Matilda Brunk, Paul Harbert, Margaret Harbert and Abraham Brunk. One of the first preachers was

Rev. John Reece, who held meetings in a little log school-house which stood a short distance from the present church building. About the year 1837, or perhaps a little earlier, dissensions arose in the church, between the conservative and progressive or missionary elements, the result of which was a division of the congregation. In May, 1838, the difficulty was partially adjusted by a re-organization under the original name, since which time the society has been known as a Missionary Baptist Church. The re-organization was brought about by the efforts of Rev. A. R. Hinkley, and the following persons were enrolled as members: Henry Byers, Peter Zook, Batson Dennis, John Herrell, Stephen Rollens, Aaron Zook, Adam Cofman, Elizabeth Byers, Margaret Zook, Emarine Jones, Paulina Herrell, Margaret Harbert, Mary Rollens, Phebe Townsend and Polly Harbert. The present membership is seventy-five. The following ministers sustained the pastoral relations at different times: Revs. A. R. Hinkley, John Reece, D. Huston, E. J. Todd, J. W. Ragsdale, R. M. Parks, N. C. Smith, J. M. Barrow, L. E. Duncan, Robert Moore, T. J. Murphy, C. C. Palmer and J. C. Rhodes. The first house of worship was a log structure erected a number of years ago, and used until the building of the present edifice. The present church building is brick, well finished and furnished, and stands about five miles southwest of Franklin, on the Martinsville turnpike.

Mt. Pleasant Number 2, near the Shelby County line in Needham Township, was organized about the year 1834, by Rev. Samuel Hardin, with about eight members, among whom were the following: Joseph Reece and wife, John Webb and wife, and John Duckworth. Meetings were held in private residences and school-houses for about eight years, when a frame building was erected on land donated for church purposes by Jesse Beard. This was a fair building, and answered the purpose of a meeting place until the erection of the present substantial brick edifice about the year 1867 or 1868. The present building is 35x65 feet, and represents a value of \$4,500. The church has enjoyed the labors of quite a number of pastors, among whom are remembered the following: Revs. Benjamin Reece, Mr. Glessner, E. J. Todd, Mr. Blood, John Reece, Mr. Edwards, R. M. Parks, John W. Ragsdale, T. W. Jolly, F. M. Huckleberry, G. H. Elgin and W. T. Vancleve. The pastor in charge at this time is Rev. P. O. Duncan. The church is in a prosperous condition, numbering about 300 communicants. The present deacons are William Reece, Jesse Beard and John R. Ragsdale; clerk, William Fisher.

Hurricane Baptist Church (Clark Township) was organized about the year 1840 or 1841, as a branch of the Franklin congre-

gation, and continued as such about three years, when it was constituted an independent organization. The following were among the earliest members: Stephen Tilson, Lemuel Tilson and wife, James Tilson and wife, Mrs. John Brown, John Whitesides, Eben Bennett and wife, Conrad McClain and wife, and James Whitesides and wife. The organization was effected by Rev. Benjamin Reece, who preached for several years thereafter, holding meetings in the old log building, known as Friendship Church. Later, about the year 1851, a frame building was erected on ground where the old house stood, and served the purposes of a place of worship, until the growth of the congregation made the erection of a larger house a necessity. In 1879, the present handsome temple, a brick edifice, representing a capital of \$3,200, was erected. The following is a partial list of the pastors of Hurricane Church: Revs. Benjamin Reece, John Reece, Ragsdale, Miner, Todd, Elgin, Edwards and Hall. The present membership is 138.

Beech Grove Baptist Church, in the northwest corner of Nineveh Township, was organized a number of years ago, and appears to have been the outgrowth of the Primitive and Separate Baptist churches, organizations of which denominations were founded in the neighborhood prior to the late war. A log house of worship was built a number of years ago, in which the old churches held services, but later, after the organization of the Missionary branch, a frame, the one now in use, was erected. The church is reputed in good condition, and has an active membership, among which are enrolled the names of many of the leading citizens of the community. Among the early pastors were Revs. Barrow and Ragsdale. The pastor at this time is Rev. R. E. Stewart.

Baptist Church (Colored), Franklin, was constituted about the year 1872 or 1873, with eight members, a number which has since increased to ninety-three. The first deacons were Samuel Elkins and Squire Moore. The following ministers have sustained the pastoral relation: Revs. Mr. Singleton, Thomas Robinson, Mr. Winyard, Ephraim Tyler, William Harris, George Smith, and the present incumbent, Rev. David Slaughter. A frame house of worship was built on West Madison Street, in 1878, and formally dedicated the same year. The officers of the congregation are: M. Clark, Anderson Beaty, and Edward Blakemore, deacons, and H. Clark, clerk. Mr. Blakeman is also superintendent of the Sunday school.

Edinburg Baptist Church (colored) was organized in the fall of 1881, by Rev. John R. Miller, with the following constituent members: Henry Gooden and wife, Esther Canady, Thomas E. Hill, Mrs. Hill, George Quinn, Malvina Quinn, David Beeler and

wife, David Johnson and wife, Elizabeth Gooden, Letitia Lee and Elizabeth Johnson. Rev. Mr. Miller served as pastor four years, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Walker, who preached one year. Then came Rev. David Slaughter, the present incumbent. The building used by the church was erected a short time before the organization went into effect. It is a substantial frame edifice, and will comfortably seat a congregation of 300 persons. The membership of the church at this time, is about 100.

Bethlehem (Primitive) Baptist Church, Nineveh Township, was organized a number of years ago, and is now one of the oldest religious societies in the southern part of the county. Of its early history but little is known save that the Bass, Roberts, Hensley, Davenport, McNutt, Hoolman and Hughes families were among the first members. The organization was brought about by the labors of Elder Hiram T. Craig, a preacher of fine ability. He preached for the Bethlehem congregation a number of years. The first house of worship was a log structure which stood near where the present one now stands. It was used several years, but finally gave place to the frame building in which the congregation now meets. The society is not as strong in numbers as in the early days of its history, having lost quite a number of its members in recent years by deaths and removals. Services are regularly held by the pastor, Elder E. D. Herrod.

Stott's Creek Baptist (O. S.).—Some time in the thirties there was erected in Section 10, near the present site of Union village, a log building which served as a place of worship for several denominations. In this house, what is known as Stott's Creek Baptist Church (Old School) was organized over fifty years ago. The following are the names of a few of the early members of the organization: Bennett Jacobs and wife, Austin Jacobs and wife, William Burkhart and wife, David Vidito and wife, James Jacobs and wife, John Herrell and wife, William Utterback and wife, and Andrew Wysick and wife. Elder Bennett Jacobs was an early minister. Hiram Craig and Enoch Taber preached for the congregation a number of years ago, as did others whose names are not now remembered. The present pastor is Elder E. D. Herrod. The building in which the congregation worships is a small frame structure near Union village, erected about the year 1856 or 1857. The society has never been very strong numerically, and at this time has the names of only about twenty-five members upon the records.

Lick Springs Baptist Church (Nineveh Township) was organized in the year 1836. Among the early members were the following: Aaron Hendricks, Merida Wilkerson, Separate Hen-

dricks, Susan Hendricks and Nancy Handy. The church building was erected about 1839, and rebuilt in 1850. In the latter year there was a good membership, about 100. Since then the number has greatly decreased, until at this time there are only about forty belonging. The following were among the pastors of the church: Samuel Randolph, Jariah Randolph, James McQueen, Joshua McQueen, — Pond and Asa Dowd.

South Stott's Creek Regular Baptist Church (Union Township) was organized April, 1836, at a school-house near the present site of Trafalgar. The following were among the first members: Thomas Sturgeon and wife; Simpson Sturgeon and wife, William Clark and wife, Frederick Ragsdale and wife, Henry Musselman and wife, Jane Forsyth, Jane Allen and Mary Catlett. Frederick Ragsdale was the first moderator, and J. R. Callihan, first clerk. For a number of years, Rev. Asa B. Nay ministered to the congregation, and much of its success was due to his efforts. Revs. Ransom Riggs and Willett Tyler preached for the church at different times. The present pastor is Elder R. W. Thompson. School-houses and dwellings were used for meeting places until about the year 1845, at which time a frame temple of worship was erected in Union Township, Section 25. The building was afterward improved, and is still used by the congregation. The membership at this time is quite small, numbering about fifteen. The moderator is S. T. Riggs; clerk, Henderson Ragsdale.

Franklin Christian Church.—The Christian Church of Franklin was organized on the 3d day of July, 1848. Previous to that time ministers of the current Reformation visited the town at intervals, and held public worship in the court house, the immediate results of which were quite a number of conversions. Among the early preachers were: Elders Love H. Jameson, J. M. Mathes and John O'Kane, who were widely and favorably known throughout the United States, where the Disciples have gained a footing. The meetings held from time to time eventually crystallized into an organization, July, 1848, of which the following were the prime movers: John B. Cobb, J. V. Branham, Horatio Jones, John V. Parrish, Herriott Henderson, Elizabeth Howard, Margaret Bridges, Mary Branham, Catorah Chenoweth, Lucretia Branham, George W. Branham, W. M. Bridges, Sanderson Howard, John McCorkle, Margaret Palmer, Rhoda Koyle, Elizabeth Bridges, Nancy Jones, Elizabeth Howard, Mary H. Branham and Elizabeth Hogue. At the next meeting Joseph P. and Margaret Gill united with the congregation by letter from a sister church, and Barney Clark was received upon confession.

Thus organized, the church next looked around for a suitable

place of worship. This was found for some time in the court house, but shortly after the organization went into effect a movement was inaugurated for the erection of a building for the especial use of the congregation. A lot on the corner of Jefferson and Water streets, was procured, upon which in due time was built a substantial two-story brick structure with auditorium above, while the lower part was divided into two commodious store rooms. The chapel was formally dedicated to the worship of God on the 17th day of July, 1852, by Elders John O'Kane, J. M. Mathes and T. J. Edmonson. From the date of organization until the erection of the building in 1852, no records appear to have been kept. For some years the church had no regular pastor, but was ministered to from time to time by transient preachers, a number of whom conducted successful revivals, resulting in many additions to the congregation. Elders Jameson, Mathes, Edmonson, O'Kane, Cobb and others preached at intervals, and in 1858, Elder J. J. Moss was called as evangelist, at a salary of \$700 per annum. He preached the allotted time and was successful in awakening an interest and building up the church. In 1864, Elders John B. New and O. A. Burgess held a series of revival meetings, and the same year O. A. Bartholomew became pastor and served during 1864 and 1865, and was succeeded by Elder H. T. Buff, who served until about the year 1867. The next regular preacher was Elder — Parker, who served one year, after whom came the following pastors in the order named: Elders John Davis, a little over one year; J. M. Land, served three years; E. L. Frazier, eight years, and A. W. Conner, two years. In December, 1883, the present pastor, Elder S. F. Fowler, began his labors with the church, since which time, through his efforts, about 350 members have been added to the congregation. Elder Fowler is a man of splendid powers, superior oratorical abilities, and great pulpit earnestness. In 1871, a suitable lot on the corner of Yandes and Madison streets was procured, and in the same year, a magnificent brick structure, costing \$26,000, was erected thereon. It was formally dedicated by Elder O. A. Burgess, and at the time of its completion, was the largest and most commodious church edifice in Johnson County. The building was struck by lightning in June, 1885, and greatly injured, all the wood-work being completely destroyed. It was immediately rebuilt at an expenditure of \$6,000, and now ranks among the best houses of worship in the city. The membership of the church at this time is much stronger than at any previous period of its history, numbering 685. The Sunday school connected with the church, from the time of its organization, a number of years ago, has been regularly and successfully kept up.

Edinburg Christian Church.—The first attempt to establish a Christian Church in Edinburg, was made in 1834, although traveling ministers had visited the village at intervals, previous to that date, and held meetings in the houses of the few members in the town and vicinity. Among these early preachers are remembered, Elders William Irvin, J. Fawcett and James M. Mathes, under whose joint labors, on the 23rd day of February of the above year, a small organization was effected, with the following members: Gavin Mitchell, Rebecca Mitchell, David McCoy, C. McCoy, J. W. Dupree, Thomas W. Thrailkeld, Elizabeth Thrailkeld, Abram Dupree and Hannah Dupree. Of the above little band who constituted the organization, all but one, Hannah Dupree, are dead. Elder J. M. Mathes, the chief mover in the organization, is also living, at his home in Bedford, Ind. The society held its first meetings in the residences of the different members, and later obtained the use of the building erected by the Edinburg Benevolent Association in 1834. Here the church met and prospered until 1846, at which time the increasing growth foreshadowed the necessity of a building of enlarged proportions. Accordingly, in that year, a movement was inaugurated to erect a house of worship for the exclusive use of the congregation. A lot on Walnut Street was procured, and a frame house, 40x50 feet, erected, which is still standing. The building is a commodious structure, and at the time of its completion was the best temple of worship in town. At the close of 1834 the membership of the society numbered twenty-two, and among the additions of that year were the Thompsons, Knowltons, Waylands, Smiths, Vaughns and others, whose names cannot be recalled. In 1846, Abram Dupree was licensed to preach the Gospel, and for that year the records show a membership of 198.

For a number of years after its organization the church was ministered to in word and doctrine by Abram Dupree, William Irvin and William Oldham. From 1834 until 1870, the church enjoyed the labors of twenty-eight transient preachers. The following is a list of the ministers thus employed: Elders McFadden, Lockwood, Roberts, Woodfill, Egan, New, Brewer, Cobb, Pritchard, Jones, McCorkle, O'Kane, Hall, Walden, D. Franklin, Benjamin Franklin, Snoddy, Gosney, Miller, Hoshour, McCullough, Buff, Ludwig, Davis, Holton, Goodwin, Brazzleton and Lanham. The first regular pastor appears to have been Elder B. K. Smith, who began his labors in 1852, and served one year. Following him in the order named, came J. R. Frame, Knowles Shaw, D. H. Gary, T. J. Tomlinson, R. T. Brown, J. F. Sloan, W. L. Germane, W. T. Sellers, William Hough, A. W. Conner, W. W. Carter, E. W. Darst, J. H. O. Smith, N. S. McCallum. The pastor at this time is

Elder P. S. Rhodes, who began his labors for the church in 1887. He is a minister of fine ability, and has already won an abiding place in the affections of his congregation. The present official board is composed as follows: Elder, J. B. Rubush; pastor, P. S. Rhodes; clerk, C. W. Davis; treasurer, A. C. Thompson; deacons, D. Melville, A. J. Loughery, William Hood; trustees, A. C. Thompson, E. C. Thompson, H. C. Bailey, S. Cutsinger and Adam Mutz.

In 1886 a new building was commenced on that part of the lot lying south of the old house, and, when completed, will be the finest specimen of church architecture in Johnson County. The building covers an area of 90x60 feet, and the ceiling of the auditorium is twenty-eight feet high. Sunday school room in front will seat 300, gallery 100, and, when all the rooms are thrown together, which can be easily done, a congregation of 800 persons can be conveniently accommodated. The aggregate cost of the structure will be about \$18,500. Not the least among the potent working forces of the church, is the Eureka Aid Society, organized December 8, 1883, for the ostensible purpose of raising funds for furnishing or assisting in furnishing the new house of worship. These ladies deserve great credit for their untiring efforts in behalf of the church. By weekly contributions, festivals, sociables, lawn fetes, lectures, and by making quilts, carpets, bonnets, etc., etc., they have succeeded in raising quite a large fund, thus materially aiding the completion of the present handsome temple of worship.

Williamsburg Christian Church.—Among the early settlers in the vicinity of Williamsburg, was Elder William Irwin, a Baptist minister, who, having been convinced of the correctness of the views promulgated by Alexander Campbell, went into the current Reformation, and in the spring of 1831, was instrumental in organizing a small congregation. Among the earliest members of the society were William Keeton and family, Alonzo Gale and family, Aaron Dunham and family, Jeremiah Dunham, Emily White, Richard Gosney and family, John Prime and wife, John Elliott and wife, Milton McQuade and wife, John Wilkes and wife, and David Dunham and wife, the majority of whom had previously belonged to the Baptists. Elder Irwin is remembered as a man of eminent social qualities, and a good preacher. Under his ministrations the little band of worshipers soon increased until a house of worship became a necessity. Accordingly, a small log building was erected a year or two later, about a quarter of a mile northwest of the present site of the town. It answered the two-fold purpose of church and school-house, and was used until about the year 1840, at which time the place of meeting was changed to Williamsburg,

where a more commodious frame structure was erected. In the early years of its history the society enjoyed the ministerial labors of Elders Irwin and Joseph Fawcett, the latter a learned and logical preacher. Elders John L. Jones, J. M. Mathes, Aaron Hubbard, Asa Holingsworth and Hardin Watson visited the congregation at intervals, and in the meantime, Elan Richard Gosney, a local evangelist, preached for the church, when not similarly employed in other fields. Since 1850, the congregation has been ministered to by Elders James Blankenship, Henry R. Pritchard and Prof. J. C. Miller, the last named having filled the pulpit the greater part of the time since 1858. During Mr. Miller's absence Elder Alfred Elmore preached for the church at different times. Present membership, 225. The brick temple of worship now in use was erected in 1860, at a cost of \$3,000. It stands in the southeastern part of the village and is one of the best church edifices in the southern part of the county.

Greenwood Christian Church is the successor of an old society which was organized a short distance north of the town in Marion County, as early as 1838 or 1839. In the fall of 1837, George Shortridge moved to the locality from Wayne County, and being a devoted member of the church, soon induced preachers to visit the neighborhood, and hold public services in his dwelling and barn. In order to build up a serviceable church of his own choice, Mr. Shortridge, about the year 1840 or 1842, erected a small house of worship on his farm, in which an organization was soon effected. Among the earliest members of this society, were Mr. Shortridge, Charles Robinson and family, James Webb and wife, and a few others, whose names have been forgotten. Services were held regularly for several years, by Elders L. H. Jameson, Asa Holingsworth, and other pioneer ministers of the Reformation, but owing to the unsettled condition of the early residents of the community, many of whom were transients, the society soon lost the majority of its members, and was in course of time abandoned. Early in the fifties, exact date unknown, a society was organized in Greenwood, with which several of the members of the old church at once became identified. Among the early members of the Greenwood society, were the following: William Blake and wife, Joseph Harmon and wife, John Shortridge and wife, George Oldaker and wife, Edward Pate and wife, James Pate, Simeon Frazier and wife, Mrs. James Stewart and Hugh A. Morris. The village school-house had been purchased a short time previous, and fitted up for church purposes, and it was in this building that the organization took place. The school-house was used as a meeting place for several years, but the constantly increasing con-

gregation eventually made the erection of a building, of enlarged proportions, necessary. Accordingly a lot in Dobbin's addition was donated by Dr. Guthree, and within a short time thereafter the present beautiful brick temple of worship was erected at a cost of \$4,500. The building is well finished and furnished, and will comfortably seat an audience of 500 people. The church has enjoyed the labors of a number of able ministers, among whom may be mentioned Elders R. T. Brown, Elijah Goodwin, William Patterson, W. R. Couch, Dr. Huff, E. L. Frazier, John C. Miller, S. R. Wilson, J. A. McCallum, and ——— Hall. The first elders of the congregation were Hugh A. Myers, William Blake and Joseph Harmon. There is at this time but one elder, George Robinson. Average attendance about seventy-five, including teachers.

Trafalgar Christian Church.—The early history of the Trafalgar Christian Church is enveloped in considerable obscurity. From the most reliable information it appears that services were held at the residence of Thomas Lynam as early as 1848, and among the first members were the Lynam, Watkins, Duckworth and Thompson families. Henry Branch, Benjamin Branch, Mr. Bridges, William Clark, E. Clark, Absalom Clark, with others, became members in a very early day also. Elders Thomas Lynam and Asa Holingsworth did the first preaching for the congregation. A small log building with one door and a single window was erected about 1849 or 1850. It stood about one mile southwest of the village on Indian Creek, and was used by the congregation until replaced by a frame structure a few years later. The second building stood a short distance south of the present house of worship, and answered the purposes for which it was intended until about the year 1870. For a number of years the organization was known as the Hensley Town Christian Church, and among the members in 1860 were the following: George Duckworth, Thomas Gillaspy, G. T. Bridges, Jerry Dunham, Thomas Lynam, Nancy E. Lynam, Eliza H. Lynam, Matilda M. Lynam, James S. Lynam, Thomas O. Lynam and John D. Lynam. Others who became members a little later were: William J. Lynam, Mary J. Lynam, Lorinda Lynam, Sarah Duckworth, Sarah Morgan, Mary J. Dunham, Sarah A. Daniel, William Daniel, Alonzo Dunham, Lydia Bridges, Susan Peffley, Mary Peffley, Catherine Zook and others. The following preachers labored for the church at different times: J. C. Miller, J. H. Phillips, G. R. Gosney, Mr. Blankenship, J. R. Surface, Knowles Shaw, Asa Holingsworth, Thomas Lockhart and W. V. Trowbridge. Since 1865, the church has been ministered to by Elders W. V. Trowbridge, George E. Flower, J. B. Ludwig, J. C. Miller, John Henry, Marion Boles, Henry R. Pritchard, J. H. Phil-

lips, John Brazzleton, Mr. Elmore, Richard Gosney, and the present pastor, A. M. Hall. The membership at present is about 150. The present house of worship was erected about the year 1870. It is a frame building, 35x44 feet, and represents a capital of \$4,400.

Union Christian Church (Nineveh Township) was organized June 12, 1853, Elder Richard Gosney officiating. The organization was the outgrowth of a series of meetings conducted by Elder Asa Holingsworth, during the progress of which a great religious awakening was experienced, resulting in the conversion of over thirty persons. The organization was effected with the following members: Clark Tucker, Sr., Margaret Tucker, Lydia Tucker, George Hargan, Benjamin Branch, Matilda Branch, Susan S. Branch, Mary Sattewhite, Henry Branch, Sarah A. Branch, Francis Branch, John T. Tucker, Jenette Ann Tucker, John Sattewhite, Paulina Branch, Delia M. Tucker, John H. Featherngill, Job B. Parkhurst, Mary Parkhurst, David F. Featherngill, Martha J. Featherngill, Thomas Branigan, Paulina Branigan, James Kimberlin, George F. Featherngill, George Huston, Emily Beadles, James Townsend, John Morgan, James Lawhorn, Sarah Kerby, Joseph Lee, Sarah Duckworth, Mary A. Huston, Sarah J. Hunter, Samuel Brown, Mary G. Brown, Parthena Tucker, Loven G. Pritchard and Nancy Pritchard. The first church officers were Benjamin Branch, elder; Thomas Tucker and D. F. Featherngill, deacons. Meetings were first held in a log school-house, but soon after the organization, a frame building was erected on land donated for the purpose near the line of Franklin and Nineveh Township. This was a substantial edifice, 30x40 feet in size, and served as a place of worship until 1869. In that year the present handsome brick structure was built at a cost of \$9,000. It is a two-story building, 40x60 feet. The following preachers have ministered to the church at different times since its organization: Elders Richard Gosney, Asa Holingsworth, B. K. Smith, Uriah Watson, William I. Welsh, Henry R. Pritchard, John Brazzleton, — Phillips, Perry Blankenship, R. T. Brown, Dr. Tingley, Mr. Couch, Samuel Piety and John C. Miller, the present incumbent. Present membership, 120. Whole number enrolled since organization, 442.

Clarksburg Christian Church was organized in what was known as the Leatherwood school-house, about one mile north of Clarksburg, on the 14th day of April, 1846, by Elder Love H. Jameson, of Indianapolis. The charter members were C. G. Dungan and wife, John Irwin and wife, David C. Mitchell and wife, Joseph Dupree and wife, John Eastburn and wife, L. M. Dupree and wife, Moses F. Clark and wife, Robert Ross and wife,

Oliver Harbert and wife, John Harbert and wife, Richard Harbert and wife, Stephen Tinker and wife, John W. Curry and wife, James Williams and wife, Silas Breeding and wife, John J. Dungan and wife, R. B. Green and wife, Thomas Parttock and wife, Joseph Irwin, James Tinker, Amos Williams, Parcus Harbert, Mary A. Parttock, Hisler A. Green and Father Harbert. The first officers were as follows: Elders, C. G. Dungan and Joseph Dupree; deacons, M. F. Clark and J. J. Dungan. Shortly after the organization went into effect, a frame house of worship was erected about a quarter of a mile west of the village on land donated for the purpose by J. J. Dungan. The building was not fully completed until 1849, and was used as a meeting place until 1873. In the latter year the present handsome frame edifice on the same lot, was built at a cost of \$3,300. It is a substantial structure, 38x56 feet in size, and will seat an audience of four hundred persons. During the first few years of its history the church had no regular pastor, but was ministered to from time to time by different preachers, among whom are remembered Elders L. H. Jameson, Thomas Lockhart, Asa Holingsworth, John O'Kane and George Campbell. In 1849, Elder Giles Holmes became pastor, and labored as such the greater part of the time until his death, in 1860. Following Elder Holmes came the following preachers: John Campbell, D. R. Vanbuskirk, Perry Hall, — Jewell, R. T. Brown, Daniel Utter, George E. Flower, W. R. Couch, — Huff, J. M. Canfield, J. W. Connor, E. L. Frazier, S. R. Wilson and W. S. Tingley. The present pastor is Elder S. J. Tomlinson. The membership at this time is about 200, a number considerably smaller than formerly, owing to the numerous removals during the last few years. A flourishing Sunday school is maintained.

Mt. Carmel Christian Church, in Nineveh Township, was organized by Elder John C. Miller, on the 28th day of March, 1870. The original members were: Valentine Burget, Aaron V. Burget, Sarah D. Burget, Louisa Burget, Rebecca Burget, Nancy Burget, Lucinda Burget, James B. Bell, Mary Bell, Cynthia A. Cook, John W. Collins, A. B. Dunham, Nancy Dunham, Mary Gillaspay, Catherine A. Linton, J. W. Linton, Noah F. Linton, Charles M. Linton, Nancy Mathews, Sarah E. McFaddin, Cornelius McFaddin, T. J. McMurry, Christina McMurry, Lethana McMurry, Mary McMurry, Sophia Jacobs, P. C. Jacobs, Sarah J. Slack, Rebecca A. Smyser, Sarah J. Smyser, Amelia Smyser, Mary E. Smyser, James Shoemaker, Susan Shoemaker, J. F. Wheaton, Lucinda Wheaton, James Work, Margaret Work and W. W. Wilkerson. The present membership is seventy; the house of worship, a neat frame building, was erected in 1870. The following ministers have had charge of

the church: Elder J. C. Miller, J. M. Tilford, A. E. Elmore, — Shutts, — Brinkerhoff, Elijah White, W. I. Young, H. Tritt and W. H. Harrison.

Samaria.—The Christian Church at Samaria, was organized several years ago, and for some time met for worship in a store building, which had been fitted up for church purposes by the Christians, Methodists and Baptists. In the fall of 1887, a house for the especial use of the Christian congregation, was erected, since which time the church has grown and prospered. There is a good membership at this time, ministered to at stated intervals, by Elder J. C. Miller. There is a congregation of the Christian Church at the village of Needham, where a neat and substantial temple of worship was erected several years ago. The society, although weak numerically, has accomplished a good work in the community, and bids fair to become a flourishing organization at no distant day. The membership at this time is small, and no regular pastorate is sustained. There is also a flourishing Christian Church in Blue River Township, a few miles from Edinburg, which has a large membership. The house of worship is a commodious frame structure, and the society has been a potent factor for good in the community.

Union Village.—The Church of Christ, at Union village, was organized at the residence of Wesley Deer, as early as the year 1834. The following were early members: Wesley Deer and wife, Samuel Park and wife, George Byers and wife, John Harris and wife, Cornelius Luyster and wife, John Garshwiler and wife, and others. Elder Thomas Jones was among the first preachers, and the permanency of the organization is largely due to his untiring efforts. Soon after the church was organized, a house of worship (log) was erected on the land of John Mullendore, on Section 14, but as no deed for the property was obtained, a subsequent owner of the land refused the congregation the use of the building. Later, a frame building was erected on the farm of Wesley Deer, which after being used for some time, was burned, the fire supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It was replaced by another frame structure, which was also destroyed by fire during the late Civil War. The present temple of worship at Union village was built soon after the war, and is a very neat and commodious edifice. The church has grown and prospered, numbering at this time about 250 communicants.

Bluff Creek Christian Church (White River Township).—This society was organized a number of years ago, as early, perhaps, as 1834 or 1835, in a Baptist Church that stood near the village of Far West. The Baptist society had been in existence for some years,

but at the time services began to be held by ministers of the Christian Church, it was extinct. Among the early members of the Bluff Creek congregation were Henry Brown, Mary Brown, Daniel Brag, Lydia Boaz, Jacob Sutton, Abigail Sutton, William Dunn, Christina Dunn, John Warren and wife, Barbara Tresslar, Valentine Tresslar, Mary Tresslar, Henry J. Tresslar, and others whose names cannot be recalled. Elders William Irwin, James Fawcett, John B. New and J. L. Jones, ministered to the congregation during the early years of its history, and later, it enjoyed the labor of some of the leading preachers of the Reformation. For many years the old Baptist Church building served as a place of worship. It was removed to the village of Brownstown, in 1884, and thoroughly remodeled, and greatly improved. The church has been a potent factor for good in the community, and is still in a flourishing condition, with an active membership of 105.

Bargersville Church.—The Church of Christ at Bargersville, was organized in a school-house near the village, April 7, 1861, by Elder J. R. Surface, twenty-eight persons constituting the original membership. The first officers were the following: Elders, Willis Deer, George O. List and John Clore; deacons, Joseph Combs, Abraham Clore and Abner Clark; treasurer, Abraham Clore; clerk, John Clore. Since its organization the church has been ministered to from time to time, by the following preachers: Elders, John R. Surface, Asa Holingsworth, John C. Miller, James Blankenship, John Phillips, R. T. Brown, — Huff, — Henry, Aaron Walker, J. W. Connor, William Mullendore, Newton Wilson, Thomas Lockhart, Elmore, and others. Present membership, 150. Present officers: Elders, W. V. King, John Clore, George V. List and Alfred S. Deer; deacons, John Parks, M. Clore and Landen Robards. Abaham Clore is treasurer, and John Clore, clerk.

New Hope (White River Township).—The New Hope Christian Church was organized December, 1883, in what is known as school-house No. 10, White River Township, Elder E. W. Darst officiating. About sixty-five members went into the organization, and at the first meeting the following officers were duly elected: Elders, C. M. McCool, George W. Wyrick and R. J. Johnson; deacons, W. H. Dresslar, W. F. Williams, J. W. Stewart and John Hardin; treasurer, David Glassburn; clerk, L. B. Zaring. The church has made commendable progress, numbering at this time about 135 communicants. Meetings are still held in the school-house, which has been fitted up for church purposes. Since its organization the society has been ministered to by the following pastors, in the order named: Elders, George W. Smith, Irwin Young, John C. Miller and S. R. Wilson.

Christian Chapel (Union Township).—This society was organized at the Beech Grove Church, Hensley Township, in January, 1876, by Elder A. Elmore. The original membership was eighteen; present membership, about 125. In the fall of the above year, a frame house of worship was erected in Union Township, and since that time the congregation has been in prosperous condition, with a steadily increasing membership. The first officers were I. L. Ragsdale, Benjamin Thompson and Frank Vandiver, deacons. Benjamin Thompson was also treasurer, and James Davis, secretary. The officers at this time (1888) are as follows: Elders: John J. Vandiver, Robert Vandiver and Isaac Tummy. Deacons: J. K. Badgley, Harvey Miller, James B. Paris and Millard F. Kennedy. Treasurer: M. V. Taylor. Secretary: Rosalia A. Vandiver.

Mt. Pleasant Christian Church (White River Township) was organized on the 17th day of April, 1884, by Elders B. M. Blount and E. W. Darst, with a membership considerably in excess of sixty. The first meetings were held in a building formerly used by the Presbyterians. But the same year in which the organization was effected, a subscription was taken, resulting in the erection of the present beautiful temple of worship, in Section 28, which was formally dedicated the following fall. The membership has steadily increased and Mt. Pleasant, at this time, is one of the prosperous Christian churches of the county, numbering over 100 communicants. A flourishing Sunday school is sustained throughout the year, and has already proved a valuable auxiliary to the church. The present pastor of Mt. Pleasant is Elder Wilson.

Young's Creek Church (Christian Connection).—This is an old organization, dating its history from about the year 1829 or 1830. It was founded by Elder Joseph Ashley, one of the earliest settlers on Young's Creek, and among the first members the following names are the most familiar: Elijah Dawson and family, William Harter and wife, James Mitchell and wife, Samuel Dawson and wife, Fleming Harter and wife, Lucinda Ware, Martha Williams and members of Elder Ashley's family. For some years meetings were held in private residences, but later a school-house about one mile north of the present building was secured for church purposes. A frame edifice a short distance north of the present house was erected about the year 1851 or 1852, and was used by the congregation until 1875. In the latter year the neat frame building in which the church now worships was erected, at a cost of \$1,500. The following is a partial list of those who have served the church at different times: Elders, Joseph Ashley, Elijah Dawson, Henry White, Isaac Marshall, A. S. Downey, Peter Baker, John Carney, and the present incumbent, Rev. Mr. Threlkeld. Present member-

ship, 100. Elders, S. T. Vandiver and John W. Abbott. Deacons, William Coy and Charles S. Legan. Trustees, W. E. Adams, Miles DeCoursey and Benjamin F. Williams. Superintendent of Sunday school, Newton Alexander.

Franklin Methodist Episcopal Church.—It is impossible to fix definitely the date of the organization of the Methodist Church in Franklin, as the records of the original class, if any were kept, are not accessible. It is known that the settlement in the county of a number of Methodist families secured the presence and attention of traveling ministers, and doubtless led to the temporary formation of classes or societies, as they are called, and in that way unquestionably gave the church here a historical existence in a very early day, yet it is not at all certain that the denomination had any permanent footing in Franklin until about the year 1832. From the most reliable information obtainable, the first class appears to have been organized in one of the above years, but memory fails to recall the names of but two of the original members: W. W. Robinson and wife, parents of Rev. R. D. Robinson, D. D., of Indianapolis. For some years after the organization, the class met for worship in the dwellings of the members, and later in neighboring school-houses, but the methods of the church in those early days were such that it is not possible now to give a reliable account of what it accomplished. Among those who were known to have been members in 1842, were the following: William Carson and wife, William Clark and wife, Samuel Hall and wife, James Donovan and wife, James Harvey and wife, McKinney Johnson and wife, Andrew Lewis and wife, Zachariah Kelley and wife, William Robbins and wife, Abram Vestal and wife (colored), J. Hill (colored), Mrs. Mary Williams, John Bowen and wife, George Hunt and wife, C. Springer and wife, J. W. Dawson and wife, O. Fugua and wife, and Mrs. Williams. As already stated the first meetings were held in private residences and school-houses, but about the year 1844, a room in the county seminary was secured for church purposes, and here the congregation worshiped until 1847-48. The increase in membership in the meantime foreshadowed the necessity of a building for the especial use of the church; accordingly, in 1848, a lot on the corner of Jefferson Street between Madison Street and Home Avenue, was procured, and in due time a substantial frame edifice, 50x60 feet in size, was erected thereon. The building was formally dedicated by Rev. E. R. Ames, afterward Bishop Ames, and served the purpose for which it was intended until 1869. Owing to the absence of the early records of the church, it will be impossible to give a list of those who served

as pastors prior to 1842. Since that year the society has been ministered to from time to time, by the following pastors: Revs. J. V. R. Miller, Erastus Lathrop, Landy Hewens, James Mitchell, under whose ministration the first building was commenced, Mr. Shaffer, J. B. Lathrop, E. D. Long, William Montgomery, John V. R. Miller, E. G. Tucker, John A. Brouse, Joseph Cotton, F. S. Potts, G. P. Jenkins, H. B. Collins, F. S. Woodcock, J. M. Crawford, M. L. Wells, J. H. Lozier, E. L. Dolph, M. N. Marlatt, J. K. Pye, R. D. Black, James S. Rager, J. W. Duncan, Reuben Andrus, D. D., and the present incumbent, Rev. S. A. Bright. Until 1850, the church was the head of Franklin circuit, which for a number of years included several appointments: Edinburg, Greenwood, Mt. Auburn, Salem, Waverly, Shiloh, Glade, Clarksburg, and others. Franklin was made a charge the above year, with Rev. J. B. Lathrop as the first stationed preacher.

During the pastorate of J. M. Crawford, in 1867, the church took the necessary steps toward the erection of a more commodious house of worship, and secured for the purpose a beautiful lot on the corner of Madison Street and Home Avenue. Work on the new building was pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances would permit, but some time elapsed before the edifice was completed. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, September, 1869, Bishop Simpson officiating. The building is a handsome brick structure, 50x80 feet in size, surmounted by a lofty and graceful spire, and represents a capital of \$23,000. It is a very useful religious organization in the county, with an active membership of 450. The present pastor, Rev. S. A. Bright, possesses large acquirements and other advantages, eminently fitted for his field of action. A Sunday school was organized shortly after the church was established, and with but little interruption has since continued. At present it is in a flourishing condition, numbering 175.

Edinburg Methodist Episcopal Church.—But limited satisfaction was derived in tracing the early history of Methodism in the city of Edinburg, as the records of the first class have long since been lost or misplaced. According to the most reliable information it appears that a small class was organized about three miles northwest of Edinburg, on Sugar Creek, early in the twenties, and for some years public worship was held in private residences, principally in the dwelling of an early settler by the name of Gifford. The preaching was done by traveling missionaries, who visited the neighborhood at regular intervals. Unfortunately the names of these early pioneers of the Cross have been forgotten. Among the early members of the old Sugar Creek class are remembered William Freeman, Isaac Marshall, Arthur Robinson, Mr. Gifford,

and members of their respective families, all of whom have long since passed from the "church militant to the church triumphant." One of the early preachers, but by no means the earliest, was Rev. **Mr. Strange**, who is remembered as a very devoted and earnest **Christian** man, and good pulpit orator. After meeting for two or three years on Sugar Creek, it was decided to move the organization to Edinburg, where services were afterward held in the private residence of William Hunt, one of the earliest Methodists of the town. Here the class continued to meet until the erection of a house of worship by the Edinburg Benevolent Society, after which services were regularly held in said building for several years, the congregation increasing in numbers and influence in the meantime. In 1846, a frame building for the especial use of the congregation, was erected on Walnut Street.

It was made a station some time in the fifties, and since 1860, has been ministered to by the following pastors in the order named, to-wit: Andrew Hester, David Stiver, John F. McClain, Jesse Brockway, Samuel Noble, William Mopin, John K. Pye, Enoch G. Wood, Robert Roberts, Francis Potts, Dr. Gelet, Robert Roberts, Henry E. Woods, Charles W. Lee, James W. Turner, and Martin L. Wells, at the present time. The church prospered greatly under the ministry of Rev. J. K. Pye, whose labors were blessed by a large increase in the membership. Rev. Mr. Roberts also was instrumental in strengthening the church, and during the pastorates of Revs. Lee, Turner and Wood, large revivals were held resulting in many additions to the congregation. In 1869, a movement was inaugurated for the erection of a building of enlarged proportions. Accordingly, a beautiful lot on the corner of Main and Thompson streets was procured for the purpose. Work upon the new building was pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances would permit, and the structure fully completed, was formally dedicated in the year 1870. It is a handsome brick edifice, the main building, 45x70 feet in size, connected with a chapel, 30x50 feet, the whole representing a capital of \$16,000. The seating capacity is fully 800. The membership is now 280. A large and flourishing Sunday school is sustained throughout the year.

Methodist Church (Williamsburg).—This society is the successor of an old class which was organized in the vicinity of the village as early as 1824, or 1825. Of the early history of the class but little is now known, save that meetings were held in private residences for a number of years, and that it was disorganized some time prior to 1850. A re-organization was effected in 1853, with about thirty or forty members, and the same year witnessed the erection of a house of worship in the town, the one now used by

the congregation. Among the ministers since the re-organization were Revs. Talbott, Rice, Woods, Fish, and later, Thomas Jones, Sydney Tinker, E. M. Farr, Thomas Brooks, George B. Young, J. B. Alley, Mr. Clouds, Thomas McClain, James Jamison and Isaac Turner. The church is quite feeble, numbering at this time only twenty-five members. The stewards are: Green B. Cobb and O. P. Burgett. The Sunday school, under the efficient superintendency of Daniel Britton, has an average attendance of about sixty scholars.

Glade Methodist Episcopal Church (Pleasant Township).—The history of this flourishing society dates back to a very early period in the settlement of that part of Johnson County embraced within the present limits of Pleasant Township. The first meetings were held in what was known as the Glade school-house, near the eastern boundary of the township, as early as 1840, by Rev. Mr. Huffaker, who, the year following, organized a small class, among the first members of which were the following: John L. McClain and wife, Henry McClain and wife, Jesse McClain and wife, Jacob Peggs and wife, Sophia Cummings, Sarah J. Cummings, Elizabeth Cummings, Moses McClain and wife, Isabelle Peggs and Nancy Peggs. Of the original members all have passed from the scenes of their earthly labors, except Sarah J. McClain (*nee* Cummings), Elizabeth Lemon (*nee* Cummings), and Jacob Peggs. The school-house was used for a meeting place six or eight years, after which a frame temple of worship was erected upon ground donated for the purpose by Elijah Cummings. This building answered well the purposes for which it was intended until the growth of the congregation made a house of larger proportions necessary, when a more commodious structure was erected on land of Benjamin Draper, a short distance east of the original place of worship. The present house is a frame edifice, well furnished, and represents a capital of about \$2,000. Among the early pastors of the church are remembered Revs. J. V. R. Miller, ——— Havens, ——— Winchester, J. W. McMullen and William Goodwin. The church is in a prosperous condition, with the names of nearly if not quite 200 members upon the records. Present pastor, Rev. C. W. Tinsley.

Greenwood Methodist Episcopal Church.*—In the summer of 1849 the pastor of Franklin circuit, Rev. Mr. Shafer, began stated preaching in the Baptist Church of Greenwood, and the year following, Rev. Elijah D. Long, pastor of the South Port circuit, continued preaching, and organized a class, among the early members of which were the following: M. Dashiell and wife, Mrs. Selch, Mrs. Prewett, George Noble, Louisa Noble, Noah Noble, Rev. Samuel

*Contributed by Rev. Samuel Noble.

Noble, John Vorhies and wife, and others whose names are not now remembered. In the fall of 1850, Greenwood was made the head of a circuit, and Rev. John A. Winchester, at present a superannuated member of the Southeast Indiana Conference, appointed pastor. During his pastorate, the erection of a church building was undertaken, and prosecuted to successful completion in the early part of the conference year following. The building was a substantial frame edifice which stood near the central part of town, and cost about \$2,500. In the fall of 1851, Rev. Jacob Whitman was appointed to the pastorate. For the conference years of 1852-53-54, Rev. J. W. T. McMullen served as pastor, with Rev. Strange Sinclair as assistant the second year. Rev. Sinclair came next. Succeeding him came Rev. H. M. Boyd, in the fall of 1857. Others were, Revs. William K. Ream, W. R. Goodwin, L. Havens, A. Kennedy, J. M. Crawford, F. S. Turk, T. W. Jones, Samuel Langdon, D. C. Benjamin, A. H. Reat, Jesse Miller, W. S. Falkenburg. Rev. Samuel Noble was appointed in 1882, Rev. M. Falkenburg having been transferred to the Texas conference that year. In the fall of 1882, W. H. Wydman was appointed pastor, serving until the fall of 1885, and was succeeded by Rev. Alonzo Murphy, who, in September, 1887, was followed by the present incumbent, Rev. C. W. Tinsley. In the spring of 1887, the society began the erection of a new house of worship, which was completed and dedicated December, 1887. The building stands in the northeast part of the town, and is one of the finest specimens of church architecture in Johnson County, representing a cost of \$7,000. It is a beautiful gothic structure, built of brick, and will comfortably accommodate an audience of 700. Class leader, Vorhies Brand; assistant, William H. Bishop. The Sunday school, under the auspices of the church, was organized in 1851, with M. Deshiel, superintendent.

Whiteland Methodist Episcopal Church.—The organization of which the present class of Whiteland is an outgrowth, was founded a number of years ago at the residence of Martha Lamasters, about three quarters of a mile southwest of the present site of the village of Whiteland. Among the early members were a Mr. Crawford, Mrs. Lamasters, Isaac Clem and wife, Creed Dawson and wife, and John Smith and wife. The first meetings were held at the residence of Mrs. Lamasters, and later a school-house about three miles southwest of Whiteland served the congregation for a place of worship. Early in the forties, a log house, especially for church purposes, was built a short distance west of the present site of Whiteland, and was known in early years by the name of Mt. Vernon. It was used until the growth of the congregation made a

more commodious building necessary, when a frame structure was erected, about two miles west, on the land of David Smith, and the name changed to Pleasant Grove Church. Here the congregation met and prospered until 1881, at which time it was mutually agreed to erect a building in Whiteland, and move the organization to the village. Accordingly a beautiful frame edifice costing \$2,000, was built that year, and since its completion the society has been making substantial progress in numbers and financial strength. For the first few years the church was an appointment of the Franklin circuit, and later it was attached to the Greenwood circuit. The majority of the preachers mentioned in connection with the Greenwood class, ministered to the Whiteland church at different times. Pastor in charge at this time, Rev. C. W. Tinsley. Present membership, 120.

Fair View Methodist Episcopal Church, White River Township, formerly known as Pleasant Hill, was organized some time between 1830 and 1835. Of its early history little that is reliable is now known. The old Pleasant Hill society was kept up for several years, and accomplished much good in the community. A part of the class afterward withdrew and formed what is now the Mt. Auburn Church, and still later, the original society ceased to exist. Subsequently, a remnant of its former members re-organized, and taking subscriptions, succeeded in raising a building fund with which the present frame house of worship in Section 28, was erected. Among the early members of the class were William K. Davis and wife, Joseph Smith and wife, Nicholas Orme and wife, and others. The present membership is nearly 100, and the church is reputed one of the flourishing appointments of South Port circuit.

Mt. Auburn Church.—As already stated the church is partly an out-growth of the old Pleasant Hill society, and dates its history from a very early day. Traveling ministers visited the neighborhood as long ago as 1834 and 1835, and preached in the dwellings of the settlers, and about that time a small class was organized among the early members, of which are remembered the following: John Surface, Eve Surface, Jesse Hughes, Nancy Hughes, William and Jane Harrell, Jane Ross, Amos and Polly Smith. About the year 1835 or 1836, the members of the class and others, erected a short distant east of the present church edifice, a small frame building, the walls of which were made of mud. It served for church and school purposes, and for many years was familiarly known as the "Mud School-House." Here the congregation met until 1848, at which time the present church edifice in the eastern part of the township, Section 11, was erected and dedicated. As originally constructed, the building was a rough frame structure.

Changes were afterward made in the building, and it now surpasses the average country church in its appearance and appointments. Among the early pastors of the church, were Revs. Eli P. Farmer, John Myers, A. Beck, A. Beech, James Scott, John Powell, J. V. R. Miller, James Mitchell, Jacob Whiteman, Hensley, Lathrop, Havens, Bowman, Ray, Shafer and others. Originally, the class belonged to Franklin circuit, but about the year 1850, it was attached to Greenwood. As a class of the latter circuit, it was organized December 21, 1850, by Rev C. W. Ruter, presiding elder, and J. S. Winchester, preacher in charge. Since 1850, it has enjoyed the labors of the following ministers: Revs. J. W. T. McMullen, S. W. Sinclair, N. M. Boyer, W. R. Goodwin, L. Havens, A. Kennedy, J. M. Crawford, F. S. Turk, T. W. Jones, S. Langdon, D. C. Benjamin, A. R. Reat, Jesse Miller, W. S. Falkenburg, W. H. Wydman, A. Murphy, and the present incumbent, C. W. Tinsley. The society has an active membership of over 150.

Methodist Episcopal Church (Trafalgar).—This society is the successor of the Old Pleasant Grove Church, which was organized in the northwest part of Nineveh Township as early as the year 1827. A number of the pioneer settlers of that locality were Methodists, and the names familiar in the early history of the church were the Thompson's, Bailey's, Watkins', Day's, Carroll's, Law's and Wilson's. Early meetings were held in the cabins of the settlers, and later the Watkins school-house served as a place of worship until a building for the especial use of the congregation could be erected. Late in the thirties, Mr. Mullendore, an early settler in the northern part of the township, donated for a church building a lot about one-half mile north of the school-house, and in due time a frame edifice was erected thereon. Here the society met and flourished for a number of years, and at one time became a strong organization with over 100 members. James Hill, S. W. McNaughton and George F. Mullendore were among the early preachers and stated supplies of the church. Owing to deaths, removals and other causes, the membership gradually became weaker, until at one time meetings ceased nearly altogether. A re-organization was effected in 1870, and the place of meeting changed to Trafalgar, where the same year a frame house of worship, costing the sum of \$1,650, was erected. This building stands near the central part of the village, and affords a comfortable and commodious meeting place. Among the pastors of the church since its re-organization, have been the following: Revs. Tinker, McClain, Cloud, Young, Farr, Alley and Jamison. The pastor in charge at this time is Rev. Mr. Turner.

Wesley Chapel (M. E.), Union village, was organized in the

spring of 1878, as a branch of Shiloh Church, in Morgan County. For some time meetings were held in a school-house near the village, but in the fall of the above year, a neat frame building was erected. Among the early members of the class were the following persons: James Matthews, George Smith, John W. Taylor, John Selch, Henry Knox, John Shrockmorton and John L. Knox. The following preachers have ministered to the church since its organization: Revs. Charles Woods, — Asbury, Thomas Jones, J. V. R. Miller, Charles Spray, Samuel C. Kennedy and John D. Hartsock. The society belongs to the Waverly circuit, Indianapolis district, and numbers at this time about fifty members.

Friendship Church (M. E.), Hensley Township, is an old organization, which meets for worship in a frame building, not far from the Morgan County line. The society is not as strong as formerly, but is still in good condition, with an active membership. Rev. Mr. Turner is pastor.

Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, an old organization in White River Township, dates its existence from about 1834 or 1835. The first meetings were conducted by Rev. Jacob Brumwell, at the residence of Anthony Brunnemer, and among those who became members in an early day were Jacob and Charlotte Brumwell, Berrien and Catharine Reynolds, William Dresslar, Margaret Dressler, George Duke, Mary Duke, John Taylor, Sarah Taylor, Anthony Brunnemer, Magdalene Brunnemer, Henry Dressler, Malinda Dressler, William Brunnemer, Sarah Brunnemer, Abraham Lowe, Harriet Lowe, and a number of other early settlers of the community. In 1848, Henry and Elizabeth Dressler deeded to the trustees of the congregation a lot for church purposes, upon which was erected, a little later, a log house of worship. It answered the purpose for which it was intended until 1868, at which time the present frame edifice was erected upon the same lot. Among the pastors of Salem, from time to time, are remembered the following: Revs. Farmer, Beck, Brown, Crawford, Huffaker, McMullen, W. C. Crawford, George Havens, Landy Havens, Goodwin Sparks, Shelton, St. Clair, J. M. Crawford, Boyer, Ream, Kennedy, Smith, Wilks, Crane, Heavenridge, Woods, Charles Woods, Jones, Asbury, Rhoades, Miller, Sray, C. Kennedy, and Hastrock. The membership in 1888, is about 100, and the church is reported in prosperous condition.

Rock Lane Methodist Episcopal Church (Clarksburg) was organized about the year 1873 or 1874. A substantial frame house of worship was afterward erected at a cost of \$2,000, and the society, though weak in numbers, the membership being about forty, is

now making substantial progress. The class leader is William Dunlavy. Stewards: William Dougherty, Harvey Fisher and William Dunlavy. The church is a point on the Acton circuit, and is ministered to at this time by Rev. James Hughes. There are three or four other Methodist churches in the county, additional to those mentioned, but owing to the absence of early records, their histories were not learned.

African Methodist Episcopal Church, Franklin, was organized in the year 1868, with the following members: Augustus Hammond, Mary Leonard, Mary Elkins, Jane Blakely and Mary Stark, Rev. Whitton Lankford officiating. The following pastors have ministered to the church from time to time: Revs. Henry Brown, Henry Depew, Hezekiah Harper, Joseph Alexander, Whitton Lankford, John Ferguson, Daniel Winslow, Alexander Smith, John Jordan, M. Lewis, Richard R. Titus, Nathaniel Jones and George Pope. The pastor in charge at this time is Rev. John Ferguson. The building in which the congregation meets for worship, a frame structure on West Madison Street, was erected and dedicated in the year 1868. Present membership, fifty-five. Class leaders, Adam Moore and Charles A. Pettiford. Stewards, Charles A. Pettiford, John Fossett, Hillery Moore, Charles Jordan and John Pettiford.

Pleasant Hill Methodist Protestant Church (Clark Township).—This flourishing organization dates its history from the year 1836. The first minister of the M. P. Church in the "Hurricane" neighborhood was Rev. Mr. Cable, who, by invitation, preached at the residence of David Parr, as early as the above year. Subsequently, Rev. Peter Clinger became his associate, and the result of their labors was the organization of a Methodist Protestant Church, consisting of the following families: Samuel Overstreet and wife, David Parr and wife, Milton Knapp and wife, Henry McAlpin and wife, Lewis Jones and wife, and Nancy Yager, all of whom are now dead. In the year of 1836, a place of worship was in demand, and the new organization united with the Baptists and United Brethren, in building the old log church known as "Friendship," which was used as a place of worship by the three denominations; also, as a school-house. This old log church was built in the years of 1836 and 1837, on a lot donated by the late Harvey Sloan, of Franklin, and now occupied by the Hurricane Baptist Church. Samuel Overstreet appears to have been the first Methodist Protestant trustee. The first Methodist Protestant pastor was Peter Clinger, who was followed by George Baxter, John Williams, Thomas Shipp.

From 1840 to 1842, the church had the joint services of T.

Shipp and C. H. Williams as pastors, and Isaac Wills and wife became members of the church. From 1842 to 1843, T. Shipp was pastor. From 1843 to 1845, the church had the services of James Edmeston as pastor. In February, 1844, the Methodist Protestant Church resolved to build for themselves a separate place of worship, and, having secured a beautiful lot (deeded to, and held in trust by, Milton Knapp, Jackson Williams and Lewis Jones, as trustees), began immediately to build the old frame church known as Pleasant Hill Methodist Protestant Church, situated on the Hurricane pike four and a half miles northeast of Franklin, in Clark Township, Johnson County, Ind. From the years 1845 to 1848, H. Collings was pastor; from 1848 to 1851, T. Shipp; from 1851 to 1854, J. Gardner. From the year 1854 to 1855, I. W. B. Taylor was pastor. Others who followed were: T. Bland, T. Shipp, J. Bogle, S. M. Gentry, George Hunt, Joseph Proctor, H. Duckworth, S. M. Loudon, O. R. Carlton, A. S. Baker, H. Stackhouse, A. W. Motz, C. Caddy, E. Conn, H. M. Boyer, S. H. Flood and M. Gustin, John Heim, J. H. C. McKinney.

At the conference of 1879, the church, having been left without a pastor, was supplied by S. T. Deekens and Prof. J. H. Martin, during whose services the building of the present church building was begun. Early in January, 1880, the church, having decided to build a new house of worship, elected a building committee, consisting of J. W. Davis, Rufus Williams, S. W. Dungan, John Ballard, W. W. McCaslin, George Cutsinger and T. B. Wood, through whose efforts the subscription was raised, and under whose supervision the contract was let for building. The present building is built of brick, is 38x60 feet, finished and furnished in the latest style at a cost of \$6,000. The contract for constructing the building was let on the 14th day of March, 1880, to Robert Wagoner. The building was commenced in April, 1880, and completed October 1, of the same year, and was dedicated to the worship of God on the 10th day of October, 1880. Since 1879 the church has been ministered to by the following pastors: J. M. Langley, F. M. Hussey, J. L. Barclay, and the present membership is 100.

Honey Creek Church, United Brethren in Christ, an old organization in the western part of White River Township, was founded as early as the year 1835. Many of the pioneer families of the neighborhood became identified with the society in an early day, and for a period of over a half century it has been a flourishing organization, numbering among its members at this time the leading citizens of the community. Among those who became members in an early day were: John Scott and wife, Amos Smith

and wife, Ira Stater and wife, Margaret Harrell, and others. Rev. Charles McCarty was an early minister, as were also Revs. George Muth and Farmer, who, with others, did much toward establishing the church upon its present substantial foundation. For several years the society met for worship in a neighboring school-house, but about the year 1845, a frame building was erected near the site of the present church. It answered the purposes for which it was intended until 1866, when it was replaced by the present building, a neat frame structure. Present membership, about ninety. Rev. A. J. Bowling is pastor in charge.

Bethel U. B. Church (White River Township) was organized about the year 1858, in a school-house which stood near the present site of the church building. The organization was effected with quite a number of members, among whom were: Mr. Nelson, Sarah Scott, Henry Pruner, Wyrmla Pruner, Rev. W. J. Pruner, Harvey Vorhies, Bathsheba Vorhies, and others. Rev. H. K. Muth officiated at the organization, and preached for the society sometime thereafter. The temple of worship used by the congregation was erected about the year 1860. The church is not very strong numerically, numbering only about fifty communicants, at this time.

Olive Branch U. B. Church, near the central part of White River Township, was organized about the year 1858, by Rev. Henry K. Muth. Among the early members the following names are familiar: Shelby Fullen, Elizabeth Fullen, Evans A. Ogburn and wife, James M. Barger and wife, and John G. Barger. Among the first pastors are remembered, Revs. Cox, Evans A. Cabrich. The present pastor is Rev. A. J. Bowling. In 1859 a substantial frame temple of worship was erected, the one in which services have been since held. The church is in a prosperous condition, and has the names of over forty-five members upon the records.

Edinburg Catholic Church.—The first priest to celebrate mass in Edinburg was Rev. Vincent Bacquelin, who visited the village as early as 1836, and held services in the house of Mrs. Tierney, one of the early settlers of the community. At that time there were but few Catholics in the neighborhood, but in 1845, John Walsh, Dr. William Rush and Michael Fogarty settled here, and two years later came Mrs. Hannah Ryan, mother of James, Thomas and Richard Ryan, and Sister St. Charles. In 1850, the Catholic population was increased by the arrival of Thomas Fitzgibbon, James Mullen, Michael Moffett, Michael Lynch, Michael McGrayee and Henry Sweetman, all of whom proved valuable additions to the church. Services were held at different places until 1851, at which time a neat frame temple of worship was erected in the

western part of town on a beautiful eminence overlooking Main Cross Street. The building was blessed by Bishop De Saint Palais, assisted by Revs. William Doyle and Daniel Maloney, and named Holy Trinity. For several years Edinburg was the center of the Columbus, Franklin, Seymour, Henryville, Greenwood, Brownstown, Taylorville, Mt. Erin and Mt. Liberty missions, and consequently became an important point in the Vincennes diocese. The first building was used until 1886, when it was replaced by the present handsome brick structure, at a cost of \$5,000. This is one of the finest church edifices in Johnson County, and reflects great credit upon the congregation. The present membership is about thirty families. The following is a list of pastors who have ministered to the church from time to time: Revs. Vincent Bacquelin, 1835-46; Daniel Maloney, 1846-55; Edward Martimoore, 1855-62; F. Goesse, 1862-64; Joseph Petit, 1864-65; William Henry Orem, 1865-67; D. J. McMullen, 1867-68; Victor A. Schnell, first resident pastor, 1868-70; John Louis Brassart, 1870-71; Victor A. Schnell, 1871-18—. The present pastor is Rev. Anthony Oster, who holds services every alternate Sabbath, and at intervals in the meantime. The congregation is in a prosperous condition, and has before it a promising future.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM V. COVERT was born in Mercer County, Ky., April 8, 1810, and died in Johnson County, Ind., October 24, 1859. He was the son of John Covert, a son of Isaac Covert, who was a native of Pennsylvania, of German lineage. Isaac was an early settler of Kentucky, emigrating from Pennsylvania to that state. He was the progenitor of the following offspring: John, Simon, Daniel, Cornelius, Jane, Martha and Lamy. John Covert, one of his sons, was an early pioneer settler of Johnson County, locating in the county prior to 1830. He was born September 1, 1782, and died April 4, 1867. William V. Covert, his son, was united in marriage with Margaret Bergen, in Johnson County, February 20, 1834. Margaret Bergen was a native of Kentucky, and was born September 19, 1815, and died in this county December 28, 1885. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Covert these children have been born: John T., Sarah A., deceased, Peter G., William D. The sons are citizens of Union Township, and are farmers by occupation. February 11, 1869, Peter G. was united in marriage with Mary E. Vannuys, a native of this county, born March 23, 1836. The above union has been blessed by the birth of one child, Paul. The

father, mother and son are members of the Presbyterian Church at Hopewell. The mother united with the church June 8, 1852, the father April 20, 1856, and the son in 1884. William D. Covert, like his brother, is a progressive and representative citizen, and has devoted most of his life to farming. He and his brother, Peter G., have, for several years, been associated together in the business of undertaking, which, together with farming, has honored both brothers in the gaining of wealth, and by their industry and perseverance they have reached prosperity, and enjoy the esteem of their neighbors. William D. is also a member of the Presbyterian Church at Hopewell.

JESSE Y. DEMAREE is the son of George W. and Sarah W. (Young) Demaree. The father was born in Mercer, Ky., March 29, 1812, and died in this county, October 13, 1851, and the mother was born in Pennsylvania, April 16, 1814, and died in this county August 15, 1864. They were married in this county, January 25, 1838. This marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Jesse Y., David M., deceased, Robert B., deceased, Margaret J., Rachel E., deceased, Elizabeth M. About 1835, George W. Demaree came to this county, and lived here till he died. He entered the farm our subject now lives on. He was a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church, in which church he served as elder. The subject of this sketch was born and reared on the farm he owns. He received a fair education by attending the country schools. He has followed farming as an occupation. He was married April 3, 1865, wedding Mary M. Miller, who is the daughter of William and Rhoda Miller. She lived but a short period of time after this marriage. In 1872, October 3, Mr. Demaree married, for a second wife, Margaret A. Winchester, daughter of John M. and Harriet Winchester. Mrs. Demaree was born in this county, September 6, 1852. The children born unto the second marriage of our subject were: Mary Ester, Hattie, Sarah E., deceased, Bertha Jane, Mabel Edna, deceased, Byron M. and John R. Our subject began the battle of life for himself at an early day. His father died when he was but thirteen years old, and to support the widowed mother and the family placed upon him much responsibility; but he succeeded in his efforts, and now owns the old homestead his father entered, excepting forty acres. He volunteered in Company F, Seventh Indiana Regiment, in August, 1861, as a private, and was engaged at the battle of Winchester, Va., in 1862, where he received a gunshot wound in the left thigh, and this necessitated his discharge in October, 1862. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as is also his wife. He is a Master Mason of Union Village Lodge, No. 545.

WILLIAM H. HAMILTON was born in Union Township, this county, September 8, 1834, and is the son of Micajah and Elizabeth (Luyster) Hamilton. The father was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1797, and died in this county in 1878. He was the son of a native of Virginia, who was an early settler of Kentucky, where Micajah Hamilton was reared. The mother of our subject was born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1797, and died in this county in 1884. The marriage of Micajah Hamilton and Elizabeth Luyster was consummated in Kentucky, and unto them were born the following children: Peter L., John, Rachel, Mary, Susan and Nancy, and then the parents and children came to this state and county in 1834, and located in Union Township, where the deaths of the parents occurred. To them, after their arrival, were born these children: William H., Martha, Robert P. and James T., and two others who died in infancy. Of these children, eight are living, four in Johnson County, two in Missouri, one in Kansas and one in Iowa. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received an education in the country schools. He has followed farming for an occupation. In 1856 he was married to Charlotte J. Terrell, daughter of Henry H. and Nancy (Foster) Terrell, natives of Kentucky, coming to this state about 1854. Mrs. Hamilton was born in Nelson County, Ky., March 2, 1840. The following are the children born unto the above marriage: Nancy E., Peter S., Addie J., Mary E., Martha E., Emma S., and Blanche C. Not long after the marriage of Mr. Hamilton went to Kansas, where he lived for a period of four years, and then returned to his native state and county, where he has since made his home. Soon after his return to Indiana, the Civil War broke out, and in 1862, August 20, he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Indiana Infantry, as private, and among the important engagements in which he participated, were Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Union. June 2, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, at Point Lookout, Md. At the close of the war he returned to his home, and since has been actively engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the Presbyterian Church at Shiloh.

DANIEL J. HELM, farmer and stock-trader, was born in Johnson County, Ind., December 15, 1852, and is the son of John and Nancy (Clark) Helm. His father and mother were called away in death when he was but a small child. He was taken by an uncle to be fostered; but the time he remained with this uncle was short. He came to the Hopewell neighborhood when fourteen years old, and has lived here ever since. For twelve years he worked on a farm. With his earnings, he educated himself. He attended Hanover College for three months, but ill-health com-

pelled him to quit school. He taught school one term; but agriculturing has been his chosen occupation. He now owns and cultivates a well-improved farm of forty acres, and enjoys the esteem of his neighbors, who regard him as a self-made and honest man. April 25, 1872, he was united in marriage with Rachel C. Carnine. She was born in this county, August 17, 1850, and by the above marriage has become the mother of the following children: Nannie J., Collie Roscoe, Claud A., and Annie M. Mr. and Mrs. Helm are members of the church; he of the Christian Church; she of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Franklin Lodge, I. O. O. F.

GEORGE AND HIRAM KERLIN.—Among the early families of Johnson County, was the Kerlin family. The father, George Kerlin, was born in Kentucky, January 19, 1790, and died in Johnson County, Ind., in 1852. He was the son of James and Margaret (Smith) Kerlin, early settlers of Kentucky, in which state George was reared, and was united in marriage with Rachel Banta, December 5, 1816. Rachel was also a native of Kentucky, born March 14, 1800, and died in this county in 1872. For about fifteen years after the above marriage was consummated, Mr. and Mrs. Kerlin resided in Kentucky, and in 1831, removed to Indiana, and in the same year settled in Johnson County, locating on Section 24, of what is now Union Township. This was their home until called away in death. Their marriage was blessed by the birth of the following offspring: John, Peter, deceased, Arta Mecs, Delilah, deceased, James, deceased, Rachel, Joseph, deceased, Margaret, deceased, Levina, deceased, George, Hiram and Carolina, deceased. Their father was a farmer by occupation, and was a hardy pioneer, living for over twenty years in the county. He and his wife were members of the Regular Baptist Church, taking active parts in the work of the church. George Kerlin, a son of George and Rachel Kerlin, was born in Union Township, February 15, 1834, and was reared and educated on a farm, receiving a fair education for his day. His youth was devoted to farm work, and in early manhood, learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed till he was about thirty years of age, since when he has followed the pursuit of farming, in which he is practical and successful. February 25, 1864, he was united in marriage with Susan Keaton, daughter of William and Sarah Keaton, who were early settlers of Nineveh Township, this county. Mrs. Kerlin was born in Johnson County, August 22, 1838. Unto the above marriage, have been born these children: Lizzie A., deceased, William H., George L., and John E. After Mr. Kerlin's marriage, he settled on a farm of twenty acres in Section 13, Union Township, and now owns

and cultivates a farm of 118 acres. Mr. Kerlin is not a member of any church, yet he is not adverse to the church cause, and advocates that religion is a reality, and has always aided the church. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, and both enjoy the esteem of their neighbors. Hiram Kerlin, also a son of George and Rachel Kerlin, was born in this county, August 10, 1836. His youth was spent on the farm, and his education obtained at the country schools, during short winter terms. His life has been devoted to farming, and has been marked by industry and perseverance. His father died when he was a youth, but he remained on the farm with his widowed mother till he reached the age of twenty-five years. December 24, 1863, his marriage with Lucy A. Clark was solemnized. His wife is the daughter of Allen and Martha (Webb) Clark, and was born in this county, March 21, 1840. Her parents were natives of Kentucky, and in an early day emigrated to Kentucky, from which state they removed in 1832, settling in Johnson County in the same year. This marriage has resulted in the following births: Jessie Albertine, Ella Belle, Isaac Webster, Maggie May, deceased. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Kerlin settled in life as a farmer, and has been favored with success in life. He and his wife are members of the Primitive Baptist Church.

JOHN W. PEGGS was born in Johnson County, Ind., September 22, 1848, and is the son of Evan O. and Margaret M. (Hunter) Peggs. The father was born in Trimble County, Ky., September 14, 1814, and is the son of Joseph and Nancy (Cunningham) Peggs. Joseph Peggs was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and immigrated to America in an early day, and here was united in marriage with Nancy Cunningham, a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent. Unto the above union were born: Jacob, Rachel, Catherine, Ellen, Mary, Nancy, Sarah, Joseph, John F., Thomas, Evan O. and William. Soon after the marriage of the parents they removed to Trimble County, Ky., and not very long after they removed to Indiana, where their deaths occurred. Evan O. Peggs was reared in his native state, and in company with his brother Jacob, he came to this county in 1832, and has since continued in the county, farming for an occupation. In 1846, he was united in marriage with Margaret M. Hunter, a native of Trimble County, Ky., born in 1824, and died in this county in 1856. Unto the above marriage were born six children, of whom three are deceased. Those living are Taylor, John W. and Nancy E. The father still survives, and resides with the subject of this sketch. John W. Peggs, our subject, was reared and educated on a farm, and has followed the occupation of farming as a life work. In 1877, he was

married unto Sarah J., daughter of Christopher and Mary Duff. She was born in this county August 26, 1860. Her parents, both natives of Ireland, reside in Clark Township, this county. The above marriage has been blessed by the birth of one child, a daughter, named Edna. John W. Peggs is one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Johnson County. He formerly resided in Franklin Township, but in the fall of 1887, he located on a farm in Union Township. He is a successful breeder of fine stock, of which two fine stallions are of most note. One is Robert Emmett, a Mambrino, and the other Jim Cox, a Norman. The former is seldom excelled in point of speed; while the latter has but few equals as a draft horse. Mr. Peggs is a thorough-going man, and enjoys the esteem of his neighbors. He is not a member of any church, but if he has any choice it is the Roman Catholic Church, of which his wife is an ardent member.

W. M. PROVINCE, M. D., a practicing physician at Providence, (Union village) is a native of Henry County, Ky., was born December 19, 1840, and is the son of Samuel and Nancy (Harden) Province. The father was born in the County of Phamana, Ireland, about 1808, and died in Henry County, Ky., in 1863. He came to America at the age of fourteen years, coming with his mother. The mother and son settled in Shelby County, Ky. He was married in Henry County, Ky. The mother of our subject was born in Henry County, Ky., and is the daughter of Daniel Harden, a native of Kentucky, of French origin. The following children were born unto them: Elizabeth Jane, William M., Rebecca, Mary E., Daniel H., Samuel, deceased. William M. was reared in his native county, and his youth was spent in the village of Pleasureville. October 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Sixth Kentucky Infantry, with Capt. H. C. McLoed, and December 19, 1861, was mustered as a private in the United States Army, for a term of three years. Among the important engagements in which he took part, were: Shiloh, Stone River and Chickamauga. At Chickamauga he received a wound in the left arm. His services continued until December 19, 1864, when he was mustered out. After the close of the war he came to Waverly, Morgan Co., Ind., where he remained a short time, and then went to Bloomingdale, Ind., where he attended the academy of that place, which was taught by B. C. Hobbs and daughter. He attended school for about one year, receiving a fair literary education. He then returned to Waverly, where he began studying medicine with Dr. C. M. Lindley. Later, he attended the Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he graduated in March, 1867. In 1867 he located at Union village, Ind., forming a partnership with Dr. L. C. Gair, with whom he continued to

practice till September 30, 1871, when he bought out his partner and continued the practice alone. He has had a lucrative practice, and has widely established for himself the reputation of a skillful and successful practitioner. From the fact that he has been in active practice for a period of over twenty years, and in one place, we conclude that he has met with more than an ordinary success. At the close of the war he found himself a poor young man, and with but limited education. He came to Indiana, and his education, gained at Bloomingdale, he compensated for with his own finance, as well as his medical education. He has been a man of energy and perseverance, and though meeting with many adversities, he has been successful in surmounting many of the obstacles of life. He is now a prosperous man, and enjoys the esteem of his neighbors. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is also a Master Mason in the Union Village Lodge, No. 545, of which he is one of its charter members. He is master of his lodge at present. November 12, 1868, he was united in marriage with Julia Abraham, daughter of William and Maria (Arnold) Abraham, born in Marion County, Ind., September 28, 1844, and the above union has been blessed by the birth of the following children: Clarence, Florence M., and Oran. Mrs. Province is a member of the Christian Church. He is, beside being engaged in the practice of medicine, also engaged in agricultural pursuits, owning and cultivating a farm of 155 acres.

JAMES H. VANDIVIER, a farmer of Johnson County, was born in Mercer County, Ky., February 13, 1823, and is the son of Peter and Sarah (Garshwiler) Vandivier. His father was a native of New Jersey, born October 15, 1787, and died in this county in 1866. The mother was born in Kentucky, October 17, 1788, and died in this county June 29, 1863. This marriage was consummated in Kentucky, and they came to this county in 1826, and located on Section 25, Union Township, and lived here until their deaths. Their marriage was blessed by the following children: Madison, deceased, Eliza, Strather, John, deceased, William T., Susann, Peter, Joseph S., James H., Polly, Isaac, Henry, deceased, Jefferson and Harriet. The father was a farmer by occupation, and was a pioneer of the county. He was a member of the Christian Church. Mrs. Vandivier was a member of the same church. They came to Indiana in an early day. They endured many hardships, but lived to an advanced age, and were respected by all who knew them. Their son, James, who is the subject of this sketch, was but three old when he was brought to this county. His youth was spent on a farm. In his days of schooling he had but few advantages to gain an education,

and what he did get was gained by attending a few short terms of subscription schools. He is a man of strong judgment and possessed of a keen observation, and a store of useful and practical knowledge, which has characterized his life with utility and practicality. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-five years of age. November 16, 1848, he was united in marriage with Mary Ann Buckner, daughter of Avery and Margaret (Sturgeon) Buckner. Mrs. Vandivier was born in Kentucky, May 29, 1832. Her parents came to this county about 1836, and reared her in this county. The above marriage was blessed by the following births: John W., Samantha, Avery M., Joseph H., William A., Sarah M., James Thomas, and Minnie Bell. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Vandivier settled down on the place where he now lives, and has since been actively engaged in farming. He began in life with but ordinary advantages for gaining wealth, but by energy and perseverance, together with honesty and integrity, he has not only become one of the most prosperous men of the county, but a well respected one as well. He has reared a large family for whom he has cared both educationally and financially. He is one of the most extensive land holders of the county, now owning 820 acres of land in the county. He has filled several positions of honor and trust, and at present is one of the county commissioners, being elected by a majority of over 3,000 as the democratic candidate, in 1886.

JEFFERSON VANDIVIER, son of Peter and Sarah Vandivier, early pioneers of this county, was born in Union Township, August 25, 1828, and was reared on the farm. He attended school during a few short terms, and gained a knowledge of reading, writing, and ciphering. He remained under the parental roof till he reached the age of twenty-four years, and then began the battle of life for himself, and on January 26, 1854, he was united in marriage with Lucinda Margaret Canary, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Terhune) Canary, who settled in this county in 1844, and now reside in Franklin. They came from Mercer County, Ky., where the wife of our subject was born, April 29, 1836. Her marriage with our subject has been blessed by the birth of the following children: Almira (wife of T. L. Banta), Elizabeth, deceased, Minerva Ann, (wife of P. S. Hamilton), Rozella (wife of William H. Garshwiler), Mayo L., Dillard M., Ozaies E., Henry R., Strather E., Emma C., Susan Iona and Harriet. After Mr. Vandivier's marriage, he settled in life as a farmer, and since has been engaged in farming, in Union Township. He started out in life with a heavy debt over him, which he has cleared, and now he is a prosperous man, owning and cultivating two farms, one consisting of 200, and the other of 175, acres. His

success in life has been due to his untiring energy and perseverance. He has held several positions of honor and trust. He is now the present trustee of Union Township, filling the office for a second term. He was elected as the democratic candidate in 1886, and re-elected in 1888. He has always been an uncompromising democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Taylor and Fillmore. Mr. Vandivier is a progressive and energetic man, and has always been a friend to churches, schools and public improvement. He is a jocular, good-natured man. He has reared a large family, most of whom he has succeeded in giving a good education. He is a sober, industrious and pious citizen.

THOMAS FORSYTH was born in Jefferson County, Ky., January 23, 1816, and is the son of James and Jane (Sturgeon) Forsyth. The parents were natives of Virginia, and came to Kentucky in an early day. Their marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Matilda, Margaret, Mary, James, Thomas, John and David, all of whom, but Thomas, are deceased. The father died in 1821, at the age of forty-three years, his death occurring in Kentucky. The marriage of each of the daughters was consummated in Kentucky, and subsequently in 1830, the widowed mother and her four sons, emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana, and in the same year, settled near the present location of Trafalgar. Subsequently the mother became the wife of Garret Terhune. Her death occurred at her home in the town of Trafalgar about the year 1856, at the age of seventy years. The subject of this sketch was a youth of fifteen years when his mother came to this county, and has since lived here. He was reared on a farm and received a fair education for his day. He has followed farming for a chosen occupation. He remained with his mother till he reached his majority, and in the fall of 1837 he was united in marriage with Mary Ragsdale, a native of Oldham County, Ky., born August 28, 1816. She died in the fall of 1864. Eight children were born unto the above marriage, as follows: John Thomas, deceased, James Harvey, Mitchell S., Martha Ellen, Robert Fulton, deceased, Sarah J., Milton and Bronson H. In 1873, Mr. Forsyth married for a second wife Mrs. Malinda J. Garrison, whose death occurred nine years later. Mr. Forsyth settled on his farm in Union Township soon after his marriage. He has never aspired to public life, but has preferred the life of a prosperous farmer. Though he has never connected himself with the church, he is in sympathy with all denominations.

WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

ADALINE R. BAKER was born in this county, June 19, 1831, and is the daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Whetzel) Lowe. The father was born in Salem County, N. C., and died in Johnson County, Ind., October 10, 1871, aged seventy-two years. The mother was born in Wheeling, Va., and died in this county, December 12, 1852, aged forty-three years. Their marriage was consummated in Morgan County, Ind., December 23, 1828, and resulted in the birth of the following children: Caroline L. and Adaline R. The parents were very early settlers of Johnson County. The father was the son of Thomas Baker, Sr., a native of North Carolina; and the mother was the daughter of Jacob Whetzel, an early pioneer settler of Morgan County, Ind. Adaline R. Baker was united in marriage with William Madison Knox, October 10, 1852. Unto the union was born a daughter, Sarah E. by name. This daughter became married a second time, and her marriages were blessed by the birth of the following children: Maude, Maggie, Maria, Roukin, Charles, William M., and Blithe. William Madison Knox's death occurred in 1855; and in 1856, his widow, who is the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage with Charles H. Baker. This marriage has resulted in the birth of five children, namely: Carolina, Louisa, Emily, Henry S., deceased, Thomas William, deceased, and Ida, deceased.

CHARLES E. BAILEY, a citizen of White River Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 19, 1849, and is the son of Elias and Mary E. (Pierce) Bailey. The father was born in Burlington, N. J., October 24, 1813, and died in Marion County, Ind., December 25, 1882. He was one of three sons, whose father was Ephraim Bailey. Elias Bailey came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1839, and here was married in 1841, to Mary E. Pierce, the daughter of John S. and Hannah C. (Baker) Pierce. Mary E. Pierce was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 22, 1826. Her marriage with Elias Bailey was blessed with eleven children: Emily, deceased, Sanford P., Richard, deceased, Charles E., Josephine M., Sarah J., Cordelia, deceased, Roswell Wells, Steward W., Oscar, and Augustus, deceased. After their marriage they settled in Butler County, Ohio, where the father followed farming. Their home was here till 1853, when they removed to Decatur County, Ind., and in 1864 they removed to Marion County, Ind., the father continuing farming till his death. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and never aspired to public life, but preferred the life of a farmer. After leading a long and useful life,

he died universally respected by all who knew him. His widow still survives, and resides in Marion County, the wife of Stephen A. Tucker. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a high school education at South Port. In youth, the carpenter's trade was uppermost in his mind, and his father, besides farming, did more or less contracting and building, and while working on contracts for his father, he learned the carpenter's trade. He remained under the parental roof till he reached majority, and then went to Indianapolis, where he engaged in carpentering for three years, and then two years at South Port, and in 1880, he located in Johnson County, where he has followed both carpentering and farming. October 15, 1879, he wedded Laura A., the daughter of James A. and Mary E. Fendley, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Mrs. Bailey was born in Marion County, Ind., September 26, 1862. The children that have resulted from the above marriage, are: Mary Edith, Ethel Pearl, Clarence Evertt and Jossie. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Master Mason of South Port Lodge, No. 270, and is a democrat in politics.

JOHN R. BRICKERT, a native of Morgan County, Ind., was born January 19, 1859, and is the son of Charles J. and Elizabeth J. (Fitzpatrick) Brickert. The father was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1827, and is the son of Frederick Brickert, of Pennsylvania birth, and German lineage. Charles J. Brickert was reared in his native state, and in 1848 came to Indiana, and settled in Morgan County, where he has spent most of his life following farming and carpentering. In 1853, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth J. Fitzpatrick, a native of Lawrence County, Ind., born in 1835. She is the daughter of Henry C. Fitzpatrick, of Irish descent, and an early settler of Lawrence County, Ind. The above marriage was blessed by the birth of the following children: William H., Charles F., John R., Edwin W., James M., deceased, Minnie V. and Cora A. John R. was reared on a farm in Morgan County. He received his early education in the common schools, and then a normal education at Valparaiso, Ind. In 1880, he began teaching in the public schools of Morgan County, and taught for three years. He took a select course at Bloomington, Ind., and later a law course at the Gillette Law University, at Valparaiso, Ind. He was admitted to the bar in Morgan County, Ind., in April of 1885. In the same year he became a member of the Johnson County bar. In the fall of the same year he engaged in the breeding of short-horn cattle, and Hambletonian horses, at Bluff Creek, Johnson Co., Ind., and since has continued in the breeding and sale of fine stock. September 8, 1885, he was united in

marriage with Annie L., the daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Clark) Tresslar. The father was a native of Virginia, the mother of New Jersey. Anna L. is the only daughter of the parents; she was born in Johnson County, Ind., June 27, 1862. One child has blessed the above union, named Jacob Errett. Mr. and Mrs. Brickert are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN CLORE, a farmer of Johnson County, was born in Oldham County, Ky., May 9, 1826, and is the son of James and Sarah (Keller) Clore. Our subject's early life was spent on a farm, remaining with his parents until he attained his twenty-third year. During the winter of 1847-48, Mr. Clore made a visit to his old Virginia homestead, renewing old acquaintances, and reviving recollections of his boyhood days. October 25, 1849, he was united in marriage with Margaret E., daughter of Robert and Mary Welch. To this union were born four children, as follows: William R., James R., John A., and Joel. In 1850, our subject emigrated to Indiana, and settled in White River Township, Union County, where Mrs. Clore died, May 6, 1863. September 15, 1863, Mr. Clore was married to Mrs. Diana Rice, daughter of Joel Carpenter. Mrs. Clore departed this life after a brief married life of eleven months, and January 26, 1865, our subject was wedded to Elizabeth M., daughter of Henry and Mary Utterback. To the latter marriage three children have been born: Leonard B., Annabel and Henry, deceased. William R. is married, and has one child named Lora.; James R. is married, and is the father of three children: Lester, Frank and Edna Belle. Mr. Clore's first land purchase was a tract of eighty acres, to which he later added largely. He has given each married child forty acres, and still retains a farm of 240 acres of fine farming land. In addition to farming he has given considerable attention to stock-raising. Mr. Clore became a member of the Church of Christ at the age of eighteen years, and has been a bishop sixteen years in the church at Bargersville, Johnson County, of which his wife and children are members. Politically, he has always been a democrat, except in one campaign, when he was elected county commissioner by the independents.

JAMES COLLINS, the subject of this biography, is a native of Johnson County, born March 18, 1826. He is the son of Henry M. and Catharine (Bell) Collins. His father was a native of Virginia, and died when James was but a child. The mother of James was a native of Butler County, Ohio. She made her home in White River Township, soon after James was born; and here he was raised on a farm. In youth he attended country schools, which were supported by subscription, and in those schools he received a fair education. His home was with his widowed mother; who, in

after years, continued to make her home with him. She lived to an advanced age, and died in 1879. On reaching his majority James began teaching in the public schools. He taught for fifteen years; teaching fifteen terms, which averaged about three months each. During these fifteen years he both taught school and followed farming. The latter vocation he has followed as his life pursuit. As an active politician he began in early life. He became a democrat in 1854, and since has continued to be an ardent advocate of the principles of democracy. At the age of twenty-one years he was elected as constable, thus beginning his civil office career. In 1856 he was elected assessor for his township, and in this capacity he served three terms. In 1864 he was made appraiser of real estate in Johnson County, holding this position for several years. In 1876 he was elected township trustee of his township, in which capacity he served two terms. Later, he served as assessor, and also as real estate appraiser. In 1884 he was elected by his party to the office of county commissioner from the third district, and is the present incumbent. Although Mr. Collins has never connected himself with any church, he has always been a friend to churches, and education as well. He is a Master Mason, to which fraternity he is much attached.

CHARLES H. DAVIS, who is the subject of this sketch, is the son of William Kindrick and Ruth Turner (Orme) Davis. The father was born in Lewis County, Ky., May 25, 1816; died in Marion County, Ind., July 6, 1871. He was the son of Walter and Catherine (Putman) Davis, both natives of Virginia, and early settlers of Kentucky. The parent's children were: Mason T., John, Benjamin, William K., Elizabeth, Nancy and Sarah. William K. was reared in Lewis County, Ky., and in 1836, came to Marion County, Ind., and in 1847 became a citizen of Johnson County, in which county he lived till 1868, when he removed to Indianapolis, and lived, till his death occurred. He was married January 29, 1846, wedding Ruth T. Orme, the daughter of Moses and Mary T. (Elson) Orme, both natives of Virginia, where Ruth T. was born February 1, 1818. Her parents came to Marion County, Ind., in 1827. The marriage of William K. and Ruth T. Davis resulted in the birth of the following children: Mary and George, deceased, and Charles H., born in Johnson County. Charles H. was reared in Johnson County up to the age of twelve years, when his parents removed to Indianapolis. His education was received in the Indianapolis schools. He learned the painter's trade, which he followed for several years in Indianapolis. October 15, 1879, he married Belle Yeager, daughter of John and Mary J. (Cunningham) Yeager. The father was born in Maryland, of German ori-

gin, and the mother in Ohio. Mrs. Davis was born in Yankton, Ohio, September 14, 1856. Her marriage has been blessed by the birth of these children: William E., who died in infancy; Pearl May, deceased; Gracie H. and Freddie C. In 1886, Mr. Davis removed to his father's old homestead in White River Township, and since has been engaged in farming. He is the only living offspring of his parents. His mother still lives and makes her home with her son. She and husband have been life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject and wife are members of the same church.

THOMAS DENNY, the subject of this sketch, was born in Preble County, Ohio, November 18, 1835, and is the son of Jesse and Ona (Bowles) Denny. The father was born in North Carolina, January 20, 1804, and died in Johnson County, Ind., February 28, 1865, and was of English descent. He was reared in North Carolina, and married Ona Bowles, who, like himself, was a native of North Carolina, and was born December 15, 1802, and died in Johnson County, August 3, 1865. She was also of English descent, and was the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Bowles. Jesse and Ona Denny lived for a short time after their marriage in North Carolina, in which state were born unto them three children: Thurman, Silvira and Lucinda. Then the family removed to the State of Ohio, about 1832, and settled in Preble County, where these children were born: Hepsy Ann, Thomas, Mary and Jacob. The family removed to Indiana in 1840, and settled in Johnson County, in which place the parents died. Of their seven children, five are living. Our subject was but five years old when his parents settled in this county. His youth was spent on a farm, and he received only a fair education in reading, writing and "ciphering" in the country schools. February 4, 1864, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Duke, daughter of Washington and Rosa Ann (Etter) Duke. Elizabeth was born in Indiana, October 25, 1843. Unto this union have been born the following children: Margaret Harriet, and a second child named Carrie Bell, and a third child, now deceased, named Jacob. When Mr. Denny began the battle of life he had no capital other than willing hands. He owns a well-improved farm of 225 acres, of which 120 acres are under cultivation. Mr. Denny is a staunch democrat. He is a Master Mason of Glenn's Valley Lodge, No. 514. He was formerly of Mooresville Lodge. He has been a Mason for over twenty-five years.

WILLIAM C. DEMOTT, a farmer of White River Township, was born in Union Township, Johnson Co., Ind., July 11, 1857, and is the son of John J. and Sarah A. (Covert) DeMott. (See sketches

of Franklin for parental history.) William C. DeMott was reared on a farm, and received a thorough education in the common branches, at Hopewell Academy, where he also received a fair knowledge of book-keeping. He also attended the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he took a three months' course. May 17, 1881, he married Mary E. Aten, daughter of John H. and Mary E. (Thompson) Aten. Mrs. DeMott was born in Franklin Township, this county, October 6, 1860. One child has resulted from the above marriage, named Norval J., born April 30, 1882. Soon after Mr. DeMott's marriage, he settled on his present farm, in White River Township, and since has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a member of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church at Franklin.

LEVI B. DOLEN was born in Clermont County, Ohio, March 4, 1835, and is the son of Obadiah Winans and Sarah Curtis (Brunaugh) Dolen. The father was born at Deerfield, Ohio, November 3, 1808. He is the son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Winans) Dolen. Timothy Dolen was born in Dublin, Ireland. Elizabeth Winans was American born, and was the sister of an early minister of the Gospel in Indiana. This minister was William Winans, and was, perhaps, the first to preach a sermon at Vincennes, Ind. This, he preached when Gen. Harrison was territorial governor of Indiana Territory, and Gen. Harrison and one other, constituted the audience. Gen. Harrison held the candle for the minister to read his text. The father of our subject was married in Clermont County, Ohio, February 11, 1831, to Sarah C. Brunaugh, a daughter of John and Sarah Curtis Brunaugh. The father was French. Mr. and Mrs. Dolen went to Jennings County, Ind., and there resided until after the close of the war, and then a removal was made to this county, and they located at Whiteland, where Mrs. Dolen was called away in death, September 26, 1872. Her marriage was blessed by the birth of the following children: Mary E., Levi B., Timothy M., Elizabeth B., Subrina B., deceased, Reliance T., John M. and William H. (twins), and Emily B. Their mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their father still survives the mother, and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was ordained as deacon, by Bishop Bacon, in Lawrenceburgh, Ind., in 1856, having been licensed as a minister of the Gospel in 1834. His work as a minister has been local work. He is a cooper by trade, and makes his home with his children. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and was a small boy when his parents came to Indiana, and he has spent nearly all his life in this state. August 7, 1862, he

entered as a private in Company B, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers, and among the important engagements in which he participated, are the following: Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face, Resaca, Kenesaw Mount, Atlanta, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. His last battle was at Bentonville. April 20, 1865, he was commissioned by Gov. Oliver P. Morton as first lieutenant of the Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers, and received his commission at Fayetteville, N. C. He was never mustered as a lieutenant because of his company being reduced to what is termed a "minimum." After the close of the war, Mr. Dolen returned to Indiana, and was married July 20, 1865, to Mary E. Sutton, daughter of Jacob and Abigail Sutton, early settlers of this county. Mrs. Dolen was born in Johnson County, Ind., April 30, 1836. Unto this marriage have been born three children, William H., Florence N., and Charlie M. Mr. and Mrs. Dolen and two oldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has, since the war, resided in this county, living for the greater part in White River Township. For seven years he lived at Whiteland, and while living there, served in the capacity of justice of the peace. He is D. G. M. of Waverly Lodge, No. 318, I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM DORRELL, an early settler of Ohio County, Ind., was a native of Ohio. His son, Jacob Dorrell, was born in Ohio, July 5, 1801, and was reared in Ohio County, Ind., where he was married December 10, 1822, wedding Mary Alexander, who was born in Ohio County, Ind., June 4, 1804. They lived in Ohio County till 1828, when they removed to Johnson County, and settled in White River Township, in which township they lived until their deaths occurred, she dying January 12, 1873, and he, February 1, 1881. To this marriage were born the following children: John, deceased, Elizabeth, James, Cynthia Ann, deceased, William, Daniel, Paschal, Sarah, Joseph, Mary, Samuel, Urzulla, and Margaret. Their father and mother were among the early pioneers of Johnson County. They were industrious and persevering, and noted for their zealous characters. Faithful as friends, they were universally respected. William Dorrell was reared on a farm and remained with his father and mother till he reached the age of twenty-five years. He has followed farming as a vocation, in which he is practical and successful. August 12, 1858, he was united in marriage with Marcella Bristow, daughter of James and Sarah (Dunn) Bristow. He is a native of Kentucky, born February 19, 1805, and died in Indiana, February 25, 1855. His wife was born in Kentucky, July 17, 1816, and died in Indiana, February 2, 1873. Mrs. William Dorrell was born in Marion County, Ind., July 22, 1835. Unto her

marriage have been born these children: Jacob G., Joseph, deceased, Daniel D., Sarah M., Mary E., deceased, Paschal E., William A., Thomas, James M., Robert and Cena Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Dorrell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a democrat. He is a Master Mason in South Port Lodge, No. 270. Paschal Dorrell was reared and educated on a farm. He was married October 25, 1860, to Martha E., the daughter of David and Rachel (Gloseclore) Sell, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Virginia. Mrs. Dorrell was born in Johnson County, Ind., November 3, 1834. Two daughters have blessed the above marriage: Ida Agnes, deceased, and Rosa May. Paschal Dorrell remained under the parental roof till he reached the age of twenty-seven years; then married and settled in life as a farmer, on the farm he now owns. In politics, he is a staunch democrat, and firmly set in the principles of the party.

THOMAS J. DRAPER was born in Clark Township, Johnson Co., Ind., March 24, 1855, and is the son of Oliver H. and Phœbe (Herbert) Draper. The father and mother are residents of Clark Township, and their biographies appear in the Clark Township sketches. Thomas J. Draper was reared on a farm in Clark Township, and attended the district schools, receiving a fair common school education. He is the fourth child of twelve, that were born unto the marriage of Oliver and Phœbe Draper. These parents came to Johnson County at an early date, and began the battle of life poor, and having a large family to support and foster, they were to the necessity of putting forth much energy and perseverance. They, like their father, were endowed with energy and enterprise, and all gained fair educations, some attending common schools, and others colleges. Mr. Draper gained a fair education in the common schools. He began the battle of life for himself at an early date. He was united in marriage to Luella Finney, December 31, 1874. Mrs. Draper is the daughter of John and Mary (Waller) Finney, whose history is found in the Franklin sketches. She was born in Jennings County, Ind., July 25, 1859. Her marriage has been blessed by the following children: Pearl and Ines. After Mr. Draper's marriage he settled in life as a farmer on rented land. By energy and perseverance, he has won success in life, and now owns a farm of over seventy acres, of which nearly sixty acres are under cultivation. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE A. DRESSLAR was born in White River Township, Johnson County, Ind., January 4, 1841, and is the son of George and Malinda (Dresslar) Dresslar. The father and mother were both born in Covington County, Va., he in 1807, she in 1808; both died

in this county; he in 1856, and she in 1887. They were married in their native county, and came to this county about 1834, and settled in White River Township. They lived in this county until their deaths occurred. The following are the children born to their marriage: Josephine, Archibald, deceased, Mary, deceased, Peter, Daily, George A., James B. and Sareena. George A. was reared on a farm, and educated in the country. He was with his parents up to the death of his father, and then, after remaining one year with his widowed mother, he began the battle of life for himself. August 11, 1861, Mr. Dresslar was united in marriage with Martha L. Boaz. She was born December 3, 1842. This marriage was blessed by the birth of the following children: Elmer E., Lillie L., Effie J., Emma F., Gilford T. Soon after the close of the Civil War Mr. Dresslar located in Morgan County, a short distance west of Banta, this county. Here he farmed. October 1, 1878, he took unto himself a second wife, Dora A. Tillman, born September 1, 1850. This marriage has resulted in the birth of the following children: Dessie A. and Maude. August 11, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry. Among the battles he was in, were: Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta and Perryville. He was discharged as corporal, June 7, 1865. He then returned to Indiana, where he has since lived. In the horrors above described, he was crippled, and since has been engaged in merchandising. In 1879, he moved to Williamsburgh, Ind., and for four years, was engaged in merchandising at that place. In 1883, he located where he now resides, and opened a store at what is now called Banta. In 1884, the Banta postoffice was established, and Mr. Dresslar was made postmaster, which position he still holds. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a representative and progressive citizen.

JOHN H. DUNN, the subject of this sketch, was born in this county, February 2, 1844, and is the son of William and Christina (Tresslar) Dunn. The father was born in Monroe County, Va., April 11, 1798, and died in this county, November 14, 1863. He was the son of Reuben and Nancy (Lane) Dunn, of Scotch and Irish lineage. William Dunn was reared in Virginia. On March 31, 1825, he was married in that state, to Christina Tresslar, daughter of Peter and Barbara (Mallow) Tresslar. The father and mother were natives of Botetourt County, Va. Christina Tresslar was born in the same county, September 21, 1806, and still survives, living with her son, who is the subject of this sketch. The following are the children born unto William and Christina Dunn: Nancy, George W., William H., James A., Martha B., Amanda C., Sarah

M., John H., Elias G., Alva A. and Mary M. William Dunn and wife came to Indiana in 1825, settling in White River Township. William Dunn was a farmer, and on coming to this township located on a farm. He was a member of the Christian Church; was a justice of the peace. His wife is a member of the same church. John H. was born in this county February 2, 1844, and was raised on a farm, and followed farming as an occupation. February 2, 1870, he married Amanda S. Garshwiler, daughter of Shelby H. and Martha (Luyster) Garshwiler. Mrs. Dunn was born in this county November 12, 1848. The children of this marriage are: Cora, William O., Omer S. and George. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES A. FENDLEY.—The Fendleys are originally of Irish descent, but Silas A. and Malinda (Ragsdale) Fendley, the father and mother of James A., were natives of Kentucky, emigrating in 1820 to this state, and locating in Parke County, where, February 1, 1836, James A. first saw the light. His grandfather, Thomas Fendley, was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to Virginia, and thence to Kentucky, where he married Miss Seelie Pollard, by whom he had nine children, as follows: Nancy, Rachel, George, Silas, Thomas, Jackson, Rebecca, Seelie and William. Being a poor man he was forced to rent land, and in this kind of farming James A. grew to manhood, helping on the farm summers, and attending the common schools winters, gaining what education he could in this way. October 25, 1860, he married, in Illinois, Mary E., daughter of Evans and Susan Bristow. Her father was a native of Ohio, and her mother of Virginia, being an extraction of Welsh and Dutch. They were both attendants of the United Brethren Church. Politically, Mr. Bristow, as well as Mr. Fendley's father, was a democrat. Mr. Bristow died in Marion County, Ind., 1864; his wife died in Boone County in 1876. To Mr. and Mrs. Fendley have been born children as follows: Laura A., Harriet E., Sarah J., Susan E., William A., Minnie L., James A., Jr., and Victoria M. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Fendley purchased the farm on which he now lives. The original purchase was 160 acres, but one acre had been sold by Mr. Hughes, the former owner, for a church, in the extreme southeast corner of the farm, and since then Mr. Fendley has sold fifty acres to one Mullinix, leaving him 109 acres. In a few years he erected his present commodious house, which is situated on the "Three-Notch Line" pike. A short time after his home was built, he put up a good barn, and to-day they stand as monuments to his industry. The Fendleys stand among the substantial farmers of Johnson County.

Mr. and Mrs. Fendley, and some of their children, belong to the Methodist Church. Politically, Mr. Fendley is a democrat.

JACOB PADDOCK was born in Preble County, Ohio, August 8, 1827, and died in Johnson County, Ind., January 27, 1872. He was the son of Ebenezer Paddock. He was reared in Preble County, Ohio, where he was married February 14, 1848, to Martha Bell, the daughter of David and Susannah (Roberts) Bell. These parents were natives of Tennessee, and emigrated from that state to Ohio, where Martha, their daughter, was born in Preble County, October 1, 1831. Immediately after the marriage of Jacob and Martha, they came to Johnson County, and settled in the White River Township, on a tract of land Jacob's father had previously visited and purchased. On this tract of land are the scenes of Jacob's and Martha's toils. He was a farmer by occupation, and when he came to the county and began the pursuit of farming he took possession of a farm of 160 acres, which was little improved. By dint of industry, and by exercising the quality of perseverance, he became a prosperous farmer, and at the time of his death owned over 500 acres of land. He enjoyed the high esteem of his neighbors, and was universally respected by all who knew him. His marriage resulted in the birth of three sons and four daughters. The sons are: John Wesley, William Henry and Ebenezer. The daughters, all of whom are deceased, were: Sarah Elizabeth, Lucinda Caroline, Minerva Jane, and Luella. The sons are all farmers by occupation, and reside in White River Township. Mrs. Paddock, their mother, was wedded to William K. Fullen, December 4, 1872. She and Mr. Fullen continued to reside in White River Township. He died November 22, 1875. Mrs. Fullen then continued on the home farm up to 1884, when she removed to Glenn's Valley, Marion County, where she now resides. She has been a member of the Mt. Pleasant Christian Church for over thirty years.

SHELBY FULLEN.—Samuel Fullen, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Ireland, December 28, 1766, and was united in marriage with Elizabeth Fullen, the paternal grandmother of our subject. This union resulted in the birth of three sons and five daughters: Ruhama, John, Nancy, Charles, Samuel, Sarah, Minerva, and Mary. Samuel Fullen was an early settler of Kentucky, coming from Virginia to that state, and in an early day, he removed to this state. His death occurred in Rush County, about 1842. John Fullen, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, November 8, 1793. He was reared on a farm, and came to Indiana with his father. His occupation was farming. He was married in Indiana to Jemima Harrell, the daughter of Jeremiah Harrell, a

native of Virginia. Her parents were early settlers of Indiana, where she was born. The above marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Shelby and John. The father was called away September 10, 1821. The mother afterward married a Mr. Horton, and became the mother of other children. She died in Indiana, about 1839. Shelby Fullen, the subject of this sketch, was born in Fayette County, Ind., October 3, 1819. He was reared on a farm, and received a fair education in the country schools. In early life he taught school, but his chosen occupation has been farming. March 7, 1840, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Sutton, the daughter of Philip and Sarah L. (Childra) Sutton. Both parents were born in Preble County, Ohio, and were of German parentage, their ancestors being early emigrants to, and settlers of, New Jersey. Mrs. Fullen was born in Johnson County, Ind., August 31, 1824. Her marriage with our subject has been blessed by the following children: Philip, deceased, Jemima, Sarah Annie, Delilah, deceased, Rachel, Louisa, deceased, John W., Mary E., deceased, Elizabeth K., deceased, Emma I., deceased, Matilda M., deceased, and Woodberry W. Mr. Fullen's widowed mother came to Johnson County, about 1822. Her husband had visited the county and entered land, and returned to Fayette County and died. After our subject's marriage he settled in this county, and with the exception of a short time, he has continued to live in the county. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Fullen is a representative farmer and citizen, and enjoys the esteem of his neighbors. He has filled the office of justice of the peace and assessor of his township, and has always been a progressive man.

IRA T. GREGG, the son of Stephen and Hannah (Clark) Gregg, was born in Franklin County, Ind., April 23, 1828. By tracing his paternal ancestry back as far as is definitely known, he is found to be of Scotch descent. Samuel Gregg, the great grandfather of Ira T., was born in Scotland, in 1699, and at the age of twelve years he emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia, Penn. He settled in Bucks County, Penn., and resided there until he was twenty-one years old. He then moved to Loudon County, Va., where he was married to Elizabeth Alford. Eight children was the result of this marriage. The names were as follows: Thomas, Rebecca, Priscilla, John, Ann, Iserael, Ruth, and Aaron. Iserael, the sixth child, was the grandfather of Ira T., the subject of this sketch. He became one of the early pioneers of Ohio. Here he married, to whom is not known, and the result of the union was seven children, whose names were as follows: Amos, Ann, Stephen, George, Drusilla, Thomas and Rebecca. Stephen was Ira T. Gregg's

father. He was born March 7, 1777, in Ohio, and died in Franklin County, Ind., May 4, 1837. He was married in Ohio, in 1807, to Hannah Clark, who was born in New Jersey, December 23, 1788, and died in Franklin County, Ind., December 19, 1848. Nothing is known concerning Mr. Gregg's maternal ancestry, farther back than to his grandmother, Phebe Howard. Her maiden name is not now known, and all that is known concerning her is that she was married four times: first, to Baker; second, to Clark; third to Clark, a cousin of the former Clark, and fourth, to Howard; each of these unions being blessed with children. She died December 20, 1852, in Warren County, Ohio, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. After the marriage of Stephen and Hannah Gregg, they remained in Ohio until their first child was born. Their union was blessed with eleven children. The names are as follows: George, William, Malinda, Clark, Pamela, Aaron, Nancy, Alpheus, Mary Ann, Ira T. and Hiram F., all of whom are deceased, except Ira T., the subject of this sketch. In 1808, the father, mother, and child, set out on horseback from their home in Ohio, the mother carrying her little babe on a pillow in front of her, and in this way they journeyed to what was then the wilds of Indiana, and finally settled in what is now Franklin County. Here Mr. Gregg entered a quarter section of land, upon which he raised his family, and both he and his wife lived until death. He never engaged in any other occupation but farming, except while he was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was quite ingenious, and was particularly skillful in the use of the common ax, broad-ax and the rifle. In politics, he was a whig, and was uncompromisingly opposed to the institution of slavery. In his dealings with his fellow men, he was honorable and just, and during his whole career he never was sued, nor did he ever have occasion to sue any one. Mr. Gregg was a Quaker in faith, but his wife was a zealous Methodist, and in an early day their house was used as a place for public worship. After Mr. Gregg's death, Mrs. Gregg being rather feeble in health, was not able to attend church away from home at all times. The class was re-organized, and at her request her home was chosen as the place of public worship. It continued to serve this purpose for eleven years without intermission, during which time all the services of the church were held there. These services consisted of regular semi-monthly preaching, a weekly prayer-meeting held every Thursday night, and class-meeting every Sunday. Only one regular protracted meeting was held there during that time. This house was used for any and all purposes for which a church was needed. Watch-night meetings were held; members were received into full connection, while at other times church trials were

held and members were expelled; the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and the ordinance of baptism were administered, and the use of the mourners' bench was not uncommon, and many were the persons who were happily converted to God at that place. The subject of this sketch was but ten years of age when this class was organized, and witnesses to all these things, having joined the church and become converted at those meetings. Mr. Gregg was a sturdy farmer boy, and received a fair education for his day, by attending the common district schools. He was like most other boys, extremely fond of hunting, and his achievements in that line were usually extraordinary. Mr. Gregg deserves great credit for the kind and faithful attention he gave to his mother during her declining years. Inasmuch as he was next to the youngest of the children, and the older ones had married and started out in life for themselves, the duty of caring for his mother now devolved upon him alone. To add to the responsibility and arduousness of the undertaking, his younger brother was almost a helpless cripple, and this left him to care for and watch over both his mother and brother, and see that their wants were provided for, which he did very faithfully until his mother's death, and his brother's three years later. Soon after his mother's death he was united in marriage, when he was but twenty years of age, to Alzina H. Wilder, of Rush County, Ind. She was the daughter of Seth and Abigail Wilder, and was born in Rush County, Ind., December 6, 1827, and died in Johnson County, Ind., September 24, 1874. After the marriage Mr. Gregg resided on the old homestead until September, 1853, when he bought 160 acres of land in Johnson County, and moved to it. He has since bought eighty acres more, and now owns 240 acres. Here he and his wife lived happily together until September, 1874, when she was called away by death. He remained a widower until January, 1876, when he married Elizabeth L. Shera, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Shafer) Shera, of Decatur County, Ind. She was born in Franklin County, Ind., April 3, 1842. By his first wife Mr. Gregg had four children: Aaron S., Mary Ann, deceased, William A. and George T. Two children have been the result of his second marriage. The first died at birth, and the second, Maggie A., is a sprightly young girl of nine years. Mr. Gregg, realizing the unlimited value of an education, has endeavored to give his children a good one. He sent his son, Aaron S., to Asbury University, now known as Depauw; but after two years of study his health failed, and he was compelled to abandon school. William A. is a scientific graduate from that institution. Both of these sons are now among the leading farmers of Lincoln County, Neb. In politics, Mr. Gregg was

first a whig, next a republican, and now he is a very strong prohibitionist. It is one of his peculiar characteristics to put his whole soul into anything in which he is interested, if it involves any principle of right or wrong. He voted the whig ticket in 1852, but was among the first to take steps toward the organization of the republican party, and has since been one of its most loyal supporters, until he became convinced that the party was not able to rid this country of the "liquor traffic," and he accordingly voted for St. John in 1884. In 1863, Governor Morton commissioned him as a first lieutenant in the "Indiana Legion." In 1864, he enlisted as a private in the 100-day service, and was made a non-commissioned officer. In religious views, Mr. Gregg has followed in the footsteps of his mother, and has always been a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When he moved to Johnson County, he placed his membership in the society at Mt. Auburn, and has been an active member ever since, and now has the pleasure of knowing that all his family have followed in his footsteps.

LEVI GROSECLORE was born in Wythe County, Va., March 8, 1818, and is the son of Henry and Margaret (Spangler) Groseclore. The father was a native of Wythe County, Va. He was the son of Henry Groseclore, who was born in Germany, and settled in Wythe County, Va. The father of our subject was a soldier in the War of 1812, and our subject has in his possession a discharge, which reads as follows: "In obedience to an order from Claibourn W. Gooch, adjutant general, dated Richmond, February 20, 1815, you, Henry Groseclore, Jr., are discharged from the present tour of duty. Wythe C. House, March 4, 1815. Christopher Brown, Captain Thirty-fifth Virginia Militia, commanding." The father of our subject was married in Virginia, to Margaret Spangler, of German descent. She was born in Virginia, and died when our subject was but an infant. In 1820, our subject's father came to this county, and settled in Union Township, locating in the woods. He continued in this county till about 1849, when he went to Iowa, where he lived until called away by death. Our subject was raised in this county. He gained but a limited education, learning only to read and write, and do some "ciphering." In the days of his youth they had but little school advantages, but Mr. Groseclore is possessed of a store of useful knowledge. He has always made his home in this county, and has followed farming as an occupation, but has had a wide experience traveling throughout all most all parts of the United States. November 6, 1846, he married Rebecca Barker, daughter of William and Susanna (Burnett) Barker, natives of Kentucky. William Barker was the son of Thomas Barker, who was the first owner of the land Cincinnati

was first laid out on. Mrs. Groseclore was born March 17, 1822, in Green County, Ind., where her parents settled in an early day. After the above marriage was consummated, Mr. and Mrs. Groseclore came and settled in life in this county, and have lived here ever since. He owns two farms, one of 130, and the other of 160, acres. He and wife are members of the Christian Church at Bargersville. Five children were born unto the marriage, only two of whom are living, William Henry and John B. Mr. Groseclore cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, and was a democrat up to the candidacy of Horace Greeley, when he became a greenbacker.

JUDGE FRANKLIN HARDIN.—The subject of this sketch was born on the 27th of July, 1810, in Fleming, now Nicholas, County, Ky. His family were of French descent, and occupied an honorable place in the history of that state as jurists, statesmen and Indian fighters. Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa have each named a county after his kindred. Franklin Hardin was the youngest of a family of eleven children, born to Henry and Catharine Hardin. He came of a robust family, but was himself an undersized child, with a feeble constitution; and, while his stouter brothers were assisting their father upon the farm, he was kept in the country schools from the time he was old enough to attend up to his fifteenth year. After the death of his father, October 5, 1825, being at liberty to do pretty much as he pleased, he attended the County Seminary in Carlisle for six months. Among other things he studied surveying while in the seminary, and acquired that accurate knowledge of this branch of learning which proved so useful to both himself and the people of Johnson County in after years. In 1822 and 1823, two older brothers had explored the White River Valley, and, with means furnished by their father, had entered a considerable portion of land for themselves and others of the family, and, in 1824, several members moved to Johnson County. Henry Hardin intended to emigrate to the country himself, but died before doing so. After his death, the family determined to carry out the intention of the father, and, in 1825, the widow, accompanied by the subject of this sketch, then fifteen years of age, set out on horseback to visit her children and see for herself what the wilderness of Indiana was like. Two years after that journey was made, the family moved and took up their abode in White River Township. The spring of 1829 seemed to him a propitious time to commence the study of law. With that view, he went to Indianapolis, and put himself under the tutorage of Ebenezer Sharp, in Latin, and of William Quarles, Esq., in law. But he met with a sad disappointment. In a few

weeks he was stricken down with a fever, and was compelled to go home to his mother. On his recovery, he taught about two years, when he went back to his law books. He had not gone back to the study of law as his sole occupation, but he had not abandoned its study altogether. The summer of 1831 was spent in making an extensive tour of Illinois, and in the following October, he returned to Kentucky, where he married. With his young wife, he at once set out for Indiana, and on Fall Creek he found employment for another year at his old occupation, after which, in the fall of 1832, he moved to Johnson County and located upon the farm where he now resides, where he and his estimable wife have uninterruptedly made their home ever since. In the spring of 1833, he received the appointment of assessor for White River Township, and, although much afflicted, he completed the duties before taking to his bed. This was the first employment he ever had, save his five years in the schoolroom. In the spring of 1836, he applied to the circuit bench of the county, Judge Wick presiding, for the appointment of county surveyor, an office which he then received, and held for six consecutive years. This office he was qualified in a high degree to fill. From about 1840, party lines began to be closely drawn in local affairs, and the year of 1842 marks the advent of Franklin Hardin into that active political life which he so long and successfully lived. The democratic party in Johnson County had, for the purpose of massing their power, introduced the nominating convention as a part of its machinery, and Franklin Hardin received the nomination, in 1842, without opposition, as a candidate for representative in the state legislature, and, at the ensuing August election, he was elected without opposition. In 1843, he was again nominated by his party for the same office, but the whigs brought out Zachariah Collins, a tenant on his own farm, to contest the office with him. Out of the 1,517 votes cast in the county, Hardin received 1,016, and he got all but two that were cast in Union. In 1844, he was again a candidate for the legislature, and John Slater, a young lawyer lately come to the county, sought the nomination against him, but Hardin was almost unanimously nominated. Then Slater offered himself as an independent candidate, and sought whig support as well as democratic, and they two ran the race, but Hardin was elected by a larger majority over Slater than had graced his triumph of the year before. Having served three years in the lower house, he now aspired to a seat in the upper, and accordingly, in 1845, he offered for a senatorial nomination, which was given him without opposition, and, out of 1,221 votes cast at the election for sen-

ator, he received 1,059. He therefore had no open opposition. In 1850, he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention. At the termination of the work of the constitutional convention, Mr. Hardin came home, but he was met with a demand for his services as a surveyor. Lines and corners were not yet all established, and, in 1851, the county commissioners appointed him to the office of county surveyor. But he held the office for only one year. By an act of the legislature, approved May 14, 1852, a new court—the common pleas—was organized, and it became necessary to elect a judge of that court at the ensuing October election in this county. Franklin Hardin was nominated by the democratic party as their candidate for that office. The opposition brought out A. B. Hunter, Esq., a young man of good parts, then lately admitted to the bar, but Hardin was elected, receiving 1,020 votes out of 1,901 cast for that office. So well did he acquit himself in the discharge of his judicial duties that, at the expiration of his first term, he was re-nominated. This was in 1856, and he was elected over Duane Hicks, a member of the Johnson County bar, in good standing, by 694 majority. At the close of his second term, he retired to private life, since which time he has held no public office. Judge Hardin is, and always has been, democratic in his politics. During his legislative career, he occupied a high place in the councils of his party as an advisory member, and, in 1856, he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan. In 1860, he supported the Breckenridge wing, and was a candidate for elector in that interest. Judge Hardin is a firm believer in the truths of the Christian religion. In early life, he and his estimable wife united with the Presbyterian Church at Greenwood, and they still adhere to that faith.

JOHN HARDIN was born in this county December 16, 1838, and is the son of Franklin Hardin. The subject of this biography was reared on a farm, and received a common school education, and his entire life has been spent in agricultural pursuits. He was married in 1868, to Catherine and Martha (Mallow) Humbert, who was born in this county, May 19, 1847. To this union the following children have been born: George, deceased, Mary, Franklin, Nora and Martha. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin are members of the Christian Church.

J. L. HENDERSON, a native of Johnson County, Ind., was born December 3, 1828, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (Demott) Henderson. The father was born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1800, and died in Johnson County, Ind., in 1862. He was the son of Thomas and Mary (Erwin) Henderson, natives of Ireland. Thomas Henderson, Sr., was born about 1756, and died in Johnson

County, about 1839. Thomas, the son, was reared in Virginia, and on reaching his majority, removed to Kentucky, where he was married to Mary Demott, who is a native of Mercer County, Ky. She was born in 1801, and is now living in Johnson County. Her marriage was blessed by these children: William T., Mary A., Margaret L., James L., Harvey, David M., Robert E., John C., Isaac S., Martha E. and Jane E. After the marriage of their parents, they came to Johnson County, in 1825, and settled in Hopewell, in Franklin Township. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and a farmer by occupation. James L. was reared on a farm, and in youth, learned of his father, the blacksmith's trade, but has never followed it as an occupation. His life occupation has been farming. His father settled on and entered the land on which the Hopewell Church now stands, then a dense forest. He donated the ground on which the church and academy are situated. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was a man who was always ready to aid the church cause. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and resides with her youngest son. He has been blind for over thirty years. She has been a faithful wife, mother and friend, and enjoys the high esteem of all who know her. In 1855, Mr. Henderson married Mary A. Lagrange, born in Johnson County, September 6, 1836, and died in Johnson County, March 9, 1869. The following are the children of this marriage: C., Robert C., Martha E., Margaret A., Clara E. January 24, 1871, Mr. Henderson married for a second wife, Maggie J. Vanarsdall, the daughter of C. and Nancy J. (Clem) Varnarsdall. Mrs. Henderson was born in Johnson County, June 7, 1851. The offsprings of this marriage are: Newton G., Thomas E. and Stella J. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson are members of the Presbyterian Church. He owns 160 acres of land, of which 130 acres are under cultivation. He is a member of Hopewell Church.

H. S. AND J. M. LYONS.—The paternal grandfather of our subjects was of Scotch and Irish origin, and in an early day settled in the State of Pennsylvania, where was born Robert Lyons, his son, and the father of our subjects. This son's father died and left him an orphan. He grew up to manhood in Pennsylvania, and on reaching his majority, went to Mercer County, Ky., where he settled about the year 1811. Later, he became a soldier in the War of 1812. After the close of the war he returned to Mercer County, Ky., and there married Jane Vanarsdall. The husband was born April 10, 1792, and the wife, a native of Mercer County, Ky., was born August 17, 1792. This marriage resulted in the birth of nine children, namely: Harvey S., Catherine, John M., Abraham, Thomas, Margaret, Rachel, Ellen and Elizabeth. In the fall of 1825, this

family (excepting the children born in this county) came from Kentucky to Indiana, and settled in what is now known as Pleasant Township, Johnson County. The father of this pioneer family was a poor man, but, nevertheless, industrious and hardy. He settled in the forest and at once began to clear the same and prepare for tilling the soil. On arriving from the "Corn-Cracker" state he had but eighteen dollars, which was his entire fortune, and the removal was made by traveling with a two-horse team and wagon. He brought with him two cows and eighteen hogs. This constituted all the early pioneer's possessions. The family consisted of eight members. The father constructed one of the first saw- and grist-mills in the county, and also, at an early day, operated a tannery. In the fall of 1827, the Lyon family removed from Pleasant Township, and settled in the northeast corner of what is now White River Township. Here the father and mother died; the former at the age of eighty-four years, and the latter at the age of eighty-six years. Harvey S. Lyons, the elder of our subjects, was born in Mercer County, Ky., August 16, 1813. September 17, 1835, he married Sarah, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Alexander. Sarah was born in Dearborn County, Ind., May 18, 1818, and died in this county June 23, 1843. The above marriage was blessed by the birth of three children: Elizabeth, Mary Ann and Louisiana. October 17, 1843, he wedded Mahala A., daughter of Nicholas and Penelope Orme. Mahala A. was born in Clark County, Ind., April 28, 1821, and died July 20, 1885. This union resulted in the birth of these children: Rachel Frances, deceased, Benjamin F., George H., Sarah, Malissa, Robert, Samantha, Ellen and Daniel C. John M. Lyons, the younger of our subjects, was also born in Mercer County, Ky., October 29, 1818. In 1837, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Presser, who died in 1840, leaving no offspring. September 5, 1842, Mr. Lyons married for a second wife Mrs. Mary Jennings, *nee* Miss Mary Davis. She was born in Pennsylvania, April 20, 1818, and is the daughter of Thomas and Nancy Davis. By her first marriage she became the mother of three children, and by her second marriage the mother of William F. M., who is deceased, and is represented by these offsprings: Joseph, Inda Jane, and John W., and Robert Andrew, deceased, Jane Elizabeth, deceased, Thomas Edward, Richard Abram, Robert H., deceased, and John W.

JOHN MILLER was born in Johnson County, Ind., April 8, 1840, and is the son of Abraham and Catherine (Lorts) Miller. Abraham Miller was born in Scott County, Va., February 13, 1805, and died in this county December 4, 1887. He was the son of John Miller, who was a native of Germany, and early emigrated to Virginia.

He was the father of the following children: Jacob, Isaac, Adam, Abraham, David, Philip, Daniel, John, Elizabeth, Mary and Sarah. Abraham was reared in Scott County, Va. On reaching his majority, he went to Blount County, East Tennessee, and here he was married July 15, 1827, wedding Annie Catharine Lorts, a native of Blount County, Tenn., born February 3, 1810, who was of German lineage. Immediately after the above marriage was consummated, Mr. and Mrs. Miller set out for the west, and March 15, 1828, located in the vicinity of Columbus, Bartholomew County, Ind. Shortly afterward he repaired to Shelby County, where he remained but one year; and in 1834, removed to Johnson County, and continued in this county up to his death. By profession, Abraham Miller was a minister of the Gospel, in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of the Indiana Synod. He began the preaching of the Gospel at the age of eighteen years. August 18, 1835, he was ordained as a minister proper of his church, and until the year 1864, he continued to be active in his chosen profession, and at this date, June 12, 1864, his wife was called away in death, and his domestic relations so materially changed, he suspended his profession, and the remainder of his life was spent somewhat in reserve, preaching only occasionally. In early life, previous to being ordained to the ministry, he taught school. By occupation he was a farmer, in which he was practical and successful. He was an early settler of Johnson County, and as the county at the time of his coming was but little developed, he may be termed one of its pioneers. He lived in the county for a period of fifty-three years, and this state, sixty years. He was well-known and universally respected by all. His marriage with Catherine Lorts resulted in the birth of the following children: Elizabeth, David H., Emmaline, Mary B., Martin L., John, William, Abraham and Annie C. John was reared on a farm, and received a common school education, and was attending school when the Civil War broke out. He left school, and July 28, 1861, enlisted in Company E, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, as a private. In this company Mr. Miller served for a term of three years, and in 1864 was discharged, but immediately re-enlisted as a veteran of the same company. In February, 1866, he was discharged as second lieutenant. Among the engagements in which he participated, were: siege of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, siege of Mobile, and other engagements in the opening of the Mississippi River. After the closing of the war he returned to his native county, and, April 12, 1866, was united in marriage with Theresa C. Reynolds, daughter of Berrien Reynolds, whose life sketch appears elsewhere. Mrs. Miller was born in Johnson County, Ind., October 2,

1847. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Miller located in Tipton County, Ind., and there continued for five years, and then returned to Johnson County, and has since been actively engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the G. A. R. lodge at Waverly.

DANIEL PADDOCK, who is now a citizen of Marion County, was formerly a citizen of Johnson County, Ind., where he lived nearly forty years. He was born in Preble County, Ohio, December 29, 1825, and is the son of Ebenezer and Susanna (Swain) Paddock. The father was born in Kentucky in 1801, and was the son of Henry Paddock, a native of Virginia, born in 1775, who immigrated to Kentucky in an early day, and later immigrated to, and settled near, Vincennes, Ind. In 1838, our subject's father and family came to Johnson County and bought land, remaining until 1841, and then went back to Ohio, where he had previously lived. Mr. Paddock is of English origin, his ancestors being early immigrants from England. His father died in Ohio in the year 1887. The mother of our subject was of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts origin, perhaps; she was born in Ohio. She was the mother of seven children, four girls and three boys. When our subject was in his twentieth year he came to Johnson County, and lived here until 1887, when he located in Marion County. He has followed farming and stock-raising, and commenced with 170 acres, worth about \$2,000, and at one time owned over 1,300 acres of land, and was the most extensive cattle raiser in Johnson County. In 1848, he married Nancy C. Denny, who was born in Ohio in 1828, and died in Johnson County in 1878. The children were as follows: Susanna, deceased, Thomas, Alice and Martha. In 1882, he married for a second wife, Melsena Orme. Mr. Paddock has been a member of the Christian Church since 1854; he is a democrat.

THOMAS PADDOCK, a farmer and stock-raiser, resides in White River Township, and was born in that township September 25, 1855. He is the son of Daniel Paddock, whose life sketch appears elsewhere. He was reared on a farm and received a fair education in the country schools. His work of youth was farming, and he has followed it as an occupation. December 19, 1877, he wedded Pink Hinkson, daughter of Heskiah and Rebecca (Woodfield) Hinkson. Mrs. Paddock was born in Marion County, Ind., February 10, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Paddock are members of the Christian Church at Mt. Pleasant. In politics, he is a democrat. He owns a farm of 500 acres, lying in Morgan and Johnson counties.

MILTON PADDOCK, a young and progressive farmer and citizen of White River Township, was born March 10, 1860, and is the

son of John and Elizabeth Ann (Cox) Paddock. The father was born in Preble County, Ohio, August 1, 1823, and was the son of Elijah and Ruth Paddock, unto whom were born six children, namely: Louis, Mary, John, Myram, Sarah and Anderson. John Paddock came to Indiana in 1845, and settled in Morgan County. January 26, 1846, he was married unto Jane Burns, a native of Marion County, and who continued to be his companion till 1858, when she was called away by death. February 10, 1859, he married for a second wife, Elizabeth Ann Cox, daughter of Paul and Mary (Matthews) Cox. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and she of Carolina, and both came to Indiana in early life, and were married in this state. Elizabeth Ann, the mother of our subject, was born in Morgan County, Ind., October 8, 1836. Three children: Milton, Mary and Frank, were born unto John and Elizabeth Ann Paddock's marriage. Their parents settled in this county, immediately after their marriage, and the father's death occurred here January 23, 1876. The mother resides in Marion County. Her son, the subject of this sketch, was but a small boy when his father died, but his mother continued to live on the homestead, where Milton was reared. His early education was received in the common schools, and was finished by a two terms' course in the normal school of Danville, Ind. September 3, 1882, he married Lula Bell, the daughter of Josiah and Margaret Bell. She was born in Adams County, Ill., February 29, 1864. Unto the above marriage have been born two children, John and Evert. After Mr. Paddock's marriage he settled down in life and began agricultural pursuits, in which he has been actively engaged. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

BERRIEN REYNOLDS was a pioneer of Johnson County, to which he came about 1830. He was born in Monmouth County, N. J., March 13, 1807, and died October 7, 1887, in Texas, while visiting a daughter. He was of English origin, and came to Franklin County, Ind., in an early day. In that county, in 1826, he was united in marriage with Catherine Halsey, who was born in Wythe County, Va., February 13, 1807. Our subject and his wife continued in Franklin County, till about 1830, and then located in this county, where they made their homes until they were called away in death. Both lived to be aged. She was called away September 30, 1880. Their marriage was blessed by the birth of the following children: Mary A., Ceena H., Caroline L., Carson L., Austin B., James M., Theresa C., and Louisa M. Our subject was a farmer by occupation, and was a progressive citizen. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church, and were members of the first class of the Salem Church, where he was the

first class leader. He continued throughout life, to be a zealous worker in the church. During life he held several positions of honor and trust. He was among the early representatives of Johnson County, in the state legislature. He lived a long and useful life, and was called away in his eighty-first year. Five of his children are left as his representatives.

ISAAC HENRY RHOADES, a farmer and citizen of White River Township, was born in Kentucky, on the 26th of June, 1829, and is the son of Samuel E. and Susan (Wishard) Rhoades. The father was born in Maryland, May 18, 1786, and in an early day emigrated to Kentucky, where he married Susan Wishard, a native of Kentucky, born in 1803. Their marriage was blessed by these children: William, Elizabeth, Elisha, Isaac II., Enos, Margaret and John. Their parents came to Johnson County in 1835, and settled in White River Township, and here both died, the father dying October 3, 1848, and the mother November 11, 1876. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received a limited education in the common schools. He has "followed the plough" for an occupation. He remained under the parental roof till he was twenty-three or four years of age, and then began the battle of life for himself, with no capital other than willing hands. At that time he went to Illinois and remained about eighteen years, following farming and trading in cattle. In 1876 he returned to Johnson County, and purchased the farm he now owns and cultivates. April 8, 1858, he married Catherine Hawkins, who was born in Indiana, in 1835, and who died in 1881. Her marriage resulted in the birth of seven children, of whom five are living: Harriet Ann, Mary Belle, Albert Newton, John William and Lillie May.

JOHN W. RUSSELL, the subject of this sketch, is a farmer by occupation, and was born in Mason County, Ky., September 10, 1848, and is the son of Jonathan and Sarah (Hite) Russell. The father was born in Amherst County, Va., October 11, 1818, and the mother was a native of Rockbridge County, Va., born in 1816. They were married in 1840. The marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Nancy E., James A., John W., Samuel H., Elisha and Sarah. The parents came to Indiana in the spring of 1856, and settled in Marion County, and about 1858, came to Johnson County. The subject of this sketch has been reared on a farm, and educated in the country schools. He is a carpenter by trade, which occupation he has followed more or less throughout life. He has also been engaged in farming. His father has followed farming for an occupation, and now lives with our subject, who began life with no capital other than willing hands. He now owns and

cultivates twenty-eight acres of land in Section 3, Township 3, and Range 3 east. In 1874, he married Sarah Barger, the daughter of George W. and Sarah Frances Barger. Mrs. Russell was born in Rush County, Ind., in 1848, April 28. The following children have resulted from the above marriage: Emma and Frankie. Mr. and Mrs. Russell, and their father and mother, are members of the church—the former two of the United Brethren, and the latter two of the Methodist Episcopal, Church.

JAMES SCOTT, a farmer and citizen of White River Township, was born in said township, February 12, 1839, and is the son of John and Katherine (Heavener) Scott. The father was a native of Virginia, born January 5, 1799, and died in Johnson County, Ind., October 16, 1871. The mother was also a native of Virginia, born January 16, 1802. They were married in Virginia and came to Indiana about 1835 or 1836, and settled in White River Township, Johnson County. The father was a farmer by occupation. He and wife were two of the first members of the Honey Creek Church of the United Brethren denomination. They continued to be members of the church up to their deaths. Their children, in all, numbered seven, as follows: Nelson, Mary, Steward, deceased, John, deceased, David, Aquila and James. James was reared on a farm, and received a fair education in the common schools. August 10, 1856, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Rush, who continued to be his companion until August 5, 1886, when her death occurred. She was born in Johnson County, September 16, 1838. The children that blessed her marriage numbered seven, as follows: Benjamin F., deceased, William H., James M., Greenberry M., Mary K., deceased, John W., and Charles A. When Mr. Scott married he settled down on his father's farm, and began the life of a farmer, which he has since continued. He was the youngest child of his parents, whom he faithfully cared for till they were called away in death. He has followed their Christian example, and has been a member of the Honey Creek United Brethren Church, since he was fourteen years of age. His wife was also a member of the same church, and labored faithfully with him, as a much devoted wife and kind mother. At her death she left our subject and five children to mourn her loss. In 1887, Mr. Scott married for a second wife, Mrs. Amanda Beatty, *nee* Amanda Toland. He is still engaged in farming and stock-raising, and resides on Section 13, White River Township. In politics, Mr. Scott is a staunch republican.

ALEXANDER SEDAM, the subject of this sketch, is a farmer by occupation. He was born in Switzerland County, Ind., September 24, 1843, and is the son of John and Isabelle (Bowman) Sedam.

The former was a native of the same county in which our subject was born, and was a farmer by occupation. The latter was born in New Jersey, and now lives in Cass County. Our subject is the third of nine children, six sons and three daughters: Elizabeth, deceased, Philip, Alexander, Joseph, Sarah, William, Isaac, Charlie and Mattie. Alexander was reared on a farm, and at the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, with M. M. Boggs as captain. Among the important engagements in which he took part were, the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, in which he received a gunshot wound in the thigh, and was discharged. He went to Cass County, Ind., and in a short time thereafter came to Johnson County, and with the exception of something over one year, he has since lived in this county. The wound he received while defending his country has disabled him, and although he has not been able to be an active participant in farm work, he has been actively engaged in the pursuit of farming, and by successful management, he now owns and cultivates a farm of 105 acres, which he has well improved. He began the battle of life with no capital, other than willing hands. He has a nature given to mechanism, and is a successful mechanist. He has operated threshers and saw-mills, and is a practical engineer, all of which knowledge he has gained himself. In March, 1865, he took unto himself as a companion, Martha Sutton, daughter of Isaac and Alice Sutton. Mrs. Sedam was born in Johnson County, Ind., in February, 1845. Her marriage has been blessed by the birth of six children, of whom three are living: Jacob J., William E. and Fred E. Mr. and Mrs. Sedam are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a Master Mason, and a past master. He is a member of Glenn's Valley Lodge, No. 514.

JOSEPH SEDAM, a farmer of White River Township, was born in Switzerland County, Ind., January 12, 1845, and is the son of John and Isabelle Sedam, whose history is found elsewhere in this volume. Joseph was raised on a farm. He attended the country schools, and received a fair education. He has followed farming as an occupation, and began in life with no capital other than willing hands, and for four years before his marriage worked on a farm by the month. He is a hard working and industrious man. March 3, 1867, he was united in marriage with Nancy Jane Markey, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Sells) Markey, who were early settlers of Johnson County. Mrs. Sedam was born in this county, May 22, 1843. The above marriage has been blessed by the following children: Mary Elizabeth, Annie Belle, Lillie Jane, Samuel

Albert, Harvey Grafton, Jessie Pearl, Ollie Blanche, William Edgar. Mr. Sedam, has lived in Johnson County nearly all of the time since he was married. He now owns a farm of sixty-eight acres, which he settled on when it was a forest. He cleared the land, and now has a nice and well-improved farm which enables him to live an independent life. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church. During the war he served three months and because of sickness was discharged. In politics, he is a democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Seymour and Blair.

MATHEW SEDAM was born in Switzerland County, Ind., May 11, 1826, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Engle) Sedam. The father was born in New Jersey, February 17, 1778, and died in Switzerland County, Ind., in 1830. He was married in New Jersey, wedding Elizabeth Engle, who was born in New Jersey, in September, 1782. The father was the son of Henry Sedam, a native of New Jersey, of German descent. These parents, Henry and Elizabeth Sedam, came from New Jersey to Ohio, where they lived for a short time, and then removed to Indiana, and settled in Switzerland County, where they both died. The names of their children are: Nicholas, Henry, Andrew, Maria, Charles, Abraham, Cornelius; Joseph, Mathew, John and Michael. Mathew was reared on a farm, and received a fair education in reading, writing, and "ciphering," while attending a few short terms of school. His father died when Mathew was but four years old, and his mother was left with a large family and but little means of support. Mathew left home at the age of eighteen years to begin the battle of life for himself. His work was that of farming. By industry and perseverance he established himself a good name, and also gained support. At the age of twenty-four years he took unto himself a wife, Martha Boyd, who lived but a few days over one year after their marriage, which was blessed by one birth, but the child is deceased. In 1855, Mr. Sedam came to Johnson County, and here he has since continued to reside and follow farming. November 19, 1857, he married for a second wife, Sarah Dorrell, the daughter of Jacob and Mary Dorrell, whose history is found elsewhere. Mrs. Dorrell was born in Johnson' County, Ind., June 5, 1835. Her marriage unto Mr. Sedam has been blessed by these children: Jacob J. and Maria. Jacob J. was married December 26, 1883, to Roas Hughes, daughter of George Hughes. April 9, 1886, Maria was wedded to Ora T. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Sedam are members of the United Brethren Church, and their children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REUBEN SELLARS was born in York County, Penn., October 15, 1838, and is the son of Henry and Eliza (Fry) Sellars. The

father was born in York County, Penn., and is of German descent, and was the son of a Revolutionary soldier. Henry Sellars was married in Pennsylvania, wedding Eliza Fry, who gave birth to the following children: Margaret, Juliann, Henry, Layah, Daniel, Sarah, Reuben and Charles. Their mother died in Pennsylvania about 1842. The father married a second and third time. In 1867, the father came to Indiana and located in Johnson County, where his death occurred in 1872. He was a farmer by occupation, and lost his life by wounds received in a runaway with a team of horses. Reuben Sellars was reared on a farm, and was a poor boy. He gained no education, because when he was but four years old his mother died and left the father with a large family, and he being a poor man could do but little for the education of his children. Reuben grew to manhood on a farm, and has ever since followed farming for an occupation. His brothers scattered to various parts of the country, and of their whereabouts little is known. Reuben came to Indiana in 1867, hoping to learn of his brothers, who had come westward. But he learned but little, and on visiting Marion County, and liking this section of country, located in Marion County, where he lived for a short time, and then came to Johnson County, where he has since lived and followed farming. February 21, 1869, he was united in marriage with Aby L. M. Sells, *nee* Aby L. M. Townsend. Mrs. Sellars was born in Johnson County, Ind., August 21, 1838, and is the daughter of Levi and Elizabeth (Melton) Townsend. The above marriage has been blessed by the birth of the following children: Henry L., Effie M., and Myrtle O. Mrs. Sellar's first marriage resulted in the birth of two children, by name, Mary Caroline and Annie Jane. Mr. Sellars owns sixty-five acres of land, and though not a wealthy man, he is blessed with prosperity, and enjoys the respect of his neighbors.

MARTIN SELLS, who is a farmer by occupation, was born in Johnson County, Ind., January 9, 1845, and is the son of William and Catherine (Robinson) Sells. The father was born in Washington County, Va., in 1800. He was the son of Abraham and Nancy (Carr) Sells; the former was a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter was a native of Virginia. They came to Johnson County in 1821, and settled in White River Township, where they lived till their deaths occurred. Their children numbered nine, viz.: William, Peggy, Margaret, Elizabeth, Susan, Frank, Jane, Charlotte and Thomas. William was married in 1831, unto Catherine, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Surface) Robinson, early settlers of Johnson County. Catherine was born in Wythe County, Va., in 1811, and died in this county in 1876. William also died

in this county in 1869. The marriage of William and Catherine Sells resulted in the birth of these children: Eliza, Isaac, David, Elizabeth, Loyd and Martin. Martin was raised on a farm, and his life has been devoted to farming. He remained with his parents up to the age of twenty-one years. January 25, 1866, he married Emma Brown, daughter of Absalom and Mary Ann (Gathright) Brown, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter of Kentucky. Mrs. Sells was born in Iowa, October 4, 1845. Her marriage resulted in the birth of a daughter, named Mary Catherine, born July 9, 1871. In politics, Mr. Sells is a staunch democrat. He is also a Master Mason.

SAMUEL SELLS was born in Morgan County, Ind., December 23, 1829, and is the son of Abraham and Hettie (Webster) Sells. The father was a native of Virginia, and the son of John Sells, an early settler of Indiana; he lived in the state a short time; he died in Washington County. Abraham Sells was a farmer by occupation, and about 1830, settled in this county, where his death occurred. The mother of our subject was a native of Vermont. Her marriage with Abraham Sells was blessed by the birth of six children, namely: Samuel, Seth, Jesse, Sarah, Eliza, and Louisiana. Samuel was reared on a farm, and farming has been his life occupation. November 8, 1860, he was united in marriage with Mary Jane, the daughter of Frank and Mary Ann (Mullen) Sells. Mrs. Sells was born in this county, October 18, 1839, and is the mother of the following children: Elizabeth, Hettie, Allie, Abraham, John, Edgar, Frederick, and Pearlie. Mr. Sells is an industrious and well respected citizen, self-made and worthy. In politics, he is a democrat.

JAMES MILLDEN SHUFFLEBARGER was born in Montgomery County, Va., November 24, 1818, and died in Johnson County, Ind., July 14, 1886. He was the son of John S. and Mary (White) Shufflebarger. John S. Shufflebarger was a native of Virginia, and a son of Elias Shufflebarger, a native of Germany, emigrating to Virginia in an early day. John S. and Mary Shufflebarger came from Virginia to Indiana about 1824, and settled in the southwest portion of White River Township, near Waverly, and here lived and died. The following are the children born unto John S. and Mary Shufflebarger: James M., Henry, Elias, Bird G., John A., Margaret, Cynthia, and Louisa. James M. Shufflebarger was the oldest child, and was about six years old when his father came with his family to this county. He was reared on a farm, and in youth he had but little advantages for gaining an education. But he was a man of fixed purpose, perseverance and close observation, and through close observation he became conversant on general

topics of interest, and was a man noted for good judgment, wisdom and discretion. When he arrived at the age of twenty-three years, December 23, 1841, he took unto himself a companion, Mary J. Dresslar, who was reared in the same community with him, and who was to him a school-mate and an associate in youth. She was born December 29, 1820, in Alleghany County, Va. She is the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Dresslar, who were natives of Virginia, and like her husband's parents, early settlers of Johnson County, coming from Virginia to this county in about 1826. Henry Dresslar was a son of Henry Dresslar, Sr., a native of Germany, and an early settler of Virginia. Henry and Elizabeth Dresslar's marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Mary Jane, Catherine, Elizabeth, Frances, Margaret, Charles, Sylvanis and George. The marriage of James M. and Mary Jane Shufflebarger was blessed by the birth of the following children: Henry Leroy, deceased, John Marshal, Madison Marian, deceased, Elias Sylvanis, James Strain, George D. After the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Shufflebarger they settled in Section 16, in White River Township. James M. was a farmer, and began the pursuit with but little capital, and by energy and perseverance accomplished success. He was a progressive citizen, a faithful friend, a devoted husband, and a kind father. He was a devout Christian, a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and benevolent in character. He was a liberal supporter of the church, and an endorser of education. He was a man of bold and decisive character, and possessed a tenacious memory, and a store of useful and practical knowledge which made his life useful and practical. He was universally respected by all who knew him, and in his death his family lost a much loved father, and the community a deserving citizen. His wife still survives him, and lives with her son James, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere. She is a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. James S. Shufflebarger is a farmer of Johnson County, and is the son of James M. Shufflebarger, whose life sketch appears elsewhere. In 1884, September 23, he was united in marriage with Victoria Shephard, daughter of William P. and Martha A. (Kelly) Shephard, natives of Indiana, and later residents of Missouri, where the above marriage was consummated. Mrs. Shufflebarger was born in Jefferson County, Ind., November 1, 1862, and by the above marriage has become the mother of two children: William Leroy, and Clara May. Mrs. Shufflebarger is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Shufflebarger is a member of the Waverly Lodge, No. 318, I. O. O. F., and his wife is a member of Luna Rebecca Lodge, No. 45, at Waverly.

TOBIAS SMITH, a farmer of White River Township, is a native of Fayette County, Ind., born February 21, 1823, and is the son of a pioneer settler of Fayette County. Our subject was reared on a farm, and educated in the pioneer schools. His entire life has been devoted to farming. He began the battle of life a poor man, and by hard toil and perseverance has become both a prosperous and respected citizen, enjoying the high esteem of his neighbors. He came to Johnson County about 1843, and has since resided in the county, where he owns and cultivates a good farm of 160 acres of fertile land. June 24, 1857, he was united in marriage with Sarah, daughter of Abraham and Hettie Sells. Mrs. Smith was born in Johnson County, Ind., September 30, 1836. This union has been blessed by the following births: Mary Alice, Abraham, Hettie Ann, Oran T., and two unnamed, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Master Mason of the Greenwood Lodge, and in politics, a staunch democrat of the Jacksonian type.

ELIJAH STONE is a lineal descendant of Virginia parentage. His paternal grandfather was Benjamin Stone, a preacher of the Gospel. Elijah's father was also named Benjamin, and was born in the Old Dominion State, November 11, 1783, but was reared in that portion which afterward became West Virginia. His father removed to Pennsylvania, where the son was married December 23, 1804, wedding Sarah Larew, who was born in New Jersey, October 8, 1785. This marriage resulted in the birth of eleven children, as follows: Abigail, Polly, Anna, Elijah, Rebecca, Benjamin, Abraham and Isaac, twins, Sarah Jane, Jeremiah and Lavicie. The father and mother came to Ohio and to Indiana in 1816, settling in the southeast portion. Their deaths occurred in this state, the father's March 5, 1833, and the mother's December 24, 1871. Elijah Stone was born in Ohio, June 20, 1810, and was married in Indiana, December 8, 1831, to Elizabeth Ann Taylor, born in Kentucky, June 3, 1816, died in Indiana December 8, 1851, leaving these children: William G. M., Julia Ann, Sarah Ann, Hugh M. C., Mary Ann and Martha Jane, twins, Elijah F., Isaac, and Culvin S. April 26, 1852, their father married for a second wife, Rachel Lamkin, *nec* Rachel Dorrell, who was born in Ohio, September 29, 1809. Her first marriage was blessed by the birth of a son, named William, who lost his life as a soldier in the Civil War. Her second marriage was blessed by the birth of a daughter, named Elizabeth. Elijah Stone came to Johnson County in 1859, and has lived in the county ever since. His life occupation has been farming. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and enjoy the high esteem of their neighbors.

JACOB TRESSLAR, deceased, was born in this county March 31, 1824, and died here February 14, 1886. He was the son of Peter and Barbara Tresslar. His life occupation was that of a farmer and stock-raiser. He was a member of the Christian Church. By his marriage with his first wife he had the following children: Mary A., Rufus A., Martin A. and Amelia T. For his second wife he wedded Fostina Boaz, youngest daughter of Judge Boaz. She lived but a short time after their marriage. He was married a third time, taking for a companion, Hannah, daughter of John and Susannah (Webb) Clark, the former a native of England, and the latter of New Jersey. Mrs. Tresslar was born in Marion County, December 23, 1838. By this marriage they had one child. Mrs. Tresslar is a member of the Christian Church.

JOSEPH H. THROCKMORTON, a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, and school teacher by profession, was born in Johnson County, Ind., December 11, 1836, and is the son of Samuel and Cynthia Ann (Brown) Throckmorton. The father was born in Monmouth County, N. J., in 1811, and died in Johnson County, Ind., March 12, 1882. He was the son of Joseph and Polly (Marland) Throckmorton. Joseph and Polly Throckmorton were early settlers of Franklin County. Samuel was reared on a farm, but served an apprenticeship at cabinet-making, and this was his vocation of life. He came, about 1832 or 1833, to Johnson County, in which county he was united in marriage with Cynthia Ann Brown, a short time after he came to the county. Cynthia Ann Brown is the daughter of Henry Brown, an early settler of Johnson County, and she was born in December 9, 1818, and now resides with a son in Union Township. Her marriage was blessed by the birth of the following children: Sally, deceased, Joseph H., Polly, deceased, Harriet, Melvina, Charles B., Winfred S. Joseph was raised on a farm, and educated in the common schools. Later, he attended two terms at the Butler University, at Indianapolis, Ind. In 1855, he began teaching in the public schools of the country. He has taught both in Morgan and Johnson counties. He continued to teach up to 1885, when he suspended teaching, and since has devoted his entire attention to farming and stock-raising. He began the battle of life a poor man, and by means of energy and enterprise he has been successful in life, and is now a prosperous and self-made man, enjoying the esteem of his fellow citizens. He owns three tracts of land in this county, all aggregating 196 acres. April 6, 1862, he married Sarah J. Taylor, daughter of John and Sally Taylor, early settlers of Johnson County. Mrs. Throckmorton was born in this county, November 22, 1835. Her marriage has resulted in the following births: Horace, Ora, Carrie,

deceased, and Sallie. Mr. and Mrs. Throckmorton and their children are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Throckmorton is a member of Waverly Lodge, No. 318, I. O. O. F., and in politics, he is a staunch republican.

GARDINER WILKES was born in Johnson County, Ind., April 9, 1831, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Dunham) Wilkes. The former was born in Mason County, Ky., October 13, 1799, and is the son of John Wilkes, a son of Joseph Wilkes, a native of England. Our subject's father was married in Brown County, Ohio, to Elizabeth Dunham, who was born in Kentucky, April 18, 1804. John and Elizabeth Wilkes came to Johnson County, Ind., in 1830. The father was a farmer by occupation, and died in this county in 1854. The mother also died in this county in 1875. Their marriage resulted in the birth of the following children: Dunham, who died in early life; Gardiner, Sophia, Elizabeth and Cyntha. Gardiner was reared on a farm, and attended the Franklin College, where he received a practical education. He remained with his parents till he reached his majority, and then began the battle of life for himself as a carpenter; later he began teaching in the public schools, and taught some five or six years. After suspending teaching, he began merchandising at Waverly, Ind. He merchandised for about five years at various places, and later took up farming as an occupation, and for several years past he has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1869, he located in White River Township, where he has since resided. In 1859, he was united in marriage with Macenia Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Miller. Mrs. Wilkes was born in Jennings County, Ind., February 9, 1832. The above marriage has resulted in the birth of two children: Flora Belle and Dessie, the former died in infancy, and the latter died at the age of twenty-one. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes became members of the Presbyterian Church several years ago, but recently joined the Mt. Auburn Methodist Episcopal Church, which is near their residence. In politics, Mr. Wilkes is a democrat. He served as trustee of White River Township two terms. He is a Master Mason of the Greenwood Lodge, which does not now exist.

JOHN J. WORSHAM was born in Fayette County, Ind., August 11, 1825, and was the son of Jeremiah and Nancy (Fullen) Worsham. The father was born in Washington County, Va., in 1786, and died at Connersville, Ind., in 1861. He settled in Franklin County, Ind., in 1811. Nancy (Fullen) Worsham was born in Tennessee in 1795, and emigrated with her father to Franklin County, Ind., in 1811, where she died in 1859. John J. Worsham was a carpenter by trade, and a farmer by occupation. October

28, 1847, he was united in marriage with Martha A. Messersmith, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Ford) Messersmith. The former was a native of Virginia, the latter of Ohio.. They settled in Fayette County in 1811. Martha A. Messersmith was born in Fayette County, Ind., February 3, 1825. John J. Worsham and wife came to Johnson County the year following their marriage, and settled in White River Township, where the husband died, November 30, 1881. He was well known and respected, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Worsham, who still survives, is a member. The above marriage was blessed by the birth of eight children: Thomas J., Nancy C., Grafton M., Jacob B., deceased, Thurza M., Joseph T., Jasper F., and Willie H., deceased.

GRAFTON M. WORSHAM, a merchant at Smith's Valley, is a native of Johnson County, born March 11, 1852, and is a son of the subject of the above sketch. He was reared and educated on a farm. His home was with his parents up to 1873, in which year he was united in marriage to Louisa Fullen. At the time of his marriage, Grafton began the battle of life as a farmer. One child, Rosa, was born unto this marriage, and later, the mother was called away in death. In 1877, Mr. Worsham married for a second wife, Katie Hughes, unto whom has been born two children, viz.: Johnnie D. and Stella B. Mr. Worsham was engaged in farming prior to 1887, in which year he embarked in mercantile pursuits at Smith's Valley. His stock is general merchandise, and his trade lucrative. In politics, he is a democrat. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN S. ZARING, born in Oldham County, Ky., February 18, 1838, is the son of Lewis and Nancy (Logan) Zaring. The father, now an old and well respected citizen of White River Township, was born in Oldham County, Ky., December 4, 1808, and is the son of Benjamin and Mary (Baker) Zaring. Benjamin Zaring was born in Pennsylvania, and was the son of Philip Zaring, a native of Pennsylvania, and of German origin, and in an early day removed to Oldham County, Ky., where he died. Here Benjamin Zaring's death also occurred. Mary (Baker) Zaring was a native of Henry County, Ky., and was the daughter of John Baker, a native of North Carolina. Lewis Zaring was reared in Oldham County, Ky., and his youth was spent on a farm, and farming has been his life occupation. In July of 1833, he was married in Kentucky, wedding Nancy Logan, daughter of Benjamin Logan, born in Pittsburg, Penn., December 10, 1818. Her parents were natives of Ireland, and were on their way from Ireland when she was born

They settled in Shelby County, Ky., and died when their daughter was quite young. The marriage of Lewis and Nancy Zaring resulted in the birth of three children: Mary Jane, deceased, John S., and Fannie K., deceased. Their mother was called away in death May 12, 1866. Lewis Zaring and family came to Johnson County, Ind., in 1852, and here have lived and become well known as a representative family of the county. The father is still living, and he and his only living child are happy in life. With their homes together they enjoy prosperity and the high esteem of their neighbors. John S. was reared on a farm and received his education in the country schools, and since early youth has "followed the plough." He was married July 29, 1862, wedding Jemima J. Fullen, daughter of Shelby and Elizabeth Fullen, whose sketch appears above. She was born in this county, June 20, 1844. Her marriage has been blessed by the following children: Lucy Alice, Nancy, deceased, Shelby Lewis, Ira H., Cora Jane, Rufus S., Daniel D., and Martha A. Lucy Alice and Shelby L., are married.

SHELBY L. ZARING, a farmer and citizen of White River Township, was born in this township, July 24, 1866, and is the son of John S. and Jemima J. Zaring, whose sketches appear above. He was raised on a farm and received a fair common school education, graduating from the graded school of White River Township. He remained under the parental roof up to the age of twenty-one, and December 11, 1887, was united in marriage with Clara E. Stone, daughter of Calvin S. and Amanda C. (Varner) Stone. Her father was born in Switzerland County, Ind., July 2, 1847, and died here October 28, 1875. The mother was born in Ohio in 1846. Mrs. Zaring is their oldest child, and was born in Pleasant Township, this county, June 21, 1871. After Mr. Zaring's marriage, he settled down in life, and took up the occupation of farming. Mr. Zaring is a progressive man. Mrs. Zaring is a member of the United Brethren Church. In politics, he is a democrat.

